M. R. Jayakar papers

F. No - 523

F. No - 523

Hindu Women

From - 18-10-1940
to - 13-12-1944

Items - 1 - 67
Pages - 1 - 233

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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OFFICE IMPERIAL FILE

523

Hindu Women
from 18-10-1940 to 13-12-1944

HINDU WOMEN.

523

Street

Town

Name or Subject: Hindu Women 18-10-1940 to 13-12-1944

From

To

Previous File No.

Full File No.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

M.R. Jayakar Papers ①

File No. 523

1) Item Nos. 1 to 4 are enclosures to item No. 5.

2) Item No. 6 is ~~enclosure~~ reply to item No. 7.

3) Item Nos. 12 to 15 is enclosure to item No. 16.

4) Item No. 20 is enclosure to item No. 21.

5) Item No. 66 is enclosure to item No. 67

File contains item No: 1 – 67
PP. 1 – 233

Checked
DS
1/1/77

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Mrs Urmila Mehta :

Gen Secy · All India Women's Conf.
1941 .

(2)

Sitabai Armigeri

Mrs. K. Shiva Rao .

Mrs. S. Asaf Fyzee

" Legal Rights of Hindu Women "

by KB Gajendragadkar
pamphlet with foreword by MRJ

Mrs T.M. Premchand

Dr. Mrs. L. W. Bryce

Press-cuttings! Bill to Amend
Hindu Law (MRJ)

Mrs. Malini B. Sukhtankar .

Dr. Mrs. Kulsum Sayani

Mrs. Hemlata Mehta .

Mrs. Malini Paranjpe .

Revision of the Hindu Law :
Hindu Widows' Home Association
All India Women's Conference
Association
Hindu Women Rights Conf

ॐ

यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः।—मनु

The Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society

(Registered Under Act XXI of 1860)

(SHRADDHANAND ANATH MAHILASHRAM)

श्रद्धानंद अनाथ महिलाश्रम

President :
The Right Hon'ble Dr. M. R. Jayakar, P. C.

Chairman :
Mr. B. G. Kher, B.A., LL B., M.L.A.
vice-Chairmen :
Mrs. Tarabai M. Premchand, J.P.
Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal
Treasurer :
Mr. Velji Lukhamsi Nappoo, B.A., LL.B.
Joint Hon. Secretaries :
Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar, M.B.B.S.
Mr. S. S. Navare, B.A.
Superintendent :
Mrs. Laxmibai Kolhatkar,

'Phone No. 60652.

किंग्ज सर्कल, श्रद्धानंद रोड,
माटुंगा, बम्बई.
BOMBAY 19.

18th October 1940

The Managing Committee of the Society will meet on Wednesday the 23rd instant at 5.30. p.m.(S.T.) at the Ashram.

Agenda

(1) To confirm the minutes of the last meeting

(2) Business arising

(3) To adopt the monthly report of the Joint Hon. Secretaries (Circulated herewith)

(4) To sanction expenses

(5) To elect Sub-Commettees(The considerationof this item was postponed last time owing to small attendance)

(6) To consider important letters

(7) Any other competent business

M.B.Udagaonkar
S.S.Navare
Jt. Hon. Secretaries

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society, Bombay.

Shraddhanand Anath Mahilashram, Matunga.

Fenancial Position as on 18th October 1940.

(1) Marriage Deposits-

In Savings A/C	5069-13- 0
In Fixed Deposit A/C	2500- 0- 0
In PostalC.C.	1030- 0- 0
In Current A/C	58-13- 0
Rs.	8659- 2- 0

(2) Inmates' Deposits-

In Fixed Deposit A/C	2000- 0- 0
In Current A/C	1418- 3- 2
Rs.	3418- 3- 2

(3) Ashram Funds-

Balance in Current A/C	17602- 5- 3	
Deduct Marriage and Inmates' Deposits	1477- 0- 2	
		16125- 5-1
Cash in Hand		384- 0-9
Rs.		16509- 5-10

The balance with the Bank includes Rs. 10,000 taken as loan from Messrs N.H.Pandia and N.N. Pandia as per resolution of the Managing Committee, Rs. 5000 earmarked for Anath Vidyarthini Griha and interest on which is only to be utilised.

The Building Contractor has been paid Rs. 12500 so far.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

(5)

2

THE HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

SHRADDHANAND ANATH MAHILASHRAM, ,MATUNGA.

Expenses for the month of September 1940.

		October	Compapative figures for Sept.
I.	Boarding	8I8- 4- 3	886- 9- 6
2.	Conveyance	45-I5- 6	28-I2- 6
3,	General	58-I2- 0	30-I2- 6
4.	Industrial	6-I4- 9	6-II-6
5.	Travelling expenses	0- 0- 0	29- 9- 0
6.	Education	I0- 0- 0	23- 4- 6
7.	Stationery	0- 8- 0	5- 7- 3
8.	Medicines	I5-I4- 3	3I- 3- 3
9.	Garden	0- 8- 0	0- 0- 0
I0.	Postage	I9-I0- 0	27-I3- 9
II.	Electricity	22- 0- 0	I8-I5- 9
I2.	Building expenses	5060- 0- 0	2560- 0- 0
I3.	Funeral	2- 8- 0	I- 4- 0
I4.	Printing expenses	275- 6- 0	0- 0- 0
I5.	Clothes	90- 0- 0	0- 0- 0
I6	Salaries and Honorarium	294- 8- 0	273- 6- 9
	Total Rs.	6720-I3- 6	3923-I4- 3

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

SHRADDHANAND ANATH MAHILASHRAM, MATUNGA.

Statement of income for the month of Sept. 1940.

Patrons	
Sheth Bhanji Damji Charities	1000- 0- 0
The Hon, Rajabahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal (Last instalment out of Rs.6500)	500- 0- 0
Life Members	
Raosaheb Govind Ramchandra Pendse, Nagpur	101
Mrs. Manoramabai Gopal Joglekar	101
Mrs. Pushpavati Narendralal Pandia	100
Mrs, Mahashweta Mahendra Pandia	100
Mrs. Ahilyabai Vinayak Jayakar	100
Maintenance Charges from	
(1) Children's Aid Society (for July)	400-10- 2
(2) The Accountant General, Bombay (for June, July, August)	306-13- 0
Donations from Guardians	305
Monthly Donations	
Sheth Bhagoji Baluji Keer (for Sept)	11
Mrs. Laxmibai R. Kalewar (for August)	10
Mr. Sakharam Yeshwant Sakpal (for Sept)	5
Other Donations	
Instituto Indo-Portugues	150
Mrs. Laxmibaisaheb Angre	75
Scholarship from R.B. Joshi Trust, Poona (for Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.)	40
Miss Ahilya S. Bhandarkar, Indore	15
Messrs. Sakharam Satwaji Pansare	15
Donations below Rs. 15	145-12- 6
Members' Subscriptions	55
From various Courts in Bombay	25
Sale of marriage application forms	16- 8- 0
Sale of Ashram products	31-14- 6
Postal stamps for reply	5- 9- 9
	3615- 4- 6

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

8

4 (7)

The Hindu Women's Rescue HomeSociety, Bombay.
Shraddhanand AAnath Mahilashram, Matunga.
Report for the month of September 1940.

Inmates	No. on Sept. I	New Admissions	Disposals	No. on October I
Women	63	I3	7	69
Students	4I	-	I	40
Children-girls	7	-	-	7
boys	6	-	-	-
Infants-girls	I6	I	2	I5
boys	I6	-	I	I5
Sent by C.A. Society-girls	49	3	4	48
boys	8	I	-	9
Sent by Govt.	I0	-	-	I0
Total	226	I8	I5	229

Why they came

Women- 6 For delivery

5 Sent by police and courts

I For tem porary shelter

I Helpless

Infants-girls I Born in Ashram

Where they went

Women- 4 Returned to Guardians

2 Returned to Guardians through courts

I Died in Hospital

Students- I Returned to Guardians

C.A.Society 3 Transferred to other Homes

I Returned to C.A.Society, Bombay.

Classification according to castes

Women- 4 Brahmin, 2 Maratha, I Mali, 2 Lingayat, I Sethi, I Dyvadnya
I Leva Patil, I Arya.

Ashram News

Mr. Mathuradas Trikamji, the Mayor of Bombay, and Mr. J.M. B Barot, Presidency Magistrate, paid a visit to the Ashram.

A programme of orchestra by blind boys of the Poona School for the blind was arranged at the Ashram.

The inmates of the Ashram were shown two Marathi films, Shyamsunder and the King of Ayodhya.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT
MRS. J. R. DOCTOR M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. GULESTAN R. BILLIMORIA M.A., L.T.C.L.

OFFICE HOURS:
10-30 A.M.-1 P.M.
EXCEPT SATURDAYS.

TELEPHONE
31847

BPWC

SECRETARY
MRS. SUMUD SHAH

HON. TREASURERS
MRS. D. D. H. BARIA M.Sc.
MRS. F. D. NANAVATI.

TOWN HALL.
BOMBAY, 1.

6 (8)

7

W

14th December 1940.

Dear Sir

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council is holding its Annual Meeting & Conference from the 12th to 15th February 1941.

My Committee has asked me to request you to kindly speak to the Conference members at the Sessions to be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday 13th February, at 11-40 A.M., The subject we would like you to speak is on the following resolution.

RESOLUTION:-

"This Conference urges the Government of India to appoint at an early date a Committee having adequate representation of women as promised by the Home Member in the Central Assembly, to examine the whole question of revising the present Hindu Law".

Will you kindly let me know as early as possible if you accept the Council's request to speak at this Conference.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

Nooshaheh Sumud Shah

HON. SECRETARY.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

6 (9)

Bombay.

December 16, 1940.

Mrs. Sumud Shah,
Hon. Secretary,
Bombay Presidency Women's Council,
Bombay.

Dear Madam,

I have received your letter of the 14th, requesting that I should speak at the Conference to be held on the 13th of February 1941, on a resolution mentioned in your letter. I very much regret that I will not be able to do so, as I do not expect to be in India on that date.

Wishing every success to the Conference,

I am,

Yours faithfully

M.R.J.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Hindu Widows' Home Association,
HINGNE BUDRUK, POONA 4
2nd April 1941

NOTICE

An Ordinary General Meeting of the Hindu Widows' Home Association, will be held on Saturday, 12th April 1941, at 5 p. m. in the S. N. D. T. Kanyashala, Shanwar Peth, Poona City.

Business

(1) To pass the Annual Report of the Association for the year 1940.

(2) To pass the accounts of the Association for 1940.

(3) To appoint Auditors to audit the accounts of the Association and all its departments for the year 1941 and fix their honorarium.

(4) To sanction the expenditure of Rs. 1500 for bath-rooms for teachers' quarters built at Hingne, from the Permanent Fund and to sanction an amount up to Rs. 16000 for the school building from future collections of the Permanent Fund.

(5) Any other business as may be allowed by the Chairman.

A second meeting will be held on Sunday, 27th April 1941, at 5 p. m., in the S. N. D. T. Kanyashala, to confirm resolution No. 4 to be passed in the above meeting.

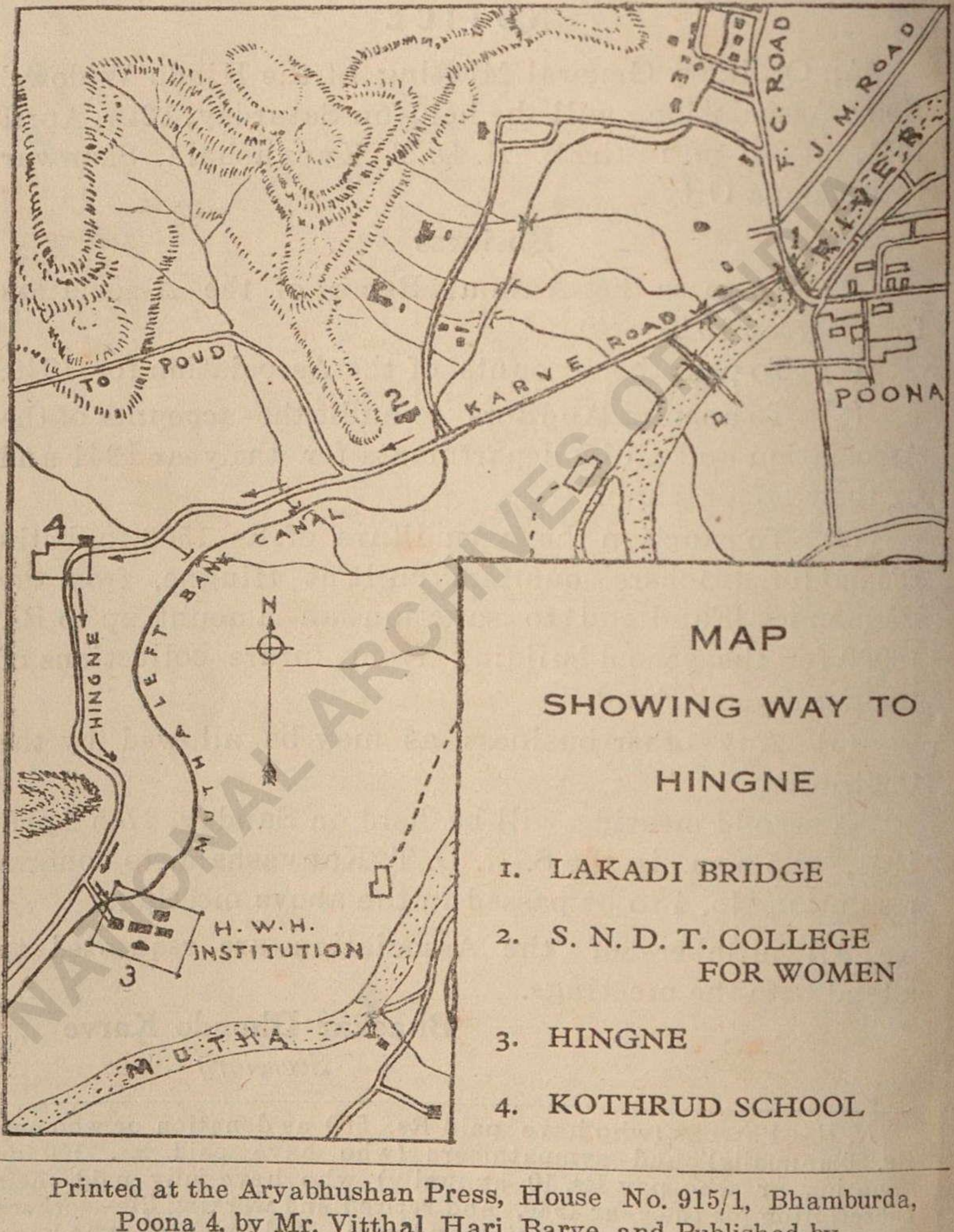
All members of the Association are requested to attend both the meetings.

Bhaskar Dhondo Karve
Secretary

N. B.—Patrons (who have paid Rs. 500 as donation or who pay Rs. 50 annually) and sympathisers (who have paid Rs. 100 as donation or who pay Rs. 10 annually) who have fully paid their subscription for the year 1940, and retired and working life-workers are eligible to attend the meeting and vote. Well-wishers (who have paid Rs. 10 or pay Re. 1 annually) can attend the meeting, but have no vote. Votes can be given by proxy.

M. R. JAYAKAR
MALABAR HILL
BOMBAY

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA



MAP

SHOWING WAY TO

HINGNE

1. LAKADI BRIDGE
2. S. N. D. T. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
3. HINGNE
4. KOTHRUD SCHOOL

Printed at the Aryabhushan Press, House No. 915/1, Bhamburda, Poona 4, by Mr. Vitthal Hari Barve, and Published by Mr. B. D. Karve, Secretary, Hindu Widows' Home Association, at Hingne Budruk, Poona 4.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

44
12

Dr. R. S. Sahasrabudhe 5
Suman Abhyankar 5
Dr. V. G. Agashe 5
V. C. Bedekar 5
S. R. Bhagwat 5
K. W. Bhole 5
Tarabai Ghitale 5
Rama Parisa Chaughule 5
R. S. G. L. Dhekane 5
Swadeshi Bhandar 5
D. V. Dike 5
Dr. Gangubai Gadgil 5
Vimalabai Godbole 5
Gore & Mandali 5
Mrs. I. Gupta 5
Prin. R. S. Joshi 5
Messrs. H. R. Karandikar Bros. 5
R. S. M. K. Karkhanis 5
Dr. G. K. Kinare 5
Annapurnabai Kirtikar 5
K. R. Koshti 5
G. S. Kulkarni 5
Indubai Kulkarni 5
P. K. Kulkarni 5
Nathusing Bhausing 5
M. N. Pataskar 5
T. B. Pawar 5
Radhabai Phatak 5
D. B. Punekar 5
N. D. Purandare 5
R. B. N. P. Ranade 5
Shri. Sow. Girjabai-saheb Raste 5
V. V. Sathaye 5
H. M. Shah 5
K. G. Sharangpani 5
B. C. Shivalkar 5
J. D. Sohoni 5
M. V. Sugandhi 5
G. K. Tamhankar 5
V. M. Thatte 5
R. N. Walvekar 5
M. D. Wakalkar 5

Rahuri

N. R. Risbud 5

Raichur

Shantabai Vardi 5

Raipur

G. D. Agraval 5
Smith Pears 5
Nirmala Sovani 5

Ratnagiri

Capt. R. N. Karode 10
D. K. Mulye 5

Sadashivgad

Rukminibai Mahajan 10

Sangmeshwar

Savitribai Shere 5

Sangli

Shri. Sow. Ranisaheb 14
M. N. Shirgaonkar 5

Sangola

Parvatibai Deshpande 5

Satara

Mahila Mandal 125
Bhatawadekar Trust 50
Messrs Miniyar Brothers 25
Gangabai Abhyankar 25
Dr. M. H. Patwardhan 25
Laxmibai Joshi 12
Mr. & Mrs. V. A. Modak 10
D. R. Paranjape 8
Tuljaram Modi 6
B. K. Deshpande 5
Babasaheb Dixit 5
V. G. Ganu 5
Nanasaheb Karandikar 5
Bhausaheb Kuber ç
Laxmibai Kulkarni 5
Janakibai Paranjape 5
Shri. Chhatrapati Sow. Sumitra Raje Ranisaheb 5

Secunderabad

B. Ranga Reddy 50

Shankarpalli

Krishnabai Deshpande 13
Vijayarao Rege 5
K. Swami 5

Shirali

N. R. Heble 10

Sholapur

D. B. Shende 50
Durgabai Kirloskar 25
Dr. V. K. Kirloskar 10
V. V. Phadke 10
H. V. Kelkar 5

Shrivardhan

S. M. Kelkar 51

Surat

* *Sushila D. Joshi* 5

Taloda

M. G. Chaudhari 10

Tarapur

K. P. Barve 5

Thana

Snehalata Bal 5

Ujjain

Suryanarayan Vyas 5

Umbargaon

Kamalabai Joshi 101
Dr. R. K. Joshi 20
R. J. Kulkarni 5

Uran

Shapurji Madon 5

Vadala Pravara

V. K. Mahajan 5

Vasana

Dr. K. V. Karmarkar 5

Veravali

G. V. Amberdekar 5

Vileparle

S. N. Kalbag 10
S. K. Gokhale 5
V. R. Kasargod 5
A. G. Khare 5
G. T. Lalit ç

Wardha

R. S. T. B. Jog 5

Yeotmal

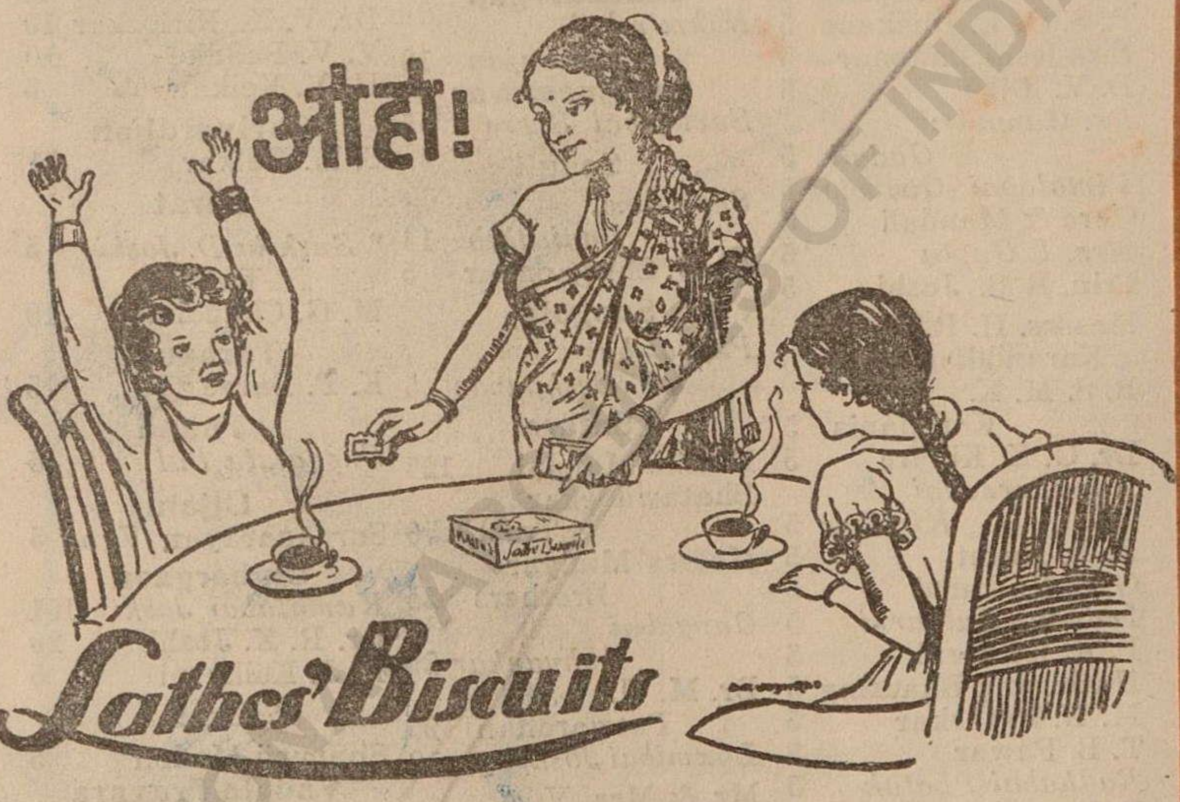
Deo Estate 1000
S. N. Bhalchandra 5

Halo!

Sathe Biscuits

and

Golden Cocoa too!!!



with a cup of

GOLDEN COCOA

is a nice combination for all in the family and especially for growing children.

Try yourselves and get convinced.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

No. 78

The Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society (14)

श्रद्धानंद अनाथ महिलाश्रम

श्रीमान् The Rt. Hon. M. R.

~~श्रीमती~~ Jayakar, Bombay से

निम्न लिखित दान धन्यवादपूर्वक स्वीकार किया जाता है।

वस्तु	संख्या	
Old but useful furniture, Earthenware, & Palm trees		

ता. 16-4-41

S. S. Nawar

~~व्यवस्थापिका~~ सेक्रेटरी

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

(15)

ASSOCIATION OF THE

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

President and Chairwoman (1941): SHRIMATI RAMESHWARI NEHRU

Vice-Presidents:
LADY RAMA RAU
MRS. VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT
LADY MIRZA ISMAIL
SHRIMATI AMMU SWAMINADHAN
MRS. S. C. MUKERJEE
MRS. SHARDABEN MEHTA

Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. G. R. BILLIMORIA
Hon. General Secretary:
MRS. URMILA MEHTA

15TH ROAD, KHAR.
BOMBAY 21.

10

15th March 1941.

The Rt. Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jayakar,
"The Ashram", Winter Road, Malabar Hill,
Bombay.6.

Dear Mr. Jayakar,

Lady Rama Rau, the other day, told me that you had left but in today's Chronicle I read your name as one of the visitors to the Leaders' Conference. I really wonder when you are leaving and if you are very busy. But if you can spare some time, I would like to consult you about Sir Rau Committee's questionnaire. I am busy on Tuesday after 3-30 p.m. and Wednesday after 1 p.m. If it is possible I would like to see you on Tuesday or Wednesday at about 11-30 A.M. or so.

Hoping to get a favourable reply, and with Namaskars,

Yours sincerely,
Urmila Mehta
Hon. General Secretary.

S/-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Hindu Widows' Home Association

Forty-fifth Annual Report

(*For the year 1940*)

President

Sreemant Babasaheb Ghorpade, Chief of Ichalkaranji

Vice-President

Dr. Mrs. Indirabai Niyogi, Nagpur

Chairman

Mr. B. S. Kamat, B. A.

Vice-Chairman

R. B. Dr. D. L. Sahasrabuddhe, D. Sc., M. Ag.

Trustees

Mr. B. S. Kamat, B. A.
Sardar G. K. Kale, B. A., LL. B.
Prin. D. R. Gadgil, M. A., M. Litt.

Satara Kanyashala Advisory Committee

Mr. R. G. Soman, M. L. C.
Mr. V. K. Deshpande
Dr. V. V. Athalye
Mrs. Pramilabai Gadgil

Consulting Engineer

Mr. V. N. Vartak, M. A., L. C. E., Retired Chief Engineer

Legal Adviser

Mr. G. C. Bhat, M. A., LL., B., Advocate

Auditors

Messrs. G. M. Oka & Co., 180 Budhwar, Poona 2.

Printed on paper made by the Deccan Paper Mills Co., Ltd.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

(17)

Elected Members of the Managing Committee

* Mr. B. S. Kamat, B. A.	* Prof. R. K. Lagu, M. A.
* R. B. Dr. D. L. Sahasrabuddhe, D. Sc., M. Ag.	Sardar G. K. Kale, B. A., LL. B.
	Dr. V. L. Sathe, F. R. C. S.
* Mr. R. S. Dixit, B. A.	Dr. N. L. Ranade, B.A., M. B. B. S.
Mr. R. J. Gokhale, B. A.	Mr. G. K. Gadgil, B. A., Bar-at-Law
R. B. Capt. N. H. Kulkarni, M. C. P. S., D. M. R. E.	Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, M.A., D.Sc.
Mr. R. K. Bhide, B. A.	D. B. V. G. Shete, L.C.E., M.I.E.
* Mrs. Yesubai Kulkarni, B. A.	Mr. M. R. Joshi, B. A.

LIFE-WORKERS

(These are also Members of the Managing Committee)

Prof. D. K. Karve, B. A.	Vice-Chancellor, S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University
Mrs. Parvatibai Athavale	Collection of Subscription for the H. W. H. Association
Prof. N. M. Athavale, M. A.	S. N. D. T. Women's College, Poona
*‡ Mr. V. A. Modak, B. A., B. T.	Superintendent, Kanyashala, Satara
* Mrs. Varubai Shevade, G. A.	Lady Superintendent, Mahilashram High School and Hostel, Hingne
Mrs. Gangubai Tambole,	Head Accountant, Hingne
‡ Prof. V. M. Joshi, M. A.	S. N. D. T. Women's College, Poona
Mrs. Banubai Aho, G. A.	Lady-Superintendent, Mahila Vidyalaya, Belgaum
Prof. R. H. Kelkar, M. A.	S. N. D. T. Women's College, Poona
Dr. Kamalabai Deshpande, G. A., Ph.D.	Principal, S. N. D. T. College for Women, Poona
Mrs. Sitabai Annigeri, G. A., B. A.	Lady Superintendent, S. N. D. T. Kanyashala, Bombay
Prin. N. M. Patwardhan, M. A., L. T.	Principal Training College, for Women, Hingne
* Mr. B. D. Karve, B. Sc., B. T., M. Ed.	Secretary, H. W. H. Association
Mrs. Sharadabai Sathaye, G. A., L. T. C. (London)	Vice-Principal, T. C. W. and Supdt. Pr. School, Hingne
Mr. S. S. Patke, M. A., B. T.	Asst. Supdt. Mahilashram H. School & Asst. Secretary, H. W. H. Assn.

* Members of the Governing Body.

‡ Members of the Satara Kanyashala Advisory Committee.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

General Information about the Institution

Aims and Objects :—To educate widows so as to enable them to earn an honorable living; to educate unmarried girls to a sufficiently advanced age and thus to help the cause of late marriages of girls and to educate married women so that they may be good and helping wives, *i. e.* in general to educate women so that they may improve physically as well as mentally.

Membership :—Those paying Rs. 10 annually or 100 in lump sum are sympathisers; those paying 50 annually or 500 in round sum are patrons; and those who promise and are elected to serve the institution for life are life-workers. Persons giving more than Rs. 5000 are elected as Vice-Presidents of the Association, from amongst whom the President is elected.

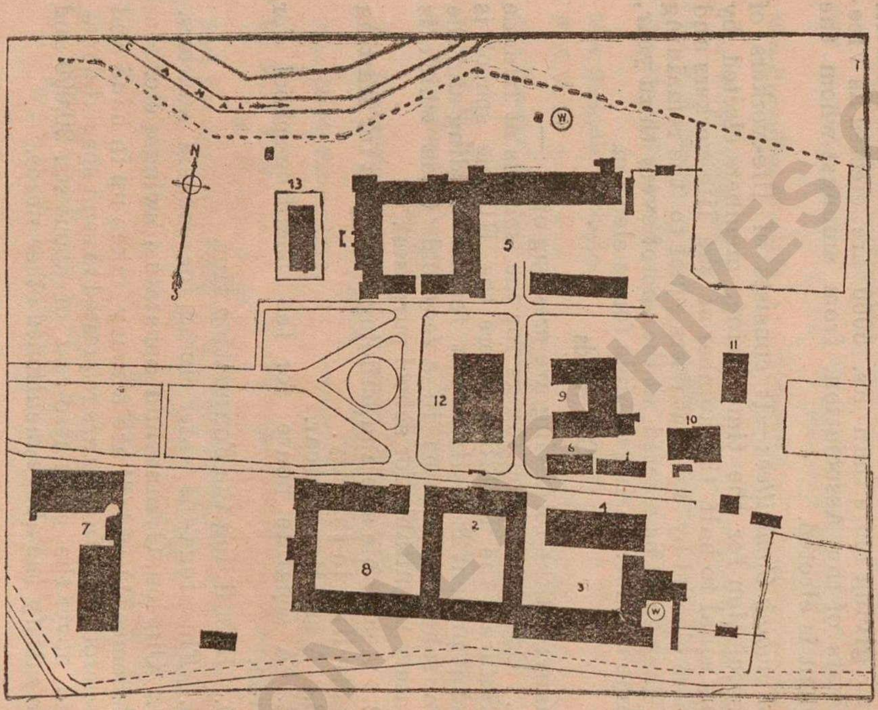
Managing Committee :—It consists of life-workers of the Association for the time being, members elected by patrons equal to half the number of the life-workers and members elected by sympathisers equal to the remaining half. They shall be elected at the end of every third year, the same members being eligible for re-election.

Our Needs

are many; but the following are pressing ones :—

1. Commodious buildings for the schools at Hingne and Satara (the building where the Hingne school is housed at present is really meant for the boarding and the Satara school is housed in a very old wada which is absolutely unsuitable for school purposes).
2. A suitable site and building in Poona for starting new activities in the city.
3. A small motor-car.
4. A separate house for the boarding-school for children.
5. Rebuilding the Foundation Hut.
6. Flushing type water closets for teachers' quarters.
7. Cinema, Gymnasium apparatus, swings, etc.

Schemes (1) and (6) are already taken up in hand and our generous benefactors are requested to send special donations to cover the estimated cost of about Rs. 20,000 and also to satisfy the above mentioned other needs.



THE CAMPUS, HINGNE

1 Foundation Hut—1900

2, 3 Ashram—'B' Hostel—1902 to 05

4, 6 Quarters for life-workers and lady teachers—1909, 12

5 Vidyalaya—'A' Hostel-1912

7 Teachers' Quarters—1915

9 Karve Library—Whitworth Hall—Deval Geeta Mandir (Prayer Hall)—1918

10 Bath-rooms—1932

11 Servants' Quarters—1915

12 Ichalkaranji Hall—1934

13 Krishna Talao (Swimming Pool)—1938

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Hindu Widows' Home Association

Forty-fifth Annual Report

Introductory

It is gratifying to record that the Institution has had one more year of slow but steady progress in various directions. The Institution, it will be seen, is expanding its activities and increasing its usefulness year after year, thanks to the generous support of the public.

President and Vice-President

A new post of Vice-President of the Association was created, it may be remembered, some years ago. Persons donating Rs. 5000 or more are eligible to be elected as Vice-Presidents, the President of the Association being elected from among them. Accordingly, one of the best benefactors of the Institution, Shreemant Babasaheb Ghorpade, the Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji, has been elected the first President of the Association. He was re-elected during the year under report to the post last year for a term of five years. Similarly, Dr. Mrs. Indirabai Niyogi of Nagpur was elected Vice-President at the last annual general meeting. The Association is fortunate indeed in securing a past-student of the Institution in the person of Dr. Mrs. Indirabai to fill up this post of distinction. We are grateful to both, the Chiefsaheb and Dr. Mrs. Indirabai Niyogi, for their kindly accepting these posts.

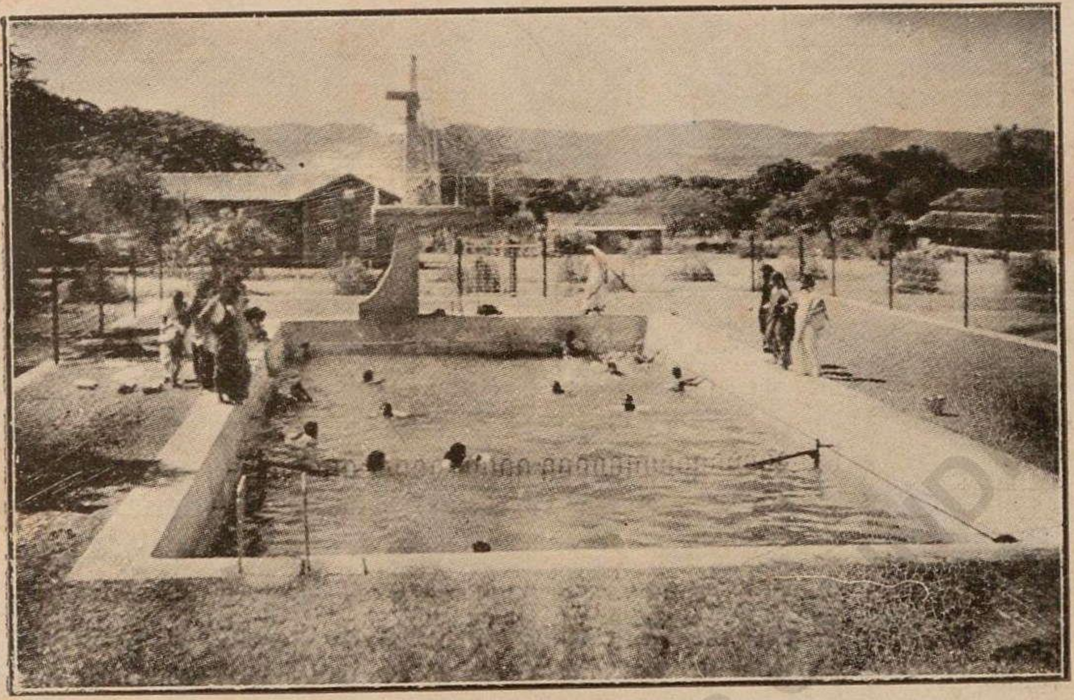
Life-workers

The services of Mrs. Sharadabai Sathaye, one of our life-workers were lent in 1935 to the Women's Education Society of Dhulia, as Lady Superintendent of the Kamalabai S. Girls'

High School. As her deputation period expired in June last and since that Society made their own arrangements, Mrs. Sathaye was called back to Hingne, and was appointed the Superintendent of the Primary School and the Vice-Principal of our Training College for Women. It is highly satisfactory to Mrs. Sathaye as well as the Hindu Widows' Home Association that during her term of service at Dhulia the school in her charge developed into a full high school, and came to be permanently recognized by Government and the University of Bombay. Mr. Shridhar Shankar Patke, M. A., B. T. was admitted as a life-worker of the Association in June 1940. As a teacher he put in ten years' service and has gained sufficient experience about the working of the institution. He was already the Assistant Superintendent of the Mahilashram High School at Hingne, and now he has been appointed in addition as the Assistant Secretary of the Association. It is hoped that the institution will be benefitted by his services.

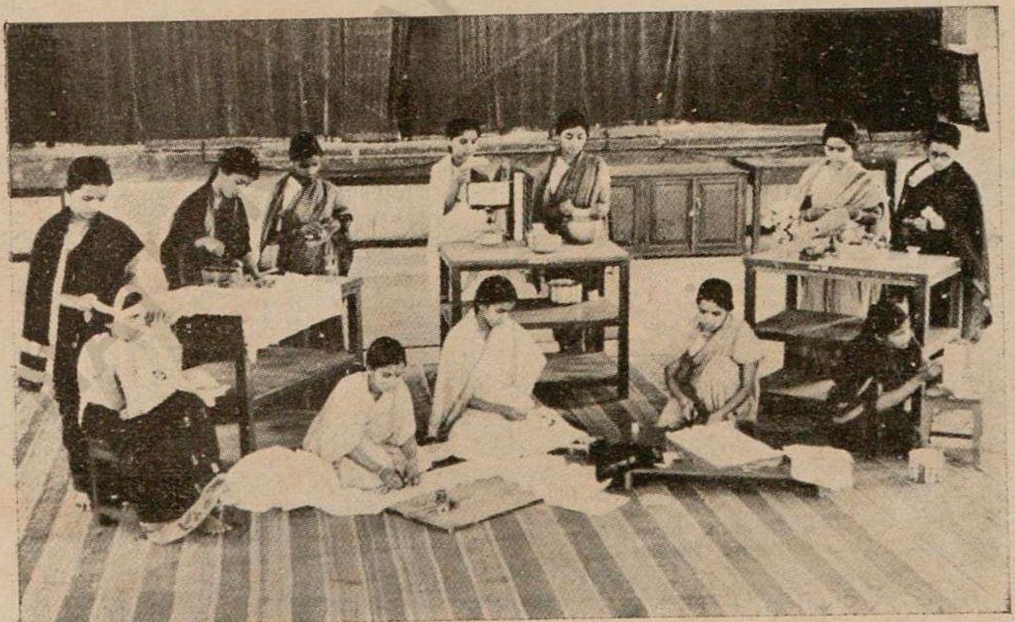
Schools at Hingne

The schools at Hingne are progressing satisfactorily. As a result of the policy adopted last year, of introducing the Matriculation curriculum of the University of Bombay along with that of the Entrance examination of the S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University, in the Mahilashram High School, the number of girls leaving our school to take up the former course elsewhere has considerably gone down. Consequently, the upper classes of the High School at Hingne are growing gradually in strength as girls from the lower classes are promoted up. This year it was not found to be necessary to start a special class for the Bombay Matriculation as all the girls that were promoted to the Entrance Class, during the year under report, had already taken up the Women's University



'Krishna' Swimming Pool

Built through the generous donation of Rs. 2800 from a past student of the Institution, Dr. Mrs. Saralabai Khot and Dr. G. K. Khot, Tanganyika.



Domestic Science Class, Hingne

Standing :— 1 Bandaging 2 Ironing 3 Metal Polishing 4, 5 Dyeing 6, 7 Flower-making

Sitting :— 8 Cloth Printing 9 Embroidery 10 Cutting 11 Oil-painting

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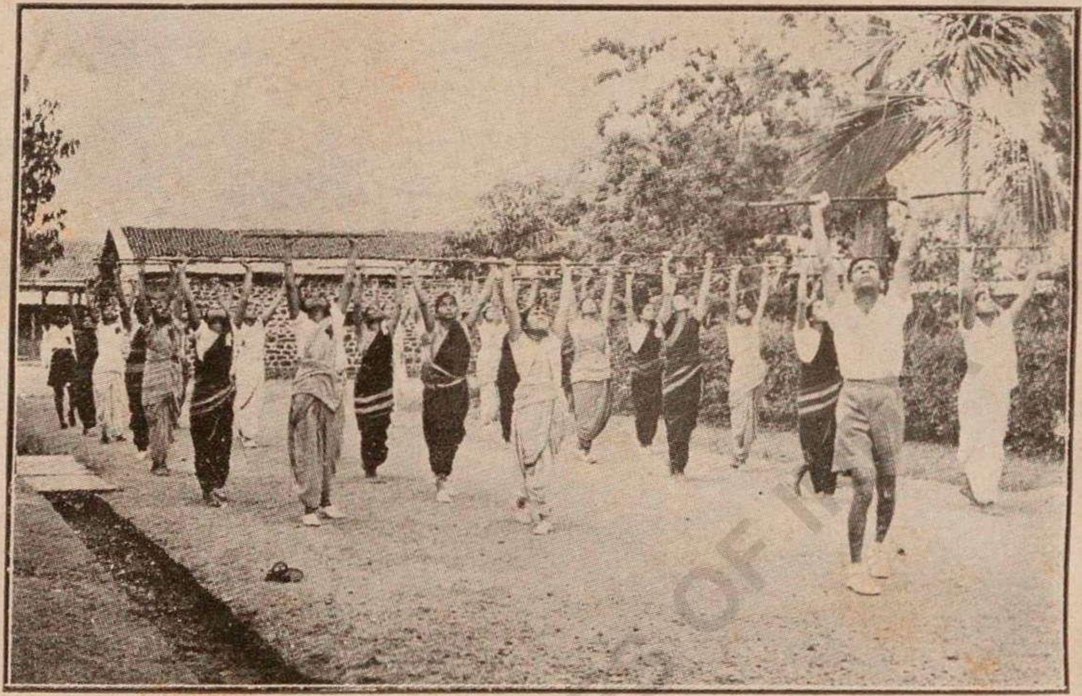
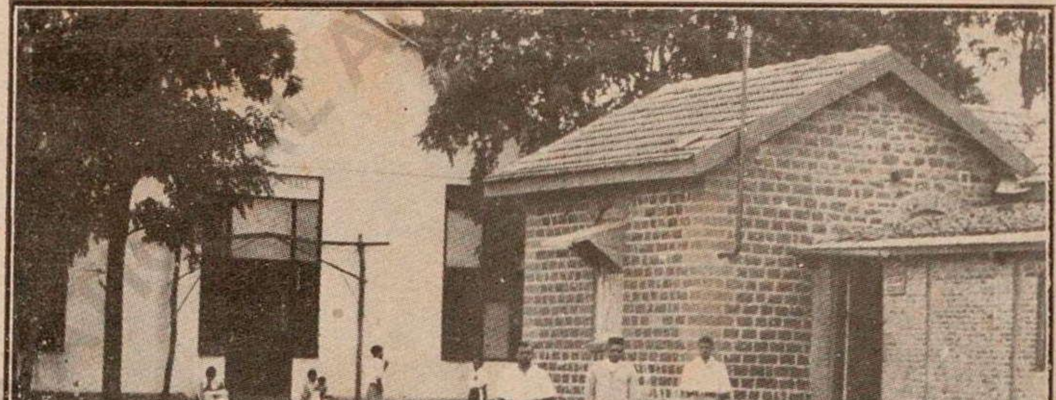


Wand–Drill



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course and no fresh admissions for the Bombay University course mere made. Such alternative arrangements will be made when necessity arises. Now that almost all the teachers on the staff at Hingne are trained and permanent, the efficiency of the schools is expected to rise and it is strongly hoped that the total strength will grow up considerably in the near future.

The progress of the Primary school and the Training College for Women at Hingne is satisfactory. The total strength of the Training College rose from 75 to 89 and all the three classes are now almost full. The number of girls deputed by the Local Authorities through Government is 27. The total strength of the Primary School at Hingne and Kothrud village has risen from 186 to 206. But the school with all the increased numbers can never adequately satisfy the needs of more than about 100 pupil teachers in the matter of practice-lessons and hence the total strength of the Training College will have to be restricted to that limit, at least for a few years to come. Considering the population of Kothrud village there appears no prospect of any considerable rise in the number of pupils at the School there. To accommodate the present number of 93 pupils in five different classes of the school an open shed 20′ × 25′ had to be added to the existing school building consisting of only two class rooms; this, it is hoped, will considerably raise the efficiency of the school. To secure more children for the Primary School at Hingne the Institution was registered as a certified school and children from the Juvenile Court have been admitted since last year. This has increased the number of children in the practising school by about 20. If this experiment succeeds and the strength of the practising school grows appreciably the difficulty of arranging practice-lessons for the Training College students would be solved to a certain extent.

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During the last two years the management has devoted more attention to the creation of a love for collective sports and games so as to foster among the girls a general physical-mindedness rather than merely developing individual efficiency in sports. Efforts are being made with this end in view at Hingne, for imparting physical education on broader and more scientific lines. Two of our teachers, trained at the Institute of Physical Education at Kandivali (Bombay suburb) were entrusted with the organization of physical training, and a special lady-teacher was appointed to teach the subject in the Training College. What the institution aims at is that every girl must take part along with other girls in some sort of physical exercise every day. The progress made so far in this respect can be said to be quite encouraging. Mr. R. K. Sohoni, the Senior Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector for Physical Education, C. D. has inspected all the arrangements of this department and has expressed his entire satisfaction. As in the previous year a Physical Education Week was held during Christmas under the guidance of the Maharashtreeya Mandal, Poona and the Hindusthan Scout Association, Poona Branch; due to their whole-hearted co-operation it proved a splendid success. All the girls were made familiar with the different branches of physical training. Some of the girls were also given training in scouting, and Tender-foot, Scout and Ranger troops have been formed. At the end of the Week, i. e. on the 30th and 31st of December 1940, the Annual Social Gathering and the Prize Distribution were celebrated with great enthusiasm, when Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar, LL.B., O.B.E., J. P. presided and Mrs. Gulabbai Dhurandhar gave away the prizes, to successful students. We are thankful to both of them for taking active interest in the work of the institution.

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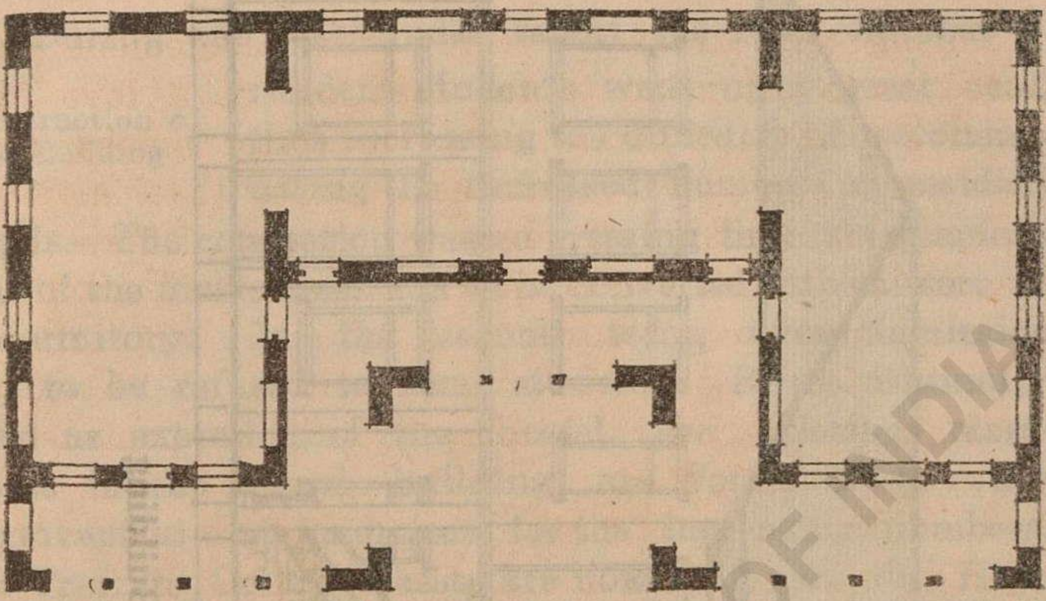
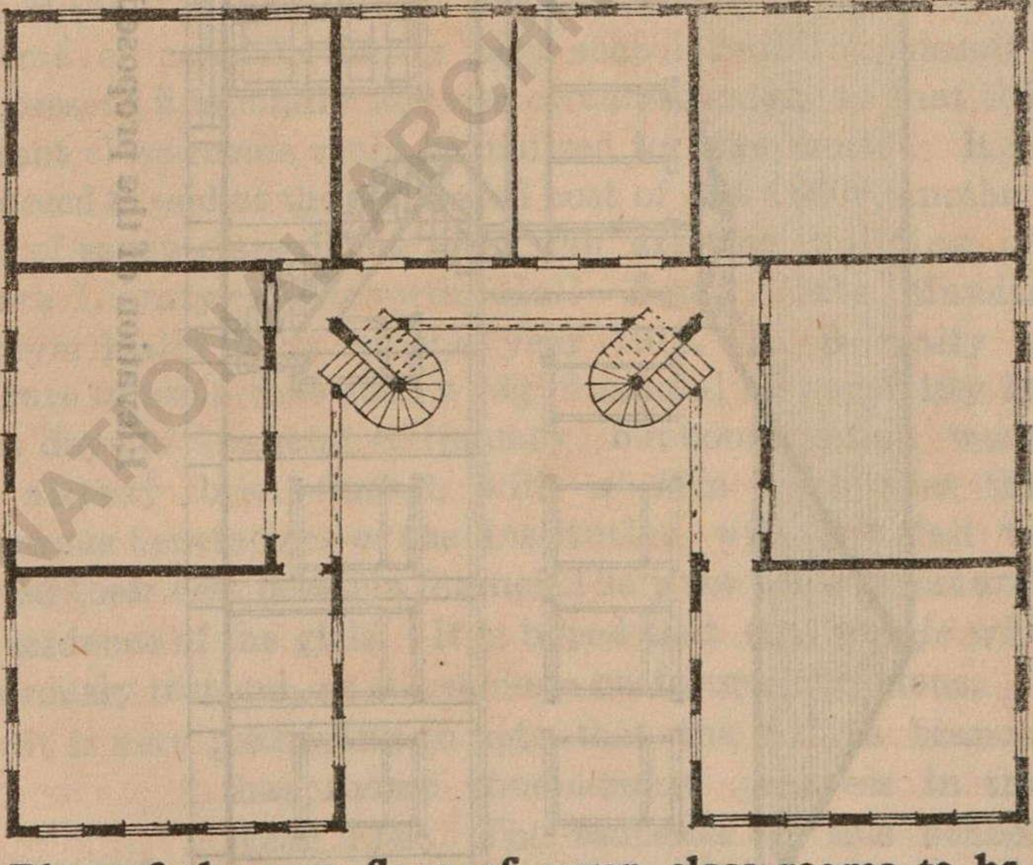
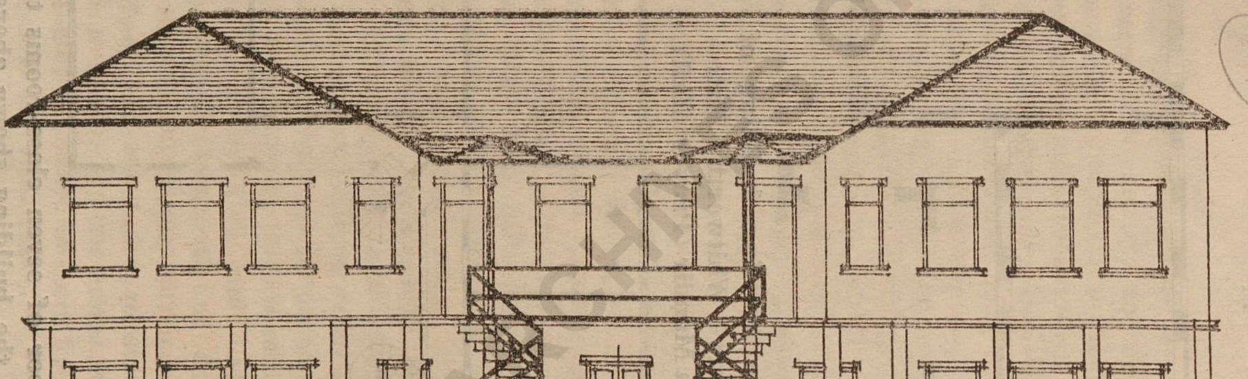


Plan of the existing building of Karve Library—Whitworth Hall—Deval Geeta Mandir (Prayer Hall)



Plan of the new floor of seven class-rooms to be constructed over the building shown above



Elevation of the proposed School Building

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Construction of New Building

During the year under report the total number of resident students went up a great deal, thus increasing the difficulty of accommodating the increased number of resident pupils. The congestion was so pressing that the spacious hall of the music class had to be converted into a sort of a dormitory. In the second term, even admission had to be refused to some students. Being originally built as extention of the hostel, the existing class-rooms in the school building are found to be very inconvenient and inadequate for the increasing numbers. The Training College classes are now full and the High School classes are also growing. Under these circumstances either admission will have to be refused to new entrants in next June or additional accommodation provided. The Managing Committee has, therefore, undertaken a scheme of constructing a new school building, despite the present financially adverse circumstances, so that the present class-rooms could be utilized for the hostel. It is proposed to add at the estimated cost of Rs. 16000, another floor of seven class-rooms over the existing building of Karve Library—Whitworth Hall—Deval Geeta Mandir (Prayer Hall) built in the year 1918. It is really a venture to undertake such a big financial responsiblity in these days of financial stringency, but construction work has already been started, with a firm faith that the numerous benefactors of the institution will not fail to extend their best possible financial help for the comfort and convenience of the girls. It is hoped that the public will generously respond, as it has done on former occasions.

Satara Kanyashala

It is very gratifying to note that the Satara branch has shown considerable progress in the year 1940. The students of this school have achieved allround success in all

the examinations bringing credit both to themselves as well as their teachers. The residents of Satara have been very favourably impressed by their success particularly in the Bombay Matriculation examination, and consequently the total strength has risen from 190 to 225, during this year.

As a result of this, additional accommodation had to be provided for two more classes and a spacious hall has been built for that purpose on the plot purchased last year from Mr. Sakhare.

The entire staff of the school is now trained. Mr. D. A. Ravetkar, B. A., B. T. was confirmed as a permanent teacher; there are now five permanent teachers on the staff of the school. The school sustained a loss by the sad death of Mr. Walimbe, who used to teach Hindusthani. A new teacher who has passed the "Hindusthani Shikshaka Sanad" (Diploma) examination is now in charge of the subject. Two lady-teachers who have completed the physical training course of the Maharashtreeya Mandal, Poona are entrusted with the physical education of this school.

A radio set purchased by means of the generous donation of Sardar Bapusaheb Kale of Poona and Baramati has been a valuable addition to the educational equipment of this school. This as well as the addition of more books to the library and other teaching apparatus has materially increased the general efficiency of the school.

The school has had a deficit of about Rs. 1200, in 1940. For the last five years the school has been conducted with a net loss of Rs. 1000 to 1200 per year. And yet to face the situation a loan of Rs. 9400 has been incurred for the new buildings. As the school grows, the needs multiply; it is hoped, however, that with the public support, which

is always forthcoming for a good cause, the school will attain a balanced budget in the near future.

The Mahila Mandal, a branch of the Mahila Sadan, Satara is doing very useful work. In addition to the donation of Rs. 400 from Mrs. Pramilabai Gadgil, the Mandal collected about Rs. 250 by way of subscription. A special hall has been constructed out of this sum.

Past Students

It is a matter of satisfaction that the help received from the past students is on an ever-increasing scale. Mrs. Savitribai Joshi, a retired teacher from the Municipal Schools, Bombay, has become a patron of the institution by donating Rs. 500. Other donations received from past students during the year under report are as follows :—

Mrs. Padmavatibai Asayekar, Indore	Rs. 200
Dr. Mrs. Indirabai Niyogi, Nagpur, (for S. D. Sane Scholarship)	Rs. 149
Mrs. Kamalabai Joshi, Umbargaon	Rs. 101
Mrs. Putalabai Jadhav, Poona	Rs. 80
Mrs. Manoramabai Velankar, Poona	Rs. 60
Mrs. Vimalabai Bam, Alnavar	Rs. 50
Mrs. Leelabai Karandikar, Amalner	Rs. 40
Miss Sushila Palekar, Bombay	Rs. 37
Mrs. Padma Gosavi, Poona	Rs. 35
Mrs. Kausalyabai Ksheersagar, Kopargaon	Rs. 28
Mrs. Varubai Padhye, Bombay	Rs. 25
Mrs. Anasuyabai Shah, Kirloskarvadi	Rs. 20
Mrs. Indirabai Tilak, Dhulia	Rs. 20
Mrs. Chandraprabha Bandivadekar, Bombay	Rs. 20

The institution is highly indebted to all these past-students. In the last year's report an appeal was made to all the past-students to establish contact with the insti-

tution by paying occasional visits. But it did not receive a satisfactory response. Boarding and lodging arrangements will be made with pleasure for such past-students who would like to stay at Hingne, especially during the Divali or Summer vacations. All past students are cordially invited to take advantage of these arrangements.

Bhaubeej

The Bhaubeej Purse Presentation was celebrated under the presidentship of Prin. D. R. Gadgil on 20th December 1940, the anniversary of the death of the late Mr. G. M. Chiplunkar. This year the collection work was carried out more vigorously, with the result that the total collection amounted to Rs. 3636, the peak figure reached in seven years past. 252 volunteers took part in this collection and Miss Indu Gavade who topped the list by collecting Rs. 357, secured the honour of presenting the Bhaubeej Purse to Prof. D. K. Karve. This she could not have been able to do but for the active help of Mr. A. S. Mundkur, Dist. Deputy Collector, Belgaum. Mr. Shivrampant Vaze (the son of Mr. S. G. Vaze of the Servants of India Society) donated his first salary of Rs. 150 to express his gratitude for the education which his mother Mrs. Yamunabai Vaze received at Hingne—very creditable indeed! Mrs. Krishnabai Pathak of Karachi and Mrs. Hemalatabai Soman of Pen, deserve a special mention, in as much as they have been continuously and unfailingly collecting Bhaubeej year after year ever since they left the institution. We are deeply indebted to these as well as to all the other volunteers and donors.

Subscription Work

The work of collecting subscription is becoming very difficult day by day. Appointment of special full-time workers for propoganda work involves a lot of expenditure with-

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out bringing in proportionate return. The normal duties of the life-workers and permanent servants of the institution hardly leave them any time to go out for collection work. Nonetheless, a few workers at Hingne could spare some time for this purpose and their efforts were not altogether unsuccessful. As a result, the total amount of donations rose to Rs. 3774, a figure higher than that collected during the last few years. The annual subscription has also gone over Rs. 1600. During the year under report the Association's veteran worker, Mrs. Parvatibai Athavale visited several places such as Raipur, Bilaspur, Drug, Bhandara, Nagpur, Bombay and suburbs, Poona and Kirkee, and could collect Rs. 1568. Mrs. Godubai Joshi collected Rs. 895 in Bombay and suburbs. Mrs. Parvatibai Palashikar tapped some distant places such as Calcutta, Dehli, and some more in U. P., Gujrat, Khandesh the Deccan and the Nasik District and brought in Rs. 658, for the Satara Kanyashala. The above figures are somewhat lower than their total collections in previous year.

Donations

The most outstanding donation of the year under report comes from the Phaltan Darbar. The Rajasaheb and the Raneesaheb of Phaltan have expressed on previous occasions, in various ways, their sense of respect for Prof. D. K. Karve and their appreciation of his life-mission. The Phaltan Darbar has now donated to the Endowment Fund Rs. 5000 in the name of Shreemant Ranisaheb of Phaltan. Out of the interest of this sum an annual scholarship of Rs. 180 will be awarded to a student deputed by the State to the Training College at Hingne. This donation has not only helped the Institution but has established a permanent bond between the Institution and Phaltan State. By this arrangement the State will obtain the services of a second

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year trained lady teacher every third year. The Chief-saheb of Ichalkaranji had already made such provision for the free education of four students at a time deputed by him. If other Maratha States would make such arrangements their problem of securing the services of trained lady teachers for their primary schools would be solved to some extent. This year Rs. 1000 have been received from the Trustees of the Deo Estate at Yeotmal. Out of this sum, Rs. 500 are set apart for the school building and Rs. 500 are spent for current expenses. Mr. Shankar Vishnu Gokhale of Bombay has donated Rs. 500 to the Endowment Fund in memory of his sister. Out of the interest of this sum a scholarship of Rs. 16½ called "Mrs. Durgabai Ketkar Scholarship" is to be awarded annually to a deserving poor Brahmin girl. Mrs. Sharadabai Rameshwardas Birla of Bombay sent Rs. 500 through Seth Jamanalal Bajaj for purchasing Hindi books for the library at Hingne. Besides these generons donations other donations of Rs. 100 and above were received as mentioned below :—

Mrs. Pramilabai Gadgil, Poona, Trustee of the Estate of the late Rao Bahadur Kale (for Satara Kanayashala and Mahilasadan) ...	Rs. 562
Prof. D. K. Karve, Poona (Amount of Guru-Dakshina given by Shreemant Venutai, Grand-daughter of Shreemant Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji at the time of her marriage) ...	Rs. 250
Sardar G. K. Kale, Poona (for Radio set for the Satara Kanyashala. ...	Rs. 250
Mr. Shivram Shreedhar Vaze, Bombay ...	Rs. 150

Seeds Traders' Association, Bombay	...	Rs.	101
Indore Darbar, Indore (Annual Donation)	...	Rs.	100
Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar, Kirkee	...	Rs.	100
Mrs. Radhabai Kolhatkar, Poona	...	Rs.	100
R. S. L. G. Sathe, Dehra Dun (for Chiplunkar Fund)	...	Rs.	100
Mr. M. R. Joshi, Poona	...	Rs.	100
Mr. M. N. Kulkarni, Bombay	...	Rs.	100

In addition to the above donations in cash, Mrs. Thakubai Kokje of Bombay has presented a tradle sewing machine with a cupboard. The institution is indebted to all the sympathetic donors who have helped the institution.

Visitors

During the year under report so many prominent persons were kind enough to pay a visit to the institution. For want of sufficient space, only a few names are mentioned below:—

Sir Nripendra Nath Sarkar; Mr. Jamanalal Bajaj, Wardha; Col. Sir K. V. Kukday, Nagpur: Mr. D. A. Dhruva, Backward Class Officer; Miss Davis, Chief Inspector of Certified Schools; Acharya Kakasaheb Kalelkar Mr. Purushottam Das Tandan; Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru; Mr. Bhausaheb Chitale, Ahmednagar; Mr. Vishwanath Das, Ex-Prime Minister of Orrissa: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Madan; Mr. S. Moos, Director of Public Instruction; Mr. A. K. Khan, Chief Inspector of Certified Schools; Mr. Syed Nurullah, Asst. Director of Public Instruction; Mr. D. C. Pawate, Educational Inspector, C. D.; Miss H. V. Twells, Inspectress of Girls' Schools; Prof. S. P. Agharkar, Calcutta.

Financial Position

As compared with the last two or three years the year 1940 has turned out a better year from the financial point of view. Taking into consideration the financial stringency caused by the war situation, the nett deficit of Rs. 1323 sustained by the Satara branch and the deficit of only Rs. 671 incurred by the Hingne branch are much less than what was apprehended. The deficit as anticipated in the budget for 1940 was about Rs. 5000. But as the amounts of annual subscriptions, donations and Bhaubeej collections exceeded the expectation, things could be managed without drawing upon the Reserve Fund to a great extent. But the budget for the year 1941 is by no means hopeful. In spite of all possible economy in various items of expenditure the budget of the current year shows a deficit of Rs. 5000. The Satara branch has already raised a loan of Rs. 9400 and still the question of accommodation is not as yet fully solved. A loan of Rs. 16000 will have to be incurred for the new building to be built at Hingne. It is a great problem how to meet these difficulties. It is, however, fervently hoped that the work of the institution will go on unhindered by any such difficulties, sure as we are of the support from the generous public.

Thanks

In conclusion we must record our thanks to the innumerable helpers of the institution. There are so many persons who have helped us one way or another that it is almost impossible to mention their names for want of space. However the names of Mr. V. N. Vartak, our Consulting Engineer, Poona, Mr. G. R. Vartak, District Engineer, Local Board, Satara, who supervised the Kanyashala building, Mr. G. C. Bhat, the legal adviser and Mr. G. M. Oka, the auditor, must be thankfully mentioned.

Hingne Budruk, Poona 4
9th Feb. 1941

Bhaskar Dhondo Karve
Secretary

Hindu Widows' Home Association

Budget for the year 1941

INCOME

	1939 Actuals Rs.	1940 Estimates Rs.	1940 Actuals Rs.	1941 Estimates Rs.
Donations ...	3094	2500	3763	3000
Annual Subscriptions...	1253	1200	1607	1500
Deo Estate ...	500	500	500	500
Interest ...	10165	10165	10269	10400
Bhaubij ...	2140	2000	3667	3000
Surplus Pay ...	2087	2500	2710	2800
Grant ...	7797	7500	8352	7500
				500
Fees ...	3546	5660	6478	6400
Rent ...	2549	2900	3390	3300
Scholarships ...	449	460	144	144
Insurance Commission	69	50	97	50
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	99	50
Satara Branch ...	...	...	12510	11170
Total	33649	35441	54586	50314

EXPENDITURE

	1939 Actuals Rs.	1940 Estimates Rs.	1940 Actuals Rs.	1941 Estimates Rs.
Satara Kanyashala ...	...	...	...	12050
Mahilashram ...	9233	10736	11537	11810
Training College ...	7625	8610	10200	10669
Primary School ...	3378	3947	4521	4509
Free Students				
Endowment Fund	3117	3107	3111	3127
Scholarships ...	469	460	144	144
Prizes ...	624	604	705	771
Current Fund	2190	3100	3597	3575
Interest ...	3996	4076	4183	4382
Pay ...	1997	1720	1781	1230
Stationery ...	178	150	72	150
Furniture ...	235	50	...	50
Repairs and Sanitation	792	400	430	400
Printing ...	472	400	504	500
Postage ...	372	350	407	450
Rent and Taxes ...	26	27	26	26
Pension ...	690	690	690	690
Audit expenses ...	50	50	50	50
Income-tax ...	159	160	82	100
Travelling ...	733	600	609	600
Miscellaneous ...	134	200	106	100
Total...	36480	39437	42755	55383

Estimated Deficit Rs. 5069

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Hindu Widows' Home Association

Accounts for the year 1940

Rs. as. p.	
285292—3—5	Balance of 1939
5965-15—9	Insurance & Pension Fund
5814—3—0	Endowment Fund
550—0—0	Permanent Fund
254—0—0	Specific Fund
975—0—0	Reserve Fund
634—0—0	Chiplunkar Fund
60—0—0	Building Fund
25—0—0	Satara Building Fund
5711--9--0	For building from Hostel and Repair Dept.
7456—0—0	Permanent Deposits
4650—0—0	Loan Deposits
1617—2—3	Small Deposits
701--1--0	Specific Donations
757-13—0	Discount on Securities
144—0—0	Temporary Scholarships
7201—5—3	Suspense Account
3710--6--6	Surplus Pay
1000—0--0	Deo Estate
10268-11—3	Interest
3762—9--3	Donations
1607—4--0	Annual Subscriptions
3666-10—1	Bhaubij
7749—0--0	Grant
6478—1--9	Fees
3390--1--0	Rent
97—0—6	Insurance Commission
603—0—0	Office Grant
98-13—0	Miscellaneous
11786—6--9	Satara Kanyashala
723-14--6	Mahila Sadan
382751—3—3	Total

	Rs. as. p.
Insurance and Pension Fund	1794-11—6
Endowment Fund	90—0—0
Hingne Buildings	4175-12—9
Permanent Deposits	3—3—0
Loan Deposits	6115—0—0
Small Deposits	647—0—6
Specific Donations	766—1—0
Temporary Scholarships	144—0—0
Suspense Account	7262—1—3
Advance Payment	500—0—0
Interest	4839—1—5
Income-tax	81—9—0
Free Students	6749—0—0
Training College	10200--1—0
Mahilashram High School	11537—4—6
Primary School	4521—5—6
Pay	1781—1—3
Repairs and Sanitation	429-12--9
Pension	690—0—0
Travelling	608-14—0
Printing	503-12—0
Postage	406-10—0
Stationery	72—1—0
Rent and Taxes	25-13—3
Audit Expenses	50—0—0
Miscellaneous	106—6—9
Satara Kanyashala	13833-13-10
Satara Kanyashala Building	4867-12--0
Total...	82802--4--6
Balance for 1941...	299948-14--9
Total...	382751—3—3

DISTRIBUTION OF BALANCE

	Rs. A. P.
Securities	285310—0—0
Imperial Bank	727-10—1
Postal S. Bank	9595—2—3
Poona Cen. Co. Bank	2452—1—9
Cash	1864—0—8
	299948-14—9

ASSETS

Balance	299948 14—9
Deposits with others	7355—0—0
Loan to Saraswati Mandir, Sholapur	5000—0—0
Satara Kanyashala Bldg. Tasalmat	10722-15—3
Advance	500—0—0
	323526-14—0

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES.

			Rs. A. P.
Insurance and Pension Fund			54164—6—7
Poundation Fund			40643-11—8
Endowment Fund			123752—5—6
Permanent Fund			3455-11-11
Specific Fund			3122—1-10
Chiplunkar Fund			770-11—0
Building Fund			560—0—0
Permanent Deposits			63000—0—0
Loan Deposits			18689—1—0
Small Deposits			5620—4—7
Specific Donations			79—0—0
Satara Kanyashala Building Fund			702=15—0
Suspense Account			3815—0—0
Reserve Fund			
Balance at the end of 1940		7146—4-10	
Satara Kanyashala Deficit	1323—8—7		
Other Deficit	671—3—4	1994-11-11	
			5151—8-11
			323526-14--0

DISTRIBUTION OF SECURITIES

Funds	3½%	4%	5%	Cash Cer.	Shares	Total
Ins. & Pension	50800					50800
Foundation	39600				920	40520
Endowment	115500	1200	5400		1250	123350
Permanent	2600				20	2620
Reserve	900				120	1020
Specific	2400					2400
Chiplunkar	500					500
Per. Deposits	53900				500	54400
Loan Deposits	5000			4200		9200
Small Deposits	500					500
Total	271700	1200	5400	4200	2810	285310

We have audited the above Balance Sheet of the Hindu Widows Home Association, Hingne, as at 31st December, 1940, and have found the same to be correct. We have also verified the Investments on hand on the same date.

Poona
8th February 1941.

Sd./—G. M. Oka & Co.
Registered Accountants
Hon. Auditors.

Immovable property not shown in the accounts

1. (*a*) About 6 acres of land in Hingne village (survey No. 62) presented to the Association by the late R. B. Ganesh Govind Gokhale.
   (*b*) About 6 acres of land (survey No. 22) costing Rs. 1650, bought for the Mahila Vidyalaya.
   (*c*) About $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre of land to the north of the irrigation canal (survey No. 55) costing about Rs. 175.

2. Buildings on these lands worth about Rs. 1,84,500.

3. Estate of the late Mr. Sadashiv Moreshwar Deo, Yeotmal held in trust for the Association by the executors of his will. The income of this estate is to be received by the Association.

4. 1525 sq. yards of land and building on the land in the Bhavani Peth of Satara City Survey and Municipal Nos. 154 and 155 valuated at about Rs. 6,000 presented to the institution by the late Rao Bahadur Raoji Ramchandra Kale. School building worth about Rs. 10500 on this land built by the Association.

5. The following insurance policies :—
   (*a*) A policy of Rs. 5000
   (*b*) Rs. 1000 by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye
   (*c*) Rs. 1000 by Mrs. Laxmibai Bhat
   (*d*) Rs. 3000 by Dr. H. R. Divekar
   (*e*) Rs. 1000 by Mr. S. G. Gadgil

6. Motar Car—*cost price* Rs. 3000

An Appeal

Many members who used to send regular annual subscription have ceased to support the institution. They are requested to revive their membership and others should also help the Association in these difficult times. Annual subscriptions, however small, ensure a regular income, upon which the institution can safely rely. It is impossible to undertake schemes of expansion unless substantial donations are received. Wealthy persons are therefore requested to liberally help the institution.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Permanent Deposits

This institution offers a very convenient arrangement for those who wish to have a definite annual income for themselves or their relatives. They can easily do so by keeping the necessary amount with the Association as permanent deposit, the interest of which is regularly paid. After the depositor or his relatives the amount may be added to the Endowment Fund of the Association and a prize or a scholarship may be given in the name of the depositor or his relatives. You can help the Institution in this way while providing for your relatives at the same time. Such arrangement is a boon to old and illiterate women who can be free from anxiety about legal proceedings. They can receive their allowance without any trouble. At present there are Rs. 61900 as permanent deposits with the Association as given below :—

Mrs. Anandibai Karve, Poona,		Cash	Rs. 6000
	3½% Govt. Pro. Notes of the face value of		Rs. 8600
Mr. Ramchandra Kashinath Bhide, Poona,	,,	,,	Rs. 10000
Anonymous	,, ,,	,,	Rs. 7200
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. V. Bhide, Lahore,		,,	Rs. 7000
Mr. Shivram Vasudeo Kale, Poona,	,,	,,	Rs. 7000
Mrs. Satyabhamabai Dabake, Poona,	,,	,,	Rs. 4300
The late Mr. Srinivas Balvant Chandvadkar, Kalyan,			Rs. 4100
Mrs. Shantabai Gokhale, Amalner,	,,	,,	Rs. 2100
Mr. Madhav Balkrishna Vyavahare, Bhandara,		,,	Rs. 2000
Mrs. Saraswatibai Marulkar, Karad,	,,	,,	Rs. 1500
Mrs. Durgabai Kirloskar, Sholapur,	Shares and Deposits		Rs. 1100
Mrs. Bhagirathibai Marathe, Poona		Cash	Rs. 1000

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41

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APPENDIX

Important days

Date	Occasion	President
18th April 1940	Prof. D. K. Karve's 83rd Birth-day	D. B. V. G. Shete
20th June 1940	Adhyapikashala Anniversary	Mr. V. P. Bokil
20th Dec. 1940	Bhaubij-Purse Presentation	Prin. D. R. Gadgil
30th Dec. 1940	Annual Gathering and Prize distribution	Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar
	(Satara Branch)	
17th Jan. 1940	Anniversary of the Death of R. B. R. R. Kale	Prin. D. G. Karve
16th July 1940	Anniversary of the Death of Mrs. Satyabhamabai Kale	Mr. V. R. Karandikar

Statement of Students

CLASSES :—

(*a*) Mahilashram High School :—Entrance 9, Pre-entrance—11, Std. IX—21, Std. VIII—16, Std. VII—12, Std. VI—18, Std. V—17. (Virgins 84, Widows 12, Married 8), Total 104.

(*b*) Training College for Women :—2nd Year—24, 1st Year Senior—23, 1st Year Junior—42. (Widows 32, Virgins 27, Married 30), Total 89.

(*c*) Primary School :—Std. VII—12, Std. VI—10, Std. V—10, Std. IV—21, Std. III—17, Std. II—13, Std. I—14, Infants—16, (Virgins 38, Married 22, Widows 22, Boys 31), Total 113.

(*d*) Primary School (Kothrud) :—Std. IV—12, Std. III—13, Std. II—18, Std. I—15, Infants—35, (Girls 23, Boys 70), Total 93.

Localities of Hingne Students (According to districts) :—

Poona 66, Bombay 38, Khandesh 23, Satara 22, Deccan States 22, Nasik 22, Ratnagiri 20, Karnatak 19, Ahmednagar 17, Central India 11, Sholapur 10, Kolhapur 10, Central Provinces 6, Karwar 5, Kolaba 4, Thana 4, Delhi 3, United Provinces 2, Goa 2, Total 306.

OCCUPATIONS OF GUARDIANS OF HINGNE STUDENTS :—

Government Service 101, Private Service 75, Agriculture 35, Merchants 25, Pensioners 12, House-hold work 18, Pleaders 8, Factory Owner 1, Doctors 3, State Servants 8, Students 13, Miscellaneous 7, Total 306.

AGE OF HINGNE STUDENTS :—

	5 to 10	10 to 15	Over 15
Virgins	13	49	87
Married	0	1	59
Widows	0	2	64
Boys	23	8	0
	36	60	210

Total 306

PAYING AND FREE :

Total number in the hostel 261.

"A"—83, "B"—157, Destitute Children—21, Girls 11, Boys 10)

Paying 153 (Virgins 79, Married 37, Widows 36 and 1 Boy)

Free 68 (Virgins 29, Married 18, Widows 21)

Half-free 19 (Virgins 12, Married 3, Widows 4)

EXAMINATION RESULTS :—

	Appeared	Passed
II Year Training College ...	26	22
I Year Senior „ „ ...	19	18
I Year Junior „ „ ...	33	21
Entrance Examination ...	14	13
Primary School Leaving Cert. Exam.	12	6
Elementary Drawing Exam.	17	15
Intermediate Drawing Exam.	4	4

Satara Kanyashala

CLASSES :—

Std. I—61, Std. II—35, Std. III—34, Std. IV—30, Std. V—20, Std. VI—17, Std. VII—12, P. S. L. C. Class—11, Total 220.

AGE :—

Under 14—113, over 14 —107, Total 220.

EXAMINATION RESULTS :—

	Appeared	Passed
Matric (Bom. University) ...	8	6
Entrance (I. W. University) ...	7	7
Govt. Eng. III Std. (P. S. L. C.) ...	11	8
Intermediate Drawing Exam. ...	8	6

Mahilasadan Satara

CLASSES :—

(all over 15) Sewing—7, English—0, Total 7.

List of Contributors

Names of those who have contributed Rs. 5 or more to any of the funds of the Association appear in this list. For want of space prefixes such as "Mr." & "Mrs." are dropped. We appologise for this omission.

N. B.—Contributors are requested to see that their contributions are correctly entered in the list, and kindly inform the Secretary if there are any mistakes. They should also notify to the Secretary the change of address, if any. Addresses of persons whose names are marked with an asterisk* should kindly be communicated to the Secretary.

Ahmedabad

Vatsalabai Nadkarni 10
G. G. Dhru 5

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Sardar K. V. Joshi 5
N. A. Navale 5

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Presidency Magistrate IV Addl. Court 10
The Addl. Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court 10
Hon. Presidency Magistrate Mazgaon 10
Presidency Magistrate, II Court Mazgaon 10
Presidency Magistrate III Court 10
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V. A. Jayavant 7
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G. K. Sandu 6
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Radhabai Kulkarni 5
Balkrishna Keshav 5
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P. G. Barde 5
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K. Hoven 10
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Seth Harakchand Motichand 5

Cochin

K. G. Gaglekar 5
D. D. Kamat 5
A. L. Shirgaonkar 5

Dahanu

Sumatibai Kirtane 6

Daryapur

D. R. Vaidya 5

Dehradun

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Dr. H. Patel 10
Shakuntala Devdhar 5

Deolali

Janakibai Sathe 10

Dhamtari

Anjarrao Keerdutta 5
T. A. Keerdutta 5

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Prof. A. D. Dhopeshwarkar 5
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Vyankatlal Shankarlal 11
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Kolhapur
S. K. Raje 11
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Kopargaon
Kausalyabai Kshirsagar 28
Kosumb
T. N. Khedekar 5

S. S. Khatu 5
Kulgaon
Yamubai Sapre 5
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Lonavla
Dr. R. V. Bivalkar 10
Dr. M. C. Soman 10
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G. A. Natesan 5
Dr. K. Venkatarao 5
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V. M. Kale 5
Malkapur
M. D. Sathe 5
Malshiras
A. G. Maydeo 5
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M. V. Puranik 15
Hanamantram Murlidhar 5
N. R. Jethalal & Co. 5
Ramachandra Laxminarayan 5

Patna

Manoramabai Gokhale 50
Y. A. Godbole 10
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Pen

N. M. Dharkar 5

Phaltan

Shrimant. S. S. M. Laxmidevi Nimbalkar 5000
Phaltan Darbar 5

Poona

Pramilabai Gadgil (Kale Trust) 512
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Prof. D. K. Karve 350
Sardar G. K. Kale 250
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Prin. J. R. Gharpure 10
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S. S. Kolhatkar 10
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Dr. N. L. Ranade 5

Women Conference

(50)

Bombay.

March 17, 1941.

Dear Mrs. Mehta,

I have received your letter of the 15th. I have postponed my departure owing to illness. I am leaving Bombay tomorrow for a little rest and will be back after a week. If you will write to me thereafter, I shall be happy to give you an appointment.

Yours sincerely

M.R.J.

Mrs. Urmila Mehta,
Hon.Gen. Secretary,
All-India Women's Conference,
Bombay.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवता : -मनु

The Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society

(Registered Under Act XXI of 1860)

(SHRADDHANAND ANATH MAHILASHRAM)

श्रद्धानंद अनाथ माहिलाश्रम

Chairman :
Mr. B. G. Kher, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A.
Vice-Chairmen :
Mrs. Tarabai M. Premchand, J.P.
Mr. Narayanlsl Bansilal
Treasurer :
Mr. Velji Lukhamsi Nappoo, B.A., LL.B.
Joint Hon. Secretaries :
Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar, M.B.B.S.
Mr. S. S. Navare, B.A.
Superintendent :
Mrs. Laxmibai Kolhatkar

President :
The Right Hon'ble Dr. M. R. Jayakar, P.C.

'Phone No. 60652.

किंग्ज सर्कल, श्रद्धानंद रोड,
माटुंगा, बम्बई.
BOMBAY, 19.

20th March 1941

The Managing Committee of the Society will meet on Wednesday the 26th instant at 5-30 p.m (S.T.) at the Ashram.

A G E N D A

(I) To confirm the minutes of the last meeting

(2) Business arising

(3) To adopt the monthly report (Circulated herewith)

(4) To sanction expenses

(5) To consider important letters

(6) Any other competent business

M.B. Udgaonkar
S.S. Navare
Jt.Hon. Secretaries

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THE HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME SOCIETY, BOMBAY

SHRADDHANAND ANATH MAHILASHRAM, MATUNGA.

Financial Position of the Society as on 15th March 1941.

(1) Marriage Deposits-	In Savings A/C	4187- 6- 0
	In Fixed Deposit A/C	2500- 0- 0
	In Postal C.C.	1030- 8- 0
	Total Rs.	7717-14- 0
(2) Inmates' Deposits-	In Fixed Deposits A/C	2000- 0- 0
	In Current A/C	417- 4-11
	Total Rs.	2417- 4-11
(3) Deposit of Mrs. Indumati Kalidas	In Current A/C	1000- 0- 0
(4) Ashram Funds-	In Current A/C	5025-10- 1
	In Savings A/C	732- 7- 0
		5758- 1- 1
Less	Deposits of others as shown above	1417- 4-11
		4340-12- 2
Add	Cash in hand	275- 0- 0
	Govt. Pro. Notes	7500- 0- 0
	In Fixed Deposit a/c	7000- 0- 0
		19115-12- 2

The building contractor has been paid Rs. 25000, the plumber Rs. 700 and the electrician Rs. 200.

The Society owes a debt of Rs. 10000 to Mr. Pandia.

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THE HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME SOCIETY, BOMBAY

SHRADDHANAND ANATH MAHILASHRAM, MATUNGA.

Expenses for the month of February 1941

		February	Comparative figures for Jan.
(1)	Boarding	746- 6- 9	808-11- 9
(2)	Conveyance	30- 0- 6	37- 6- 0
(3)	Travelling	5- 3- 0	2- 0- 0
(4)	Industrial	3- 9- 6	10-14- 9
(5)	General	39-15- 3	20- 6- 3
(6)	Education	6-13- 0	126- 0- 3
(7)	Stationery	5- 0- 0	20-11- 0
(8)	Medicines	47-14- 9	29- 8- 3
(9)	Garden	0-12- 0	0- 8- 0
(10)	Postage	12- 9- 6	13- 8- 6
(11)	Electricity	24- 4- 3	24- 1- 0
(12)	Building expense (paid to plumber)	700- 0- 0	5060- 0- 0
(13)	Building Insurance	0- 0- 0	56- 4- 0
(14)	Economic Chulas (Advance paid to the contractor)	125- 0- 0	0- 0- 0
(15)	Funeral	1- 4- 0	1- 4- 0
(16)	Printing	0- 0- 0	12- 0- 0
(17)	Cloth (Blankets)	13-11- 0	0- 0- 0
(18)	Salaries and Honorarium	283- 8- 0	283- 8- 0
		2045-15- 6	6507- 4- 9

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THE HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

SHRADDHANAND ANATH MAHILASHRAM, MATUNGA.

Statement of income for the month of February 1941.

Patron	
Mr. G.V. Salvekar (4th and last instalment)	250
Life Members	
Mr. V.K. Date	100
Mr. G.G. Deo	100
Monthly Donations	
Mrs. Laxmibai R. Kalewar	10
Mr. S.Y. Sakpal	5
Other Donations	
Mrs. Sharadadevi R. Birla	75
Mr. G.G. Deo	51
Mr. S. G. Kantak	25
Dr. C.D. Gandhi	25
Mr. M.H. Topas	25
Mr. K. R. Gurkha	25
Mrs. C.D. Kapadia	21
Donations from Guardians	135
Donations below Rs. 15	134-12- 0
Members' Subscriptions	35
Postal stamps for reply	4- 5- 3
Sale of marriage application forms	15
Sale of Ashram products	71- 4- 9
Total Rs.	1107- 6- 0

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THE HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

SHRADDHANAND ANATH MAHILASHRAM, MATUNGA.
Report for the month of February 1941

Inmates	No. on Feb. I	New Admissions	Disposals	No. on Mar. I
Women	77	8	I2	73
Students	42	-	I	41
Children-girls	6	I	-	7
boys	7	-	-	7
Infants-boys	I3	I	I	I3
girls	I9	-	I	I8
Court-Committed girls	52	2	2	52
boys	I3	-	-	I3
Prisoners	II	-	-	II
	240	12	17	235

Why they came

Women- 3 Sent by Police and Courts
I Destitute
3 Temporary shelter
I For delivery
Children-girls- I Came with mother
Infants- boy- I Came with mother

Where they went

Women- 3 Returned to guardians
I Reconciled to husband
2 Married in Ashram
4 Left Ashram of their own will
I returned to guardian through Court
I Returned to husband through Police
Students- I Returned to guardians
Infants-girls- I Went with mother
boys- I Died in Ashram (one month old)
Court-Committed girls- I Married in Ashram
I Absconded (later traced)

Of the new 8 women 7 were married and one was unmarried.

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO CASTES

Women- I Vani, I Rajput, I Chambhar, I Maratha, I C.K. Prabhu, I Harijan , I Bhoi, I Paradeshi.
Children-girls- I Vani
Infants-boy- I Bhoi

Ashram News

Visitors- (I) Rao Bahadur V. Ramanujachari; Secretary Ramkrishna Students Home, Madras.
(2) Diwan Bahadur Rajsewasakta K.R. Sheshachar, Banglore.

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ASSOCIATION OF THE

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

President and Chairwoman (1941): SHRIMATI RAMESHWARI NEHRU

Vice-Presidents:

LADY RAMA RAU
MRS. VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT
LADY MIRZA ISMAIL
SHRIMATI AMMU SWAMINADHAN
MRS. S. C. MUKERJEE
MRS. SHARDABEN MEHTA

Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. G. R. BILLIMORIA

Hon. General Secretary:
MRS. URMILA MEHTA

15TH ROAD, KHAR.
BOMBAY 21.

17

1st April 1941.

The Right Hon'ble Mr. M.R.Jayakar,
"Ashram," Winter Road,
Bombay. 6.

Sir/~~Madam~~.

You must have already received a copy of the 1st instalment of the questionnaire issued by the Hindu Law Committee appointed by the Government of India. I will be obliged if you will give time to it and give your considered opinion to the Chairman of the Committee.

Whenever you send your opinion to this and other parts of the questionnaire, I shall be obliged if you will send me a copy of the same for our reference.

In this connection, I would like to mention that our Conference is strongly of opinion that piecemeal reforms do little good; so we have requested the Government of India to extend the scope of inquiry of the Hindu Law Committee so as to let them make a comprehensive inquiry into the whole body of the Hindu Law and bring it up into conformity with requirements of modern Hindu Society. If you, also, agree with this opinion, I will be obliged if you will state that in a preface to your replies to the questionnaire of the Hindu Law Committee, and also I would request you to send a similar request to the Hon'ble the Home Member, Government of India, New Delhi.

Thanking you,

Yours truly,
Urmila Mehta
Hon. General Secretary.

S/-

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ASSOCIATION OF THE

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LADY MIRZA ISMAIL
SHRIMATI AMMU SWAMINADHAN
MRS. S. C. MUKERJEE
MRS. SHARDABEN MEHTA

Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. G. R. BILLIMORIA

Hon. General Secretary:
MRS. URMILA MEHTA

15TH ROAD, KHAR.
BOMBAY 21.

21st May 1941.

18

The Right Hon'ble Mr. M.R.Jayakar,
The Ashram,
Winter Road,
Bombay.6.

Sir,

Some time back judgment was given by the Federal Court regarding the interpretation of the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act 1937 as amended in 1938. The Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference is meeting for its Half-yearly meeting on the 29th instant for four days in Bombay. One of the items on the Agenda is discussion on the above-mentioned decision of the Federal Court and the situation that has arisen from it and to find out what immediate steps could be taken to avert the hardship that may now result. I shall be obliged if you are kind enough to send me your legal opinion regarding this for our help and guidance.

I shall also be thankful if you will send me your reply so as to reach me about the 27th instant, to enable me to put it up before the meeting on the 29th instant.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours sincerely,
Urmila Mehta
Hon. General Secretary.

S/-

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Bombay.
May 22, 1941.

19

Dear Mrs. Mehta,

I have received your letter of the 21st May 1941, asking me to give my legal opinion regarding the judgment of the Federal Court relating to the interpretation of Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act 1937 as amended in 1938.

In making this request you do not appear to realise that an appeal from that judgment may be preferred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, of which I happen to be a member at present. It is not, therefore, possible for me to express any opinion upon the judgment.

Yours sincerely

sd. M.R.J.

Mrs. Urmila Mehta,
Hon. Gen. Secretary,
All-India Women's Conference,
Bombay.

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ASSOCIATION OF THE
ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE
President and Chairwoman (1941): SHRIMATI RAMESHWARI NEHRU

Vice-Presidents:
LADY RAMA RAU
MRS. VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT
LADY MIRZA ISMAIL
SHRIMATI AMMU SWAMINADHAN
MRS. S. C. MUKERJEE
MRS. SHARDABEN MEHTA

Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. G. R. BILLIMORIA
Hon. General Secretary:
MRS. URMILA MEHTA
15TH ROAD, KHAR.
BOMBAY 21.

6th June 1941.

The Right Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jayakar,
The Ashram,
Winter Road,
Bombay.6.

21

Dear Sir,

I have been commissioned by the Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference, meeting in Bombay on the 30th May 1941, to send you a copy of the Statement of the Committee on the recent decision of the Federal Court of India on the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act of 1937 and the amending Act of 1938.

2. I am thankful to you for your kind letter of the 22nd May 1941.

Yours sincerely,
Urmila Mehta.
Hon. General Secretary.

Enclo : 1.

S/-

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STATEMENT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE A.I.W.C.
ON THE RECENT DECISION OF THE FEDERAL COURT OF INDIA.

The All-India Women's Conference is greatly perturbed at the situation created by the Federal Court ruling on the scope and validity of the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Acts of 1937 and 1938. When the Central Legislature passed the bill in 1937, it was competent to deal with all kinds of property, and we may assume that the bill intended to give the widow an adequate measure of economic relief, placing her on a status almost equal to that of a son. The decision of the Federal Court, however, limits the application of the Acts to non-agricultural property in the Governors' Provinces and thus substantially nullifies the presumed intention of the Legislature in as much as property in India is predominently agricultural.

Before the Acts in question were passed, the widow was entitled to maintenance out of the whole of her husband's estate. But in view of the Federal Court judgment, it may be contended that in cases, where a widow gets a share in her husband's non-agricultural property, she is no longer entitled to claim maintenance under the ordinary law. The effect of this may tend to make the position of the widows worse than it was before the Acts were passed.

The history of these Acts affords yet another proof of the danger and futility of tinkering piecemeal with Hindu Law and the Conference once again affirms its conviction that no real progress is possible without a comprehensive reform of the entire system.

Indeed it is a matter of great concern to us that instead of an advance there has probably been a retrogression in regard to a Hindu widow's rights to property.

We would, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to recommend and upon the Provincial Governments to sponsor the necessary legislation so as to make the principle of the Act of 1937, as amended in 1938, applicable also to all agricultural property.

Sd/- Rameshwari Nehru,
President, All-India Women's Conference.

S/-

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ASSOCIATION OF THE

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

President and Chairwoman (1941): SHRIMATI RAMESHWARI NEHRU

Vice-Presidents:
LADY RAMA RAU
MRS. VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT
LADY MIRZA ISMAIL
SHRIMATI AMMU SWAMINADHAN
MRS. S. C. MUKERJEE
MRS. SHARDABEN MEHTA

Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. G. R. BILLIMORIA

Hon. General Secretary:
MRS. URMILA MEHTA

15TH ROAD, KHAR.
BOMBAY 21.

18th June 1941.

The Right Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jayakar,
"Ashram",
Winter Road,
Bombay.6.

Dear Sir/~~Madam~~

I am forwarding by separate Book Post a copy of the Annual Report of the All-India Women's Conference for the year 1940, which contains also the proceedings of the Fifteenth annual session held at Bangalore during the last week of December 1940. The Conference is very grateful to you for the interest that you have always shown in its work, and it earnestly hopes that you will continue your valuable assistance in making known its aims and work, as widely as possible, and in helping us to implement its programme.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,
Urmila Mehta
Hon. General Secretary.

S/-

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भारतवर्षीय महिला विद्यापीठ,
मुंबअी.
मुंबईच्या नाथीबाई ठाकरसी कन्याशाळेच्या इमारत
फंडासाठीं विनंति

या विद्यापीठाला आतां पंचवीस वर्षें झालीं आहेत. सरकारी अगर निमसरकारी नौकरीसाठीं विद्यापीठाच्या जी.ए., पी.ए. व डी.टी. ह्या परीक्ष आणि मुंबई युनिव्हर्सिटीच्या बी.ए., एम्.ए., व बी.टी. ह्या सारख्या योग्यते-च्या समजल्या जाव्या असा सरकारी ठराव झाला आहे. पांचशेंहून अधिक पदवीधर स्त्रिया विद्यापीठांतून बाहेर पडून समाजांत वावरत आहेत. तेव्हां आतां विद्या-पीठाला स्थैर्य आलें आहे असें समजण्यास हरकत नाहीं.

मुंबईतील लोकांना विद्यापीठाची ओळख करून देणारी पहिली संस्था म्हणजे नाथीबाई ठाकरसी कन्याशाळा ही होय. ही शाळा ता. १ फेब्रुवारी १९२४ रोजीं स्थापन झाली. १९२५ से आरंभापासून श्रीमती सिताबाई अण्णिगेरी यांना शाळेच्या सुपरिंटेंडेंट नेमलें. त्याच हल्लीं मुख्याध्यापिका आहेत व त्यांनींच मुख्यत्वेंकरून ह्या शाळेला आजचें स्वरूप आणून दिलें आहे. सिताबाई ह्या जी.ए, असून अमेरिकेंतल्या स्वतंत्र संस्थानांतील कॅलिफोर्नियातल्या मिल्स कॉलेजच्या बी.ए. आहेत. तेथें त्यांनीं दोन वर्षें शिक्षण घेतलें. कन्याशाळेंत हल्लीं सुमारें ४०० विद्या-र्थिनी व शिक्षक शिक्षिका मिळून २० आहेत. केवळ महिला विद्यापीठाच्या प्रवेश परीक्षेसाठीं विद्यार्थिनी तयार करणारी व मराठी भाषेंतून शिक्षण देणारी मुंबईंत एवढी एकच शाळा आहे.

ह्या शाळेला विद्यापीठाच्या मालकीची इमारत नाहीं ही मोठ्या खेदाची गोष्ट आहे. शाळेसाठीं दरमहा साडेआठशें रुपये भाडें भरावें लागत आहे राहण्यासाठीं बांधलेल्या घरांत शाळा चालवावयाची म्हणजे किती तरी अडचणी असावयाच्या व त्या तशा हल्लींच्या जागेंत आहेत. आधीं जागा पुरेशी नसल्यामुळें कांहीं विद्यार्थिनींना परत दवडावें लागतें. आजुबाजूला हातपाय हलविण्यास बिलकुल जागा नाहीं. वास्तविक विद्यापीठाच्या मुंबईतील पहिल्या संस्थेला इमारत बांधून देण्याचे काम विद्यापीठाच्या धुरीणांनीं केव्हांच हातीं घ्यावयास पाहिजे होतें. परंतु अनेक संकटातून पार पडून स्थिरस्थावर होई तों किती तरी काळ लोटला व युनिव्हर्सिटीला स्थैर्य आणण्यासाठीं युनिव्हर्सिटी ऑफीस व मुंबईतील नाथीबाई ठाकरसी कॉलेज ह्यांच्यासाठीं इमारती बांधण्याचें काम अगोदर हातीं घ्यावें लागलें. हें काम मारुतीच्या शेंपटासारखें वाढतच आहे हें पुढील मजकुरावरून समजेल.

विद्यापीठाची सांपत्तिक स्थिती समाधानकारक नाहीं. चालू खर्चासाठीं दरवर्षीं सात आठ हजारांची तूट येते. ती भरून काढण्यासाठीं कायम फंडाकडे जाणाऱ्या देणग्या घ्याव्या लागतात व कधीं कधीं कायम फंडांतीलही कांहीं रक्कम घ्यावी लागते. युनिव्हर्सिटीजवळ दुसरे कांहीं फंड आहेत पण ते विशिष्ट कार्यासाठीं दिलेले असल्यामुळें त्यांना हात लावतां येत नाहीं . विद्यापीठाला स्टॅट्युटरी रेकग्निशन् मिळवावयाचे आहे. म्हणजे हिंदु युनिव्हर्सिटी व मुस्लीम युनिव्हर्सिटी ह्यांच्यासाठीं जसे विशिष्ट कायदे झाले आहेत तसा कायदा ह्या विद्यापीठासाठीं करून घेतला पाहिजे. अर्थात् तसें होण्याला विद्यापीठाचें स्वरूप

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सरकारच्या डोळ्यांत भरण्यासारखें झालें पाहिजे. कॉलेजच्या नव्या इमारतीसाठीं जी जागा हिंदुस्थान सरकारकडून घेण्याचें ठरलें आहे तिची किंमत अडीच लाखांहून अधिक होत आहे. तिच्यासाठीं हिंदुस्थान सरकार व मुंबई सरकार ह्या उभयतांची अेक लाखाची देणगी वजा जातां बाकीच्याची फेड करण्यास विद्यापीठाला हलक्या व्याजानें कर्ज काढावें लागणार आहे. अशा परिस्थितींत कन्याशाळेकडे कोणाचे लक्ष कसें जावें?

पण ज्यांना रोज अडचण सोसावी लागते त्यांच्या डोळ्यांपुढें नेहमीं तीच गोष्ट असते. वाइचे रहिवासी प.वा. श्रीयुत देव ह्यांनीं आपल्या मृत्युपत्रांत विद्यापीठासाठीं कांहीं रक्कम ठेविली आहे अशी बातमी सिताबाअीना कळतांच त्या मृत्युपत्राचे व्यवस्थापक रा. पंडित यांना भेटल्या व त्यांजकडून शाळेचे इमारती साठीं वीस हजारांची देणगी मिळविली. अट इतकीच कीं पंधरा वर्षांचे आंत इमारत बांधून झाली पाहिजे व शाळेंतील मुख्य दिवाणखान्याला परलोकवासी देवांचे नांव दिले पाहिजे. सदर देणगी सिंडिकेट व सीनेट ह्यांची संमति मिळवून विद्यापीठाच्या हातीं आली आहे.

माझा ह्या शाळेशीं संबंध सिताबाअीच्याहि अगोदरचा म्हणजे तिच्या गर्भावस्थेपासूनचा आहे. सर विठ्ठलदास ह्यांनीं पंधरावीस मंडळींची लहानशी सभा ह्या कामीं विचार विनिमय करण्यासाठीं भरविली होती. त्यावेळीं हल्लीं अस्तित्वांत असलेल्या एकाद्या शाळेनें विद्यापीठाचे धोरणानें काम करण्याचे कबूल केल्यास पहावें नाहींतर विद्यापीठानें शाळा काढावी, असें ठरलें. दुसरी कोणतीही शाळा हें करण्यास तयार होअीना. अितक्यांत सर विठ्ठलदास स्वर्गवासी झाले व वर्ष दीड वर्ष हा विचार तसाच तहकूब ठेवावा लागला. नंतर मलाच ह्या कामीं पुढाकार घ्यावा लागला. प्रथम मराठी विभाग व गुजराती विभाग असें दोन्ही विभाग ह्या शाळेंत ठेवण्याचें ठरलें. रा. ल.बा. नायक, बी.ए., पेन्शनर, मुंबअी ह्यांना सुपरिंटेंडेंट होण्यासाठीं विनंति करण्यांत आली व त्यांनीं कांहीं एक मोबदला न घेतां काम करण्याचें उत्साहानें कबूल केलें. रा. नायक ह्यांनीं कोर्टांत दुभाषाचें काम केलेले असल्यामुळें गुजराती चांगलें येत होते. पहिल्यानें इंग्रजी तीन अियत्तेसाठीं शाळा सुरू करण्यांत आली एक गुजराती व एक मराठी असे दोन शिक्षक नेमण्यांत आले. शिवाय श्रीमति पार्वतीबाअी आठवले ह्यांनीं शाळेचे जागेंतच रहावें व शाळेंतल्या विद्यार्थिनींवर देखरेख ठेवावी अशी योजना अंमलांत आणिली. वर्षाअखेर गुजराती मुली दोनच आल्या. दक्षिणी मुलींची संख्याही २५चे वर गेली नाहीं. तेव्हां गुजराती विभाग बंद करून मराठी विभागच पुढें चालविण्याचें ठरलें. १९२५ चे आरंभीं सिताबाअींची मुख्याध्यापिका म्हणून योजना करण्यांत आली, तेव्हांपासून शाळेच्या प्रगतीकडे माझें सारखें लक्ष आहे. अनेक प्रसंगांतून विद्यापीठ बाहेर पडून स्थिर स्थावर होअीपर्यंत पुष्कळ काळ लोटला व शाळेला इमारतीचे काम हातीं घेण्यासारखें माझें वय राहिले नाहीं पण सिताबाअीनीं हे काम हातीं घेतल्याबरोबर मला थोडासा हुरूप आला व सिताबाअीना ह्या कामीं मदत करण्याचे मनांत आले. सिंडिकेटनें कन्याशाळेच्या अिमारतीसाठीं फंड जमविण्याकरतां एक कमिटी नेमिली असून तिच्या चिटणीस सिताबाअी आहेत व मी एक सभासद आहे.

~~मला स्वत~~

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

मला स्वतःला १०-५ दहा पांच रुपयांहून अधिक आर्थिक मदत करणें शक्य नव्हते, परंतु सुदैवानें फलटणचे राजेसाहेब व श्रीमंत सौ. राणीसाहेब ह्या थोर कैवाऱ्यांनीं मला दरसाल सहाशें रुपयांचे वर्षासन करून दिल्यामुळें मला दुसऱ्या वर्षाचें सर्व व तिसऱ्या वर्षापैकीं दोनशें रुपये मिळून आठशें रुपये देतां आले. मला आणखी एक वर्ष लाभल्यास व वर्षासन हातीं आल्यास त्यांतून आणखी दोनशें रुपये देऊन हजार पुरे करण्याचे मी योजिले आहे. मुंबईतल्या कांहीं मंडळींकडे मी सिताबाई बरोबर जाईन एवढेंच ह्यापेक्षां मला फारसें कांहीं करतां येणार नाहीं फक्त द्रव्य सहाय्य मिळविण्याच्या माझ्या आवडत्या पद्धतीप्रमाणें मुंबईंत व उपनगरांत चाळीं चाळींतून प्रत्येक बिऱ्हाडी जाऊन कोणी आणा अर्धा आणा दिला तरी आभारपूर्वक तो स्वीकारावा असे मी योजिले आहे. अशा देणग्यांना वेगळ्या पावत्या न देता एका वर्गणीच्या वहींत त्यांची नोंद दात्यांच्या समक्ष करावयाची व त्या बुकावरूनच ऑफीसचा जमाखर्च लिहावयाचा व हिशेबतपासनिसांनीं तपासावयाचा ह्या कामीं मला एकाधा स्वयंसेविकेची मदत घ्यावी लागेल ती सहज मिळेल असें वाटतें. "थेंबे थेंबे तळें साचे" ही म्हण अक्षरशः खरी आहे. अर्थात् फार मोठ्या प्रमाणांत असले काम व्हावें लागते ते आतां माझ्या हातून होणें शक्य नाहीं तथापि साधेल तेवढेच करण्याचे मी योजिले आहे. पुण्याचे नवीन काम मी हातीं घेतलें आहे. त्या कामाकडे मला अगदींच दुर्लक्ष करतां येणार नाहीं. अर्थात् हे काम यथा तथाच होणार तथापि मुळीच कांहीं न करण्यापेक्षां थोडेसे होईल त्यांतच मी समाधान मानीन.

शेवटीं मुंबापुरस्थ मराठी बोलणाऱ्या स्त्री-पुरुषांना माझी एवढीच विनंति आहे कीं कन्याशाळेला स्वतःची इमारत नसल्यामुळें आपल्या मुलींची जी फार गैरसोय होत आहे ती दूर करण्यासाठीं त्यांनीं फुल ना फुलाची पाकळी द्यावी व मी येईन तेव्हां मीं रिक्त हस्तानें परत दवडूं नये.

आपला नम्र सेवक,
धों. के. कर्वे.

नाथीबाई ठाकरसी कन्याशाळा)
विठ्ठलभाई पटेल रोड, मुंबई ४)

16th June 1941

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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24

Donations received for the S.N.D.Thackersey Kanyashala Building Fund, Bombay.

1940.

Trustees of Late G.B.Deo, Wagholi, Wai.......	20,000- 0- 0
Prof. D.K.Karve (1st instalment).......	625- 0- 0
Mr. Vaman Dhondeo Kelkar, Dhrangdhra.........	183- 0- 0
A Sympathiser from England	150- 0- 0

1941.

Prof. D.K.Karve (2nd instalment).......	200- 0- 0
Mrs. Rakhamabai Sathe, Poona	200- 0- 0
Mrs. Kaveribai Karve , Poona................	50- 0- 0

Sitabai Annigeri
Secretary,
Building Fund Committee,
S.N.D.Thackersey Kanyashala, Bombay.

M. R. JAYAKAR. MALABAR HILL BOMBAY

26/6/41

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

SHREEMATI NATHIBAI DAMODHAR THACKERSEY
KANNYASHALA,
VITHALBHAI PATEL ROAD.

Lady Superintendent :
Mrs. Sitabai Annigeri,
G.A., B.A., (U.S.A.)

BOMBAY, 26th June 1941

सा. नमस्कार वि. वि. :-

गु. अण्णा व मी काहीं दिवसामागें आपणाकडे आलों होतों. गु. अण्णांच्या वाङ्मयाबद्दल सोबत विनंति पत्रक व त्यांचें स्वतांचें पत्र आपल्या अवलोकनार्थ पाठवलें आहे. आपण शक्य तेवढ्या उदार हाताने मदत कराल अशी आशा आहे. तसदीची माफी असावी. क. हे. वि.

आ.

सीताबाई अण्णिगेरी

AN APPEAL

It is 16 years since the S. N. D. Thackersey Kanyashala, was started in this city. The institution during this period has made remarkable progress and now the total strength amounts to 400 pupils. At the beginning of every academic year, a number of girls finds it difficult to get an admission to the school for want of accommodation. The present premises—not originally meant to be a school-building—are extremely inconvenient. Exorbitant as the rent is, the premises allow no space for outdoor activities. Besides, there is no Assembly Hall. It leaves little scope for physical development of the pupils.

In order to suit the legitimate requirements of an educational institution, it is felt for a long time, that the school should have a building of its own. Such an idea, it needs hardly be told, fails to take shape for want of funds. The school occupies the present premises under an agreement of 5 years. This appeal is presented to the public, with a hope, that the project be an accomplished fact within this period. We have already finished 2 years and 6 months from the above-mentioned period.

Fortunately enough, the idea has recently got an impetus with the magnificent donation of Rs. 20,000/- from the estate of Late Mr. G. B. Deo, on some conditions. If more such donations are forth-coming, the school-building will be a practical proposition in the near future.

This city never lacks the desire to give handsomely for a worthy cause. Up till now, the citizens of Bombay have had a great hand in helping the various educational enterprises of Prof. Karve. We are confident that the people of Bombay, so charitably disposed, will uphold this scheme, too.

The girls of the lower and middle class families mainly benefit by this institution. If this class too, gives its mite, it will immensely help the project. No sum is too little for this worthy cause.

The University has appointed a Building Committee, consisting of the following members :—

1. Sir Sitaram Patkar,
2. Prof. D. K. Karve,
3. Shet Motichand Shah,
4. Mr. B. S. Dabake,
5. Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar,
6. Mrs. Indirabai Gokhale,
7. Mrs. Sitabai Annigeri, (*Secretary*).

Prof. Karve has himself graciously contributed towards this project the sum of Rs. 625/- (given to him by his admirers on his 82nd birth-day). Two more donations of Rs. 183/- and Rs. 150/- on his behalf are forthcoming, making a total of Rs. 958/-. Prof. Karve has thus given a lead in this matter and moreover, he is prepared to help me in every possible manner.

We hope that the public of Bombay will keep its worthy tradition and generously respond to this appeal.

SITABAI ANNIGERI,
Secretary,
Building Committee,
S. N. D. Thackersey Kanyashala, Bombay.

KARNATAK PRESS, BOMBAY 2.

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Women file

Bombay.

July 11, 1941.

27

Miss Kamal Wagle,
Jt. Hon. Secretary,
Reception Committee,
Bombay Women's Association,
Bombay, 4.

Dear Madam,

I am in receipt of your letter enclosing back a cheque for Rs.100/-, which my Secretary sent to you in payment of the money I had promised to your Association. I am sorry that it has not been credited. Probably, it is some mistake of my Secretary. I am asking him to send you another cheque for the amount of Rs.100/-. I am sorry for the inconvenience which has been caused to you.

Yours faithfully
sd. M.R.J.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

(68) 66

Bombay.

July 29, 1941.

28

Dear Mr. Karve,

I got your letter of the 24th. It was difficult to snatch time to visit your institution. But I hope to do it some day in future.

Yours sincerely

M.R.J.

Mr. B.D. Karve,
Secretary,
Hindu Widows' Home Association,
Poona 4.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

(69)

Hydevale Cottage,
Simla,
3rd August, 1941.

29

Dear Mr.Jayakar,

In spite of the fact that I know you are very busy these days having entered public life again, which I for one heartily welcome, I am going to request you to help us as you have done so often before.

You must have received a copy of the Report of the Hindu Law Committee. We are holding a public meeting here in Simla towards the middle of August under the chairmanship of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur to discuss the recommendations of the Report and urge Government to proceed with the revision of Hindu Law. We would very greatly appreciate if you could kindly send us a statement on the subject, to be read out at that meeting.

I know that you are always willing to help a good cause, and I also know how near ~~is~~ this subject is to your own heart. I therefore hope you will make it a point to send us a statement in spite of the fact that the notice is rather short.

Yours sincerely,

K Shiva Rao.

Member-in-Charge
of Legislation.

A. I. W. C.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Women Movt

68
(70)

Bombay.

August 9, 1941.

30

Dear Mrs. Shiva Rao,

I have received your letter of the 3rd. I am glad to note its contents. Please convey to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and her co-workers, my best wishes for success in their effort at Simla.

As I have often said, tinkering with individual branches of Hindu Law will afford no relief to women. On the contrary, it will worsen their position. The rules of Hindu Law are grounded on certain essential conceptions hostile to women's independence in the matter of holding and disposing of property and these basic notions require to be controverted. They are spread throughout all departments of Hindu Law. Indian women should now agitate that the Expert Committee, now sitting in Simla, should deal with these basic notions in a manner calculated to bring them into conformity with the requirements of modern Hindu society. In the domain of text and Sanskrit commentaries on Hindu Law, there are to be found a few works written at a time when women's regenerative movement had attracted public attention, especially in Western India, in the Maharashtra country. These Sanskrit works, which are still extant, will afford a fairly good guide to the Committee, working under the wise guidance of Sir B.N. Rau, as indicating the lines on which reference reforms may proceed. It should be the effort of the women's movement to assist the Committee in devising an equitable code of the rules of Hindu Law and it would be an advantage if a liberal-minded woman lawyer is invited to sit on this Committee and join in its

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deliberations. I wish Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and her co-workers every success.

Yours sincerely

M.R.J.

Mrs. K. Shiva Rao,
Hydevale Cottage,
Simla.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Women. Confer

~~PHONE: 45658~~

Replied from Baroda on 31.1.42 fixing 11th 2 by

(72) 75

AHMED MANOR
WARDEN ROAD
BOMBAY, 6

28 Jan. 1942.

31

Dear Mr. Jayakar,

As a convener of the Legislation Committee of the National Council of Women in India I approach you with this letter.

Our Chairman Mrs Sirur has asked me to inform you that as you have very kindly consented to give us an informal talk on Hindu Law, She has just discovered that on the 12th Feb. there is the Gujarati Stree Mandal's meeting where we expect many of our members to go. Therefore may we request you to change the date from the 12th Feb to either the 11th or the 13th or the

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14th Feb? I hope any one of these three days will suit you & you will not disappoint us. Sorry for the trouble & many thanks.

Yours Sincerely

S. Asaf Fyzee

From
Mrs. Asaf Fyzee
Convener Legislation Com.
N.C.W.I.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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National Council of Women in India.

President:—H. H. MAHARANI SETU PARVATI BAI OF TRAVANCORE.

Chairman:
MRS. MANEKLAL PREMCHAND.
Vice-Chairman:
MRS. D. N. SIRUR.
LADY JEHANGIR.
MRS. A. H. FYZEE.

Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. H. K. KIRPALANI.
Hon. General Secretary:
MISS LEAH JHIRAD.

Women's file

Ruby Mansion, Darabshaw Road,

Bombay, 26, 5 February 1942

32

Dear Mr. Jayakar

Many thanks for your kind letter of the 31st Jan.

The meeting has been arranged for the 11th inst. at the residence of Mrs Sirur at 5 P.M. I am enclosing a card for you. We have been very careful, not to mention anything about a talk. It will be just question & answer meeting as desired by you.

Mrs. Sirur has asked me to write to you that as I am writing this, she will not reply to your letter now.

Many thanks for giving us your precious time,

Yours sincerely
S. Asaf Fyzee
Convener Leg. Comm.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

75 73

HINDU WIDOWS' HOME ASSOCIATION,
HINGNE BUDRUK, POONA 4.

5th February 1942 .

37

Dear Sir,

You had asked me to remind you in this week about - paying a visit to this institution. I understand that you are coming to Poona for the week-end and I will be much obliged if you kindly let me know the time and date on which you can come here.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble ,

I am ,

Yours truly ,

[signature]

Secretary .

The Right Hon'ble M. R. Jayakar ,
" Ashram "
Winter Road,
Malabar Hill ,
B O M B A Y 6 .

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

74

(76)

Bombay

February 6, 1942.

34

The Secretary,
Hindu Women's Home Association,
Poona 4.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 5th. I shall be glad to visit your institution during my next visit to Poona.

Yours truly

M.R.J.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

कोल्हापूर संस्थान महिला परिषद

अधिवेशन १ लें

परिषदेंत पास झालेले ठराव.

१. जयसिंगपूर येथील समाजकार्यकर्ते श्री. भूपाल पंडित यांच्या अकालीं आणि शोचनीय निधनाबद्दल ही सभा दु:ख व्यक्त करते.

२. हिन्दू स्त्रियांच्या हक्काचा हा अत्यंत महत्वाचा प्रश्न असल्यानें कै. श्रीमच्छत्रपति राजाराम महाराज यांच्या अभिषिक्त पट्टराणी श्रीमंत पुण्यशील मातुश्री छत्रपति ताराबाई महाराणीसाहेब यांना करवीर गादीचे सर्व अधिकार सुपुर्त करावेत असें आमचें आग्रहाचें मागणें आहे.

३. कु. इंदिरा नेहरू व श्री. फिरोज गांधी यांचा हा आंतरजातीय विवाह सामाजिक सुधारणेस व जातीय ऐक्यास पोषक असल्यानें ही परिषद त्या उभयतांचे हार्दिक अभिनंदन करते.

४. जयसिंगपूर येथील कन्याशाळेच्या मुख्याध्यापिका सौ. रुक्मिणीबाई आवळे (हरिजन) यांनीं जयसिंगपूर येथें " मोफत प्रौढ साक्षरता प्रसाराचें कार्य " चालविलें आहे. तसेंच शाळेंतील मुलींना विनामूल्य कशिद्याचें काम शिकवीत आहेत.

५. एका हरिजन शिक्षकिणीनें केलेल्या या निरपेक्ष लोकोपयोगी कार्याबद्दल या परिषदेस अभिमान वाटतो. मिसेस आवळे यांचेप्रमाणें इलाख्यांतील मुलींच्या सर्व शाळेंतील मास्तरिणीनीं कार्य करावें अशी या परिषदेची त्यांना विनंति आहे.

६. श्री. पु. मा. छ. ताराबाई महाराणीसाहेब यांनीं कोल्हापूर शहरांत अद्यावत उपकरणांनींयुक्त असें सूतिकागृह असावें या थोर कल्पनेस चालना देऊन लोककल्याणाची कामगिरी घेतली आहे त्याबद्दल ही परिषद महाराजांना धन्यवाद देत आहे.

७. कोल्हापुरांतील प्राथमिक शाळांतून ट्रेंड शिक्षिकांची संख्या वाढवावी.

८. कोल्हापूर दरबारनें प्राथमिक शिक्षण सक्तीचें व मोफत करावें व प्रौढ शिक्षणाच्या प्रसारासाठीं पूर्वीप्रमाणेंच फीवाढ रद्द करून सर्वतोपरी मदत करावी अशी या परिषदेची दरबारला विनंति आहे. कोल्हापूर दरबारनें या गोष्टी केल्यास त्याची जबाबदारी करवीर भगिनी मंडळानें पत्करावी अशी या परिषदेची विनंति आहे.

९. सरकारी व निमसरकारी मुलांमुलींच्या दुय्यम शाळेमधून सध्यांच्या अभ्यासक्रमाबरोबरच वतं त्रपणें सक्तीच्या धंदेशिक्षणाची सोय करावी अशी या परिषदेची सरकारला विनंति आहे.

१०. कोल्हापुरामध्यें विद्यार्थिनीसाठीं स्वतंत्र असें वसतिगृह नसल्यानें अत्यंत गैरसोय होत आहे. तरी सर्व जातींच्या विद्यार्थिनींसाठीं वसतीगृहाची अत्यंत जरुरी असल्यानें सौ. कोरगांवकर यांनीं वसतीगृह चालविण्यासाठीं करवीर भगिनीमंडळास १००० रु. ची देणगी दिलेली आहे. तरी करवीर दरबारनें वसतिगृह बांधण्यासाठीं जागा देऊन योग्य ती सक्रीय मदत करावी अशी विनंति आहे.

११. कोल्हापूर शहरीं एक बालसंगोपन संस्था भगिनीमंडळानें स्थापन करावी व संस्थेमार्फत प्रत्येक खेडोपाडीं जाऊन आशिक्षित स्त्रियांना बालआरोग्याची योग्य माहिती पुरविण्याकरितां या विषयाचें शिक्षण देऊन कार्यकर्त्या तयार कराव्यात. या कार्यासाठींच दरबारनें योग्य ती मदत करावी अशी या परिषदेची दरबारला विनंति आहे.

१२. देवाच्या व धर्माच्या नांवावर देवदासी, जोगत्या व मुरळया सोडण्याची पुरातन चाल या चालीविरुद्ध कायदा झाला असून त्याची अंमलबजावणी होत नाहीं, तेव्हां सरकारनें त्याकडे दुर्लक्ष न करितां कायद्याची अंमलबजावणी जरूर ते उपाय योजून करावी अशी या परिषदेची विनंति आहे.

१३. स्त्रियांच्या—वैवाहिक जीवनास कीड लावणारा प्रश्न मद्यपानाचा असल्यानें त्यापायीं शेंकडों कुटुंबे धुळीस मिळत असलेली आपल्या पहाण्यांत येतात म्हणून या व्यसनास सरकारनें कायद्यानें आळा घालण्यांत यावा. त्याप्रमाणें सध्या चालू असलेली रेस बेटींगचीं दुकानें सरकारनें बंद करावीं अशी करवीर दरबारला या परिषदेची विनंति आहे.

१४. वडिलार्जित मिळकतीमध्यें लग्न झाल्याबरोबर विवाहित स्त्रीस नवऱ्यास जो कांहीं हिस्सा असतो त्या हिश्यांत मुलें होईपर्यंत निम्मा हक्क रहावा व मुलें झाल्यानंतर मुलांच्या मानानें व नवराबायको धरून विवाहित स्त्रीस समान हिस्सा नवरा बायको मुलें यांच्या दरम्यान वांटणींत जो हिस्सा मिळतो तो मिळावा.

१५. सुशिक्षित व क्वालिफाइड स्त्रियांना सरकारी व इतर नोकरीमध्यें सर्व ठिकाणीं पुरुषाबरोबरीनें प्रवेश मिळावा.

१६. कोल्हापुरांत स्त्रियांचे अनेक समाज स्थापन झाले आहेत परंतु त्यांपैकीं एकाहि समाजास स्वतंत्र अशी जागा नाहीं त्यामुळें सर्व स्त्रियांचीं कुचंबणा होते तरी सर्व समाजांना उपयोग करतां येईल अशी एखादी स्वतंत्र जागा असावी.

१७. बालहत्त्या केल्यामुळें समाजांतील रुढीच्या दृष्टीनें स्त्रीकडून स्वतःच्या इभ्रतीसाठीं बालहत्त्या केली जाते, त्या तिच्या असहाय्य स्थितींतहि तिला कायद्यानें शिक्षा होते. याबाबत शक्यतों शिक्षा कमी होऊन स्वैरवर्तनासहि उत्तेजन मिळूं नये यासाठीं शिफारस करणें करतां एक कमिटी नेमण्यांत यावी अशी या परिषदेची करवीर दरबारला विनंति आहे.

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१८. आपलें राष्ट्र बलवान् व्हावें, व या हिंदभूमींत मोठमोठे देशभक्त निपजून आपल्या राष्ट्राची संघटना, कार्यक्षमता आणि सामर्थ्य वाढण्याकरतां प्रत्येक सुमातेनें आपल्या लहान बालकांच्या मनामध्यें देशप्रेम व राष्ट्रीय संस्कृतीच्या अभिमानाचें बीजारोपण करून राष्ट्रकार्यांत मदत करावी.

१९. व्यसनी व बेजबाबदार नवऱ्याकडून चांगले वागविलें जात नाहीं तरी त्याबद्दल पोटगी मिळण्याबद्दल सरकारनें अज्ञान इस्टेटीप्रमाणे व्यवस्था करावी.

२०. स्त्रियांच्या चळवळीबाबत कोल्हापूर संस्थान मागासलेलें आहे. यासाठीं हिंदी व जागतिक स्त्रियांच्या चळवळीचें ज्ञान व्हावें या दृष्टीनें लिहिलेलें वाङ्मय निर्माण करण्यासाठीं या परिषदेकडून एक कमिटी नेमली जावी व तिच्या मार्फत दर वर्षीं वरील प्रकारचे वाङ्मय प्रसिद्ध होत रहावें.

५ (अ) पुरुषांनीं एकापेक्षां अधिक विवाह करण्यास कायद्यानें मान्यता देण्यांत आली आहे. ती पद्धत अत्यंत सदोष असून त्यामुळें अनेक भगिनींच्या जीविताची राखरांगोळी झालेली आहे, तरी ही अनेक पत्नित्वाची चाल सरकारनें बंद करावी.

(ब) पतीपत्नीचे मतभेद झाल्यास योग्य ती कारणें दाखवून हिंदु स्त्रीला कायदेशीर घटस्फोट मिळण्याची व्यवस्था सरकारनें करावी.

२१. स्त्रीसमाजाचें आपल्या शारीरिक संपत्तीच्या जोपासनेकडे दुर्लक्ष होत आहे, तेव्हां स्त्रीसमाजाची उन्नति करणाऱ्या संस्थेनें याबाबत पुढाकार घेऊन स्त्रीशिक्षणकेंद्र उघडावें व त्याच्या कार्यांत सरकारनें सढळ हातानें मदत करावी.

२२. जागतिक महायुद्ध आतां हिंदुस्थानांतच आल्यामुळें ओढवलेल्या आणीबाणीच्या गंभीर परिस्थितीचा विचार करतां ठिकठिकाणीं विशेषतः खेडोपाडी स्त्री नागरिक संरक्षक दलें स्थापन करणें अत्यावश्यक आहे, तेव्हां या परिषदेनंतर ठिकठिकाणीं परिषदेतर्फे अशी संरक्षक दलें स्थापन करावीं.

२३. कोल्हापूर संस्थानांतील जहागिरीसुद्धां कारखान्यांतून काम करणाऱ्या मजूर स्त्रियांच्या मुलांची कामाच्या वेळीं सर्व प्रकारें व्यवस्था करण्यासाठीं कारखान्यांतील स्वतंत्र जागेंत नार्सिंग होम काढावे व त्यासाठीं एखादी ट्रेंड नर्स नेमावी. ही सर्व व्यवस्था कारखानदारानें स्वखर्चानें करण्याबाबत सरकारनें कायदा करावा.

२४. चीन व सोव्हिएट रशिया या देशांतील शूर महिला आपल्या देशांतील स्वातंत्र्यरक्षणार्थ प्राणाचीही पर्वा न करतां आपल्या शत्रूशीं निकराचा सामना देत आहेत व साऱ्या जगांतील महिलांना अनुकरणीय उदाहरण घालून देत आहेत त्याबद्दल ही परिषद त्यांचें हार्दिक अभिनंदन करते.

२५. कोल्हापुरांत महारोग्याचा कायदा असूनही शहरांत बाजार व प्रमुख रस्ते या ठिकाणीं महारोगी हिंडत असतांना दिसतात, तरी त्यांना तसें हिंडण्याची बंदी करून त्यांची राहण्याची सोय दरबारनें म्युनिसिपालिटीच्या सहकार्यानें शहराबाहेर करावी अशी या परिषदेची दरबारला विनंति आहे.

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२६. जगाच्या निरनिराळ्या भागांत जें युद्ध चालू आहे त्याबद्दल ही परिषद तीव्र निषेध जाहीर करून निरपराधी लोकांवर जी अनंत संकटपरंपरा कोसळलेली आहे त्याबद्दल दुःख व्यक्त करते. महा-युद्धाच्या भीषण हत्याकांडांत मानवी संस्कृतीच्या प्रगतीचा, कलात्मक प्रतिकाचा आणि मानवजातीचा नाश होत आहे. राष्ट्रीय व आंतरजातीय वादाचा निकाल करतांना हिंसा व युद्ध यांचे वैयर्थ पटलें असून शांतिमार्ग हाच खरा मार्ग आहे.

स्त्री ही शांति देणारी देणारी असल्यानें तिच्यावरील जबाबदारी फार मोठी आहे. हिंदी स्त्री म्हणून तर ती फारच मोठी आहे. हिंद राष्ट्र आज शांतीसाठीं जगत असून सारें जग त्याकडे आशेच्या संदेशासाठीं पहात आहे. हिंदुस्थाननें आज या बाबतींत पुढाकार घेऊन साऱ्या जगाला शांतिमार्ग दाखवावा आणि आपल्या पूर्वपरंपरेला साजेल असें कर्तव्य पार पाडावें.

युद्धाची आंच स्त्रीलाच अधिक तीव्रतेनें लागत असते, तेव्हां तिनेंच पुढाकार घेऊन युद्धें कधींच निर्माण होऊं नयेत यासाठीं शाश्वत शांतीचा मार्ग शोधून काढला पाहिजे.

आंतरराष्ट्रीय समानता व सामाजिक न्याय यावर आधारलेल्या नव्या रचनेखेरीज जागतिक शांती स्थापन होणार नाहीं, जोंपर्यंत हिंदुस्थान व इतर गुलाम राष्ट्रें स्वतंत्र नाहींत तोंपर्यंत जगांत शांतता नांदणें शक्य नाहीं.

–या युद्धाच्या अग्नीकुंडांतून नवें जग निर्माण होणार असल्यानें त्या जगाच्या निर्मितीसाठीं स्त्रियांनीं आपला वांटा उचलावा असा सर्व भगिनींना या परिषदेचा आदेश आहे.

(श्रीसिद्धेश्वर प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, कोल्हापूर.)

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करवीर भगिनी मंडळातर्फे भरविलेली

कोल्हापूर संस्थान महिला परिषद्

अधिवेशन १ लें

श्री. पु. मा. छ. विजयमालाराणीसाहेब
यांनी
प्रदर्शन उद्‌घाटन समयीं केलेले

भाषण

मंगळवार ता. ५ मे १९४२

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सन्माननीय अध्यक्ष नि प्रिय भगिनींनो !

आपल्या मंडळाच्या वतीनें 'गृह-औद्योगिक नि कलाकुसरीच्या मनोवेधक प्रदर्शनाचें उद्घाटन' करणेचा मान आम्हांस दिलांत व आमच्या राज्यांतील या महिलांच्या पहिल्याच अधिवेशनांत प्रत्यक्ष भाग घेण्याची सुसंधि दिलीत, त्याबद्दल आम्ही आपणांसर्वांच्या फार आभारी आहोंत. हें आमचें आभारप्रदर्शन औपचारिक नाहीं. कारण छत्रपतींच्या राज्यांतील प्रत्येक स्त्री ही आमच्या कुटुंबांतीलच एक आहे, अशी आमची सद्भावना असल्यानें, आम्ही आपणांस परक्या मानत नाहीं. ज्या करवीर नगरींत आपण ही परिषद भरविली आहे, तिची कीर्ति, परंपरा व पावित्र्य, फार मोठें आहे. ही नगरी म्हणजे श्रीशिवछत्रपतींचें स्मृतिस्थान आहे. या ठिकाणीं राजधानी करून गादी स्थापन करणारी, एक शूर व मुत्सद्दी स्त्रीच होती. त्या थोर व शूर अशा नामवंत संस्थापिकेनें करवीर गादी स्थापून स्त्रिया या अबला नसून सबला आहेत, हें सिद्ध केलें आहे; व आपल्या कर्तृत्वानें आपली कीर्ति अजरामर करून ठेविली आहे. या आपल्या नगरीची एवढीच कीर्ति नसून तिला कलापूर (कोल्हापूर) हेंही नामाभिधान शोभण्यासारखें आहे.

कारण हिच्या उदरांतून कलाकुसरीचे व औद्योगिक क्षेत्रांत हिंदुस्थान-भर कीर्ति पसरविणारीं नररत्नें निर्माण झालीं आहेत. त्यांत मरहुम आबालाल मास्तर, श्री. बाबूराव पेंटर, अल्लादियाखां, यांच्यासारख्यांचीं नांवें सांगतां येतील.

आर्य स्त्रियांनीं आपल्या संस्कृतिप्रमाणें ज्या त्या काळांत आपल्या परीनें कार्य करून कीर्ति मिळविली आहे; व अलीकडच्या काळाचा जर आपण विचार करूं लागलों तर चालू काळांत स्त्रियांचे दोन वर्ग पाडतां

येतील. पैकीं पहिला वर्ग म्हणजे कामकरी वर्ग. ज्यांना आपल्या जीवना-करितां काम करूनच उपजीविका करावी लागते अशांचा. यांच्याकडून कलेची अपेक्षा करणें अनाठायीं होणार आहे. राहतांराहिला मध्यम पांढर-पेशा स्त्रियांचा वर्ग. याच वर्गांतील स्त्रियांना कलेची जोपासना करणेंची संधि मिळते. त्यांनीं जर मनावर घेतले तरच त्यांना आपल्या संसाराला हातभारही, या दिशेनें कांहीं करूनसुद्धां लावतां येईल. कांहीं श्रीमंत स्त्रियाही कलाकुसरीचीं कामें करतात, परंतु त्या शोकाकरतां होय.

गेल्या शतकांत पाश्चात्य संस्कृतीचे आपल्या देशांत कितीही जोरानें परिणाम झाले असले, तरीही आपली थोर पवित्र संस्कृति जर कोणी राखिली असेल, तर ती आम्हां स्त्रियांनींच होय; व हें पुरुषही मान्य करतात. याच संस्कृतीला जर नव्या युगाचें मार्गदर्शत्व लाभलें तर तिचें श्रेय आम्हां आर्य स्त्रियांना मानवजात दिल्याखेरीज राहणार नाहीं. आपल्या जुन्या चालीरीती-प्रमाणें सकाळीं दारापुढें रांगोळी घालणें हीहि एक प्रकारची कलाच आहे. तसेंच आपले अलंकारही एक प्रकारच्या कलेंतच मोडतात.

या आजच्या प्रदर्शनांत ज्याचे नमुने कदाचित पहावयास मिळणार नाहींत, अशा एका कलेबद्दल आज आम्ही दोन शब्द बोलणार आहोंत. ती कला म्हणजे पाकशास्त्र. अलिकडच्या मुली या कलेची फारच अवहेलना करतात; व त्यामुळें त्यांना त्याचीं अनिष्ट फळें चाखावीं लागतात, कारण आपल्या आवडीनिवडीचा स्वयंपाक न झाल्यामुळें घरचे पुरुष हॉटेलांचा आश्रय घेतात.

त्याचा परिणाम गृहसौख्याच्या अभावांत होतो. आणि अलिकडील स्त्रिया या कलेकडे दुर्लक्ष करूं लागल्यामुळें गल्लोगल्लीं उपाहारगृहें दिसूं लागलीं आहेत. तरी ज्या कलेच्या जोरावर पुरुषवर्गाला ताब्यांत ठेवतां येते, तिच्याकडे दुर्लक्ष करूं नका.

आपली कला ही आर्यसंस्कृतींतून विकास पावली आहे. परंतु आजच्या घटकेस विचार केल्यास आपली संस्कृति, जागतिक युद्धामुळें धोक्यांत आली आहे. यांत एक पक्ष लोकशाहीचा असून मानव्यासाठीं झगडत आहे, तर दुसरा पक्ष हुकूमशहाचा असून तो व्यक्तीच्या स्वार्थासाठीं संग्राम करीत आहे. या युद्धाच्या ज्वाला आपल्या मायभूमीस लागल्यानें आज जें प्रदर्शन आपण भरवीत आहों, अशींच प्रदर्शनें वरचेवर भरवितां यावींत अशी जर आपली इच्छा असेल तर या सर्व गोष्टी तूर्त बाजूस ठेवून आत्मसंरक्षणासाठीं तन, मन, धन करून आपण सर्वांनीं एकोप्यानें झटलें पाहिजे. आपल्या या महाराष्ट्रांत जिजामाता, येसुबाई, ताराबाई, अहिल्याबाई, यांसारख्या शूर स्त्रिया होऊन गेल्या आहेत, त्यांची स्मृति ठेवून आपणांस आपल्या देशाच्या संरक्षणास जेवढा म्हणून हातभार लावतां येईल तेवढा म्हणून एक दिलानें लावूं या. या उच्च लोकशाही तत्त्वासाठीं दोस्त राष्ट्रें ब्रिटन, अमेरिका; चीन, रशिया झगडत आहेत. या तत्त्वावर आमचा पूर्ण भरवंसा आहे. शेवटीं सत्पक्षाचाच विजय होणार याबद्दल आमची पूर्ण खात्री आहे. अशा या आणीबाणीच्या प्रसंगीं आपण उदासीन राहून कर्तव्यच्युत होऊं तर आपण तत्त्वभ्रष्ट झाल्याचाही आपल्यावर आरोप येईल.

भ्याड व दुबळें मन सजीव कला प्रसवूं शकत नाहीं. यासाठीं आपण निर्धारानें, निश्चयानें व विश्वासानें आल्या काळाशीं झुंजून विजयी होऊं या. म्हणजे अशा प्रकारचीं प्रदर्शनें भरविण्याची संधि आपणांस लाभेल. एवढें सांगून प्रदर्शन खुलें केल्याचें आम्ही जाहीर करतों, व आपण जो हा मान आम्हांला दिलांत त्याबद्दल आपले आणखी एकदां आभार मानून आमचें भाषण पुरें करतों.

—:*: समाप्त :*:—

श्रीज्ञानेश्वर प्रेस, कोल्हापूर.

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कोल्हापूर संस्थान माहिला परिषद

अधिवेशन १ लें

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मंगळवार ता. ५–६–७ मे १९४२

सौ. हंसा मेहता यांचें अध्यक्षीय

- भाषण -

श्री छत्रपती प्रेस, कोल्हापूर.

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कोल्हापूर संस्थान महिला परिषद

अधिवेशन १ लें

मंगळवार ता. ५-५-४२

सौ. हंसा मेहता यांचें भाषण

भगिनींनों !

महायुद्धाच्या कृष्णछायेखालीं आज आपण एकत्र जमत आहोंत. आणि या आणीबाणीच्या प्रसंगीं वर्तमानकाळाखेरीज, अन्य कोणत्याहि गोष्टीला आज महत्व नाहीं. जेथें बलाढ्य साम्राज्यांचें भवितव्य संशयास्पद स्थितींत आहे, व जिथें आम्हीं मायभूमीच्या भवितव्याबद्दल साशंक आहोंत, अशा वेळीं वैयक्तिक किंवा जातिनिष्ठ क्षुल्लक प्रश्नांचा विचार करणें आम्हांला शक्य नाहीं. जगाचें, तसेंच आपल्या मायभूमीचें भवितव्य अंधुक, अस्पष्ट व अनिश्चित आहे; तेथें इतर प्रश्नांचा विचार करतां येणें अशक्य आहे. झपाट्यानें बदलणाऱ्या परिस्थितीचा विचार केला असतां, आज जे निर्णय आपण घेऊं त्यांचा उद्यां आम्हांला फेरविचार करावा लागेल. म्हणून सर्व भगिनींना माझें असें सांगणें आहे कीं, त्यांनीं नजिकच्या भविष्यकाळांत उद्भवणाऱ्या आपत्कालास तोंड देण्यासाठीं स्त्रियांची संघटना प्रथम केली पाहिजे. आणि जर कां तुम्हांला सांप्रतच्या स्त्रीविषयक प्रश्नांचा विचार करावयाचाच असेल, तर प्रस्तुत युद्धकोलाहलांतून उदयास येणाऱ्या स्वातंत्र्य, समता, व न्याय यांच्यावर अधिष्ठित असलेल्या व अखिल मानवजात ज्याची उत्कंठेनें वाट पाहात आहे अशा नव्या समाजरचनेच्या अनुषंगानेंच त्याचा विचार केला पाहिजे. आणि अशी ही नवी समाजरचनाच युद्धानें बेजार झालेल्या जगाला चिरंतन शांति देऊं शकेल. विध्वंसक अशा या भीषण युद्धाची आंच आम्हां स्त्रियांनाच जास्त सहन करावी लागत असल्यानें, शाश्वत शांति देऊं शकेल अशा नवीन

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समाजरचनेच्या प्रतिष्ठापनेसाठीं, आम्हीं प्रयत्नांची पराकाष्ठा केली पाहिजे. आणि जगाच्या या पुनर्रचनेच्या बाबतींत आमचें कर्तव्य काय याचा आपण विचार करूं या. तसेंच, या क्षणीं हिंदुस्थानच्या वैभवशाली कर्तव्यपालनांत अनंत अडथळे उभे आहेत; कारण स्वतंत्र हिंदुस्थानच जगाच्या पुनर्रचनेंत आपला मोठा हिस्सा देऊं शकेल. हिंदी स्वातंत्र्याच्या मार्गांत येणारे हे अडथळे दूर करणें हें आमचें परम कर्तव्य आहे. आमच्या प्रगतीच्या मार्गांत येणारे हे अडथळे कोणते याचा साकल्यानें विचार करूं:—

राजकीयदृष्ट्या, हिंदुस्थान आज स्वतंत्र देश नाहीं. त्याची ब्रिटिश-हिंदुस्थान व हिंदी-हिंदुस्थान, अशीं दोन शकलें केलीं आहेत. ब्रिटिश हिंदुस्थानांत कोठेंतरी प्रजासत्ताक राज्यपद्धतीचा भास होतो, पण आजकाल तो देखील बहुतेक प्रांतांतून लुप्त झाला आहे; तर संस्थानांतून सुलतान-शहांचा एकतंत्री अंमल सर्रास चालू आहे. मात्र कांहीं संस्थानिकांनीं लोकसत्तात्मक विधिमंडळें स्थापन केल्याचें जरी नाटक केलें असलें तरी संस्थानी राज्यकारभारांत जनतेला काडीचाहि अधिकार नाहीं. राजा कितीही प्रजाहितदक्ष व उदार अंतःकरणाचा असला तरी ज्या राज्यपद्धतीच्या नियंत्रणाखालीं तो राज्यशकट चालवितो ती पद्धति, लोकशाहीविरोधी असल्यानें, स्वातंत्र्य, समता व न्याय या मूलतत्वांवर आधारलेली, लोकशाही-प्रधान नवीन समाजरचनेच्या प्रस्थापनेच्या कामीं निरुपयोगी व निरर्थक आहे, हें निर्विवाद सत्य आहे. स्वतःच्या सत्तेवर नियंत्रण घालून संस्थानें लोकसत्तात्मक केलीं नाहींत, तर आपला भविष्यकाल भीषण आहे, हें सुज्ञ व समंजस संस्थानिक जाणतीलच, नव्हे त्यांना जाणावें लागेल, कारण कालप्रवाहाबरोबर जे जात नाहींत, त्यांचा नाश हा ठरलेलाच असतो.

ब्रिटिश हिंदुस्थानांतील प्रश्न हा कांहींसा निराळा आहे. कारण परकीय सत्तेचें तेथें वर्चस्व आहे. शत्रु दाराशीं ठेपला आहे व देशाचें संरक्षणार्थ जनतेच्या सहकार्याची निकड आहे, अशा या आणीबाणीच्या गंभीर

प्रसंगींसुद्धां ही परकीय सत्ता सहजासहजी अधिकारत्याग करण्यास राजी नाहीं. ब्रिटिशांचें वर्चस्व अबाधित राहण्यासाठीं नव्हे, तर मायभूमीच्या स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीसाठींच, समानतेच्या भूमिकेवरून हिंदी जनता सहकार्याचा हात पुढें करील. ब्रिटिशांची ही सुलतानशाही आज ना उद्यां जाणारच–मग आजच कां नको! ब्रिटन जर कां हिंदुस्थानांतील आपला अनियंत्रित कारभार असाच चालू ठेवील तर ज्या लोकशाहीसाठीं व स्वातंत्र्यासाठीं आपण लढत आहोत असें ते कंठरवानें घोषणा करतात, त्या तत्वांशीं त्यांचें हें वर्तन विसंगत व विरोधी नाहीं काय? ब्रिटननें आपल्या या दुटप्पी वर्तनावर आतां उदक सोडलें पाहिजे. जरी त्यांची तशी इच्छा नसेल, तरी परिस्थिति त्यांना तसें करण्यास भाग पाडेल. देशाचीं शकलें करण्यांत "फोडा आणि झोडा" ही राजनीति मध्यंतरीच्या कालांत यशस्वी झाली. आज परिस्थिति अशी निर्माण झाली आहे कीं, त्यांची ही कुटिल राजनीति त्यांच्या-वरच उलटून विभक्त हिंदुस्थान हा ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यशाहीच्या नाशासाठीं टपलेल्या त्यांच्या शत्रूचें लक्ष्य बनला आहे. अशा तऱ्हेचें खेदजनक राजकीय चित्र आज आम्हांस जगापुढें ठेवावें लागत आहे.

मनुष्यबलानें व संपत्तीनें समृद्ध असा हा बलाढ्य हिंद देश स्वतःचें संरक्षण करण्यास आज असमर्थ झाला आहे. अंतर्गत यादवीनें पोखरलेला आहे या सबबीवर स्वसंरक्षण करण्यास मनाई करण्यांत आली असल्यामुळें आम्हांला आमचें भवितव्य ठरवितां येत नाहीं. कोणत्या अधोगतीस यांनीं आम्हांस आणून सोडलें आहे त्याची कल्पना, स्वराज्य संस्थापक श्री शिवाजी महाराजांच्या राजधानींत राहणाऱ्या तुम्हां लोकांना अधिक येईल. म्हणून हिंदी जनतेंत ऐक्य घडवून आणणें हें आमचें परम कर्तव्य आहे. ब्रिटिश हिंदुस्थान व हिंदी-हिंदुस्थान असें किंवा मुस्लिम हिंदुस्थान व हिंदु-हिंदुस्थान असे दोन खंड नकोत, तर अखंड हिंदी हिंदुस्थान आम्हांला हवा आहे. अखंड हिंदुस्थान हा कोणत्याही हुकुम-शहांच्या आक्रमणाला भीक घालणार नाहीं किंवा डगमगणार नाहीं.

सामाजिकदृष्ट्याही आमची प्रगति म्हणावी तशी झाली नाहीं, याला आम्हींच बहुतांशीं जबाबदार आहोत. कालप्रवाहाबरोबर जाण्याचें आम्हींच नाकारलें आहे. आधुनिक जीवनाच्या पर्यायाशीं विसंगत अशा जुन्या व बुरसटलेल्या चालीरिती व रुढींना अद्यापहि आम्हीं कवटाळीत आहो. जातीयतेचें भूत समाजाच्या मानेवर बसून, प्रगतीच्या आड येत आहे. जर कां एका देशाचें दुसऱ्या देशावरील वर्चस्व निंद्य ठरलें जातें, तर एका वर्गाचें अगर जातीचें दुसऱ्या वर्गावरील किंवा जातीवरील वर्चस्व तितकेंच गर्हणीय नाहीं काय ? जुलूम मग तो कोणत्याहि प्रकारचा असो-तो स्वातंत्र्य, समता व न्याय या मूलभूत तत्वास विरोधी व मारकच आहे. सामाजिक जुलूम हा राजकीय जुलुमाइतकाच त्याज्य आहे आणि तो जितक्या लौकर संपुष्टांत येईल तितकें श्रेयस्कर ! बालविवाह, पडदा, वगैरेसारख्या अनिष्ट चाली अद्यापहि थैमान घालीत आहेत. देशांतील प्रचलित कायद्यांखालीं स्त्रीचा दर्जा अद्यापहि कमी लेखला जातो. वारसाहक्क व विवाहविषयक कायदा एकांगी असल्यानें, साहजिकच स्त्रियांवर अन्याय होतो. तुमच्याच संस्थानां-तील अलीकडचें एक सुविख्यात उदाहरण द्यावयाचें झाल्यास तुमच्या छोट्या राजकन्येचेंच देतां येईल, त्यांच्या वडीलांच्या गादीवर वारसा हक्क सांगण्याची परवानगी त्यांना मिळाली नाहीं. पुढारलेल्या मुंबई प्रांतांत हिंदुकायद्याप्रमाणें बापास मुलगा नसल्यास मुलीस पित्याच्या इस्टेटीवर हक्क सांगण्याचा पूर्ण अधिकार आहे. अर्थातच हा कायदा हिंदुस्थानांतील इतर भागांस लागू नाहीं. परंतु कोल्हापूर हा मुंबई इलाख्यांतील महत्वाचा अंतर्गत भाग असल्यानें मुंबई प्रांताचा कायदा येथेंही लागू करण्यांत यावा अशी अपेक्षा कोणीही साहजिकच करील. आणि त्या कायद्यानुसार कोल्हापुरची अल्पवयी राजकु-मारी वडिलांच्या गादीवर यावयास पाहिजे होती, आणि ज्या मुलाला दत्तक घ्यावयाचा आहे त्याच्याकरितां राजकुमारीचा हक्क डावलून लावावयास नको होता.

अखिल भारतीय महिला परिषदेनें राजकुमारीच्या हक्काला जोराचा पाठिंबा दिला आहे. इंग्लंडमध्यें स्त्री ही पित्यामागून गादीवर येऊं

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शकते. पण ब्रिटिश सरकारपुढें न्यायाचा प्रश्न उद्भवला असतां देखील जुन्या कायद्यांत सुधारणा करण्याची त्यांची इच्छा नाहीं. हिंदु-समाजाचा पाया कदाचित् अभंग असूं शकेल पण त्यावर उभारलेली इमारत मात्र जीर्ण झाली आहे. ही जीर्ण इमारत पाडून त्या जागीं उत्कृष्ट नवी इमारत उभारली नाहीं तर पायालाच धोका पोहोंचण्याचा संभव अधिक आहे.

आमचें अज्ञान हेंच आमच्या प्रगतीच्या मार्गांतील सर्वांत मोठी धोंड आहे.

जवळ जवळ २०० वर्षांच्या ब्रिटिश कारकीर्दींत शैक्षणिकदृष्टया आम्हांस मागेंच ठेवण्यांत आलें आहे. अगदींच थोड्या सुज्ञ व समंजस संस्थानिकांनीं आपल्या संस्थानांतून शैक्षणिक सुधारणा केल्या आहेत; आणि बहुतेकांनीं तर कांहींच केल्या नाहींत. जगांतील सुधारलेल्या देशाशीं तुलना करतां आमच्या देशाचें साक्षरतेचें प्रमाण अत्यंत कमी आहे. स्त्रियांमधील साक्षरतेचें प्रमाण तर अगदींच कमी असून, उच्च शिक्षण घेतलेल्या स्त्रियांची संख्या तर असून नसल्यासारखीच आहे.

स्त्री ही माता असल्यानें तिचें अज्ञान हें राष्ट्राच्या प्रगतीच्या दृष्टीनें हानिकारक आहे. बाळ-बाळंतिणींचे मृत्यू दरवर्षी अनेक जीवितांचा बळी घेतात गृहिणींचें अज्ञान हेंच तिच्या कमी प्रतीच्या राहणीस कारणीभूत असल्यानें साहजिकच त्याचा परिणाम जीवनशक्तीचा ऱ्हास होण्यांत व वंशवृद्धी खुंटण्यांत होतो. राष्ट्राच्या संपूर्ण विकासासाठीं, शिक्षण-आणि विशेषतः स्त्रीशिक्षणाची अत्यंत जरुरी आहे. शारीरिक वाढीसाठीं जशी अन्नाची, तद्वत्च मानसिक वाढीसाठीं शिक्षणाची आवश्यकता आहे. असें असतांही अद्यापपावेतों शिक्षणासाठीं आम्ही काय केलें आहे ? हा शिक्षणाचा जिव्हाळ्याचा प्रश्न सरकारच्या मदतीनें परिषदेला हाताळतां येईल.

राजकीय व सामाजिकदृष्टया आपण मागासलेले असतांना आर्थिक सुस्थितीची अपेक्षा आम्हांला करतां येणार नाहीं. ढोंगी लोकांखेरीज सर्वांना

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दिसणाऱ्या भीषण आणि पिळून काढणाऱ्या दारिद्र्यानें यापूर्वीच आम्ही वेडे होऊन आम्हांला या अवनतीस नेणाऱ्या परिस्थितीविरुद्ध बंड पुकारावयास हवें होतें. आर्थिक समानता– जी नव्या जगाच्या रचनेंतील प्रमुख भाग आहे– त्यापासून आम्ही हजारों मैल दूर आहोंत.

विशेषतः स्त्रियांची आर्थिक स्थिती अद्यापहि हलाखीची आहे. या देशांतील वैयक्तिक वारसाहक्क कायद्याच्या एकांगीपणाबद्दल, आणि त्यान्वयें स्त्रीला पुरुषाप्रमाणें समान हक्क उपभोगतां येत नसल्याचें, यापूर्वी मी सांगितलेंच आहे. पुष्कळ गोष्टींत स्त्रीचा हक्क असूनही इस्टेट मिळकतीच्या हक्काबाबत अनेक अडचणी येतात. शिवाय समानतेच्या भूमिकेवरून तिला स्वतःचे हक्क उपभोगतां येत नाहींत ते नाहींत.

कामगार स्त्रीची मोलमजुरी नेहमी पुरुषांपेक्षां पुष्कळ पटीनें कमी असते, सिव्हील सर्व्हिससारख्या कांहीं सरकारी नोकरींची द्वारेंही त्यांना खुलीं नाहींत. शैक्षणिक व वैद्यकीय खात्यांत एकाच प्रकारचें काम करणाऱ्या स्त्रीपुरुषांच्या पगाराचें प्रमाण मात्र निरनिराळें आहे. एक दोन प्रांतांत तर विवाहित स्त्रियांना नोकरी करण्यासही मनाई करण्यांत आली असून तिची सामाजिक असहाय्य परिस्थिती इतर व्यवसायाचे बाबतींत आडवी येते. बालविवाह व शिक्षणाचा अभाव हीं तिच्या आर्थिक प्रगतीच्या मार्गांतील मोठीं विघ्नें होत. राष्ट्रांतील लोकसंख्येचा निम्मा भाग जिथें असहाय्य, दुबळा व स्वतःच्या निर्वाहासाठीं दुसऱ्या भागावर सर्वस्वी अवलंबून आहे अशा समाजाचें दृश्य खेदजनकच असणार. ज्या राष्ट्रांत एक भाग दुसऱ्या भागाला नेहमीं पाठीमागें खेंचत असतो अशा राष्ट्राची प्रगती ती काय होणार?

प्रथम आपल्या घराची सुव्यवस्था लावणें हें आपलें परमपवित्र कर्तव्य होय. आम्हांला शक्य होईल तितक्या आमच्या अडचणींचें निराकरण यत्किंचितही विलंब न लावतां करूंया.

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आमच्या प्रगतीच्या आड येणाऱ्या चालीरिती, रूढी आणि कायदे यांचें निर्मूलन केलें पाहिजे. स्वतःच्या पायावर उभें राहतां येईल अशा प्रकारचें उपयुक्त शिक्षण सर्व स्त्री पुरुषांना विपुलतेनें मिळण्याबद्दल आपण प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे. स्त्रियांचे आर्थिक हक्क संपूर्णतेनें मान्य करून, कोणत्याही तऱ्हेच्या नोकरींत किंवा व्यवसायांत सर्वतोपरी लायक असतां, केवळ स्त्री म्हणून तिला मज्जाव करूं नये. स्त्रियांच्या आवडीनुसार धंदे व इतर व्यवसायाच्या शिक्षणाच्या सर्व सवलती तिला पूर्णपणें द्याव्यात.

गुलामगिरीच्या शृंखलापासून मायभूमीची मुक्तता करण्याचें कंकण बांधलेल्या कार्यकर्त्या भगिनींनीं, विचारविनिमय करून कार्याची आंखणी करण्यासाठीं, आपल्यापुढील प्रश्नांची रूपरेखा मी विस्तृतपणें मांडली आहे.

तुम्हां संस्थानी प्रजेचे प्रश्न आमच्यासारखेच आहेत. किंबहुना ते अधिकही असतील. आणि ते कसे सोडवायचे हें तुमच्या परिस्थितीवर व स्थानिक वातावरणावर अवलंबून आहे.

सुदैवानें आज तुमच्या संस्थानची अधिपती, सुविद्य व सुसंस्कृत अशी महाराणी आहे. शैक्षणिक व सामाजिक उद्धाराबाबतींत, ज्यांच्या कार्याचा इतिहास अत्यंत उज्वल व संस्मरणीय आहे, अशा त्या थोर कै. सयाजीराव महाराज बडोदा यांच्या त्या नात आहेत. त्यांचा हा वैभवशाली आदर्श डोळ्यापुढें ठेवून, जर तुमच्या महाराणी आपला राज्यकारभार सुज्ञतेनें व समंजसपणें चालवतील तर त्यांच्या कारकीर्दीत तुमचें अपार कल्याण होईल असा मला विश्वास वाटतो.

अशा प्रकारच्या परिषदा भरवून तुमचीं सुखदुःखें व गाऱ्हाणीं दरबारच्या नजरेस आणून देणें हें जसें कर्तव्य आहे, तसेंच तुमच्या कार्याच्या न्याय्यतेबद्दल लोकमत निर्माण करणें हें तुमचें कार्य आहे.

तुमची ही पहिली परिषद स्त्रियांच्या खऱ्याखुऱ्या प्रगतीची व तेणेंकरून संस्थानी प्रजेच्या कल्याणाची मार्गदीपिका ठरो !

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कोल्हापूर संस्थान महिला परिषद्

अधिवेशन १ लें

मंगळवार ता. ५ मे १९४२

परिषदेपुढें वाचून दाखविलेला परिचय.

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करवीर भगिनी मंडळ

(स्थापना-१९३४)

कार्याचा अल्प परिचय

श्रीज्ञानेश्वर प्रेस, कोल्हापूर

" आम्हांस नमूद करण्यास अत्यंत आनंद वाटतो कीं, श्रीमंत सकल-सौभाग्यसंपन्न शांतादेवी, महाराणीसाहेब, संस्थान बडोदें, या 'करवीर भगिनीमंडळा'च्या सन्माननीय आश्रयदात्या झाल्या आहेत."

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करवीर भगिनी मंडळ

(स्थापना-१९३४)

कार्याचा अल्प परिचय.

करवीरची गादी म्हणजे स्त्रियांच्या कर्तृत्वाचें फडकतें निशाण होय. स्वराज्यसंस्थापिका महाराणी ताराबाई यांनीं करवीरची गादी स्थापून, व मुत्सद्दीगिरीनें राजशकट चालवून, स्त्रीची कर्तृत्वशक्ति व बुद्धिमत्ता किती तेजोमय व प्रभावी आहे याचें सर्व जगाला पटवून दिलेलें प्रत्यंतर होय. अशा या कर्तृत्ववान स्त्रीच्या संस्थानांत स्त्रियांच्या उन्नतिसाठीं झटणारी " करवीर भगिनी मंडळ " ही संस्था स्थापन व्हावी, हें साहाजिकच आहे.

सन १९३४ हें साल करवीर महिलांच्या स्मरणांत चिरस्मरणीय राहील. स्त्री-चळवळीचे आद्यप्रवर्तक व स्त्रियांच्या उन्नतिसाठीं आपलें सर्वस्व वाहणारे पूज्य गुरुवर्य धोंडो केशव कर्वे यांच्या सुशील व सुविद्य पत्नी सौ. आनंदीबाई कर्वे यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखालीं ' करवीर भगिनी मंडळाची ' स्थापना होऊन स्त्री-चळवळीची मुहुर्तमेढ रोंवली गेली. या संस्थेच्या स्थापनेबाबत येथील समाजसेविका श्री. शामाबाई मोरूसे यांनीं विशेष परिश्रम घेतले आहेत, हें येथें नमूद कराण्यांत आनंद वाटतो.

' करवीर भगिनी मंडळ ' ही स्त्रियांच्या उन्नतिप्रीत्यर्थ झटणारी सर्वस्वीं स्त्रियांनींच चालविलेली संस्था असून, तिचें ध्येय स्त्रियांची सर्वांगिण उन्नति करणें हें आहे.

सन १९३४ ते १९३९ हा पांच वर्षांचा काळ मंडळास स्त्री-जागृतीच्या व संघटनेच्या दृष्टीनें शिथिलतेचा जाऊन विशेष भरीव कामगिरी

झाली नाहीं, याबद्दल खेद वाटतो. ही शिथिलता नाहींशी व्हावी व स्त्रियांमध्यें स्वतःच्या हक्काची जाणीव होऊन स्त्रीउन्नतीचें कार्य व्हावें, असें सुसंघटित प्रयत्न सन १९४० पासून सुरू झाल्याचे दिसते. याचें पहिलेंच दृश्यचिन्ह म्हणजे स्त्रियांच्या हस्तकौशल्याच्या उत्तेजनार्थ श्री. सौ. कमळादेवी राणीसाहेब, बावडा यांच्या हस्तें भरविलेलें प्रदर्शन हें होय. यायोगें मंडळानें आपल्या अस्तित्वाची जाणीव जनतेला करून दिली.

महिलासमाजाच्या उन्नतिप्रीत्यर्थ निरनिराळ्या क्षेत्रांत कार्य करून भगिनींची सेवा करण्याची संधि मंडळानें केव्हांही दवडली नाहीं. मंडळानें स्त्रियांच्या कलात्मक गुणांना वाव देण्यासाठीं शिवणकामाचे वर्ग तसेंच राष्ट्रभाषेच्या प्रचारासाठीं हिंदी वर्ग सुरू केले आहेत. अभिमानाची गोष्ट ही कीं, हिंदीच्या परिक्षेत आमच्या मंडळाचा शेंकडा ८० टक्के रिझल्ट लागला असून, पहिल्या वर्गांत तीन व दुसऱ्या वर्गांत दोन स्त्रिया उत्तीर्ण झाल्या आहेत. गोरगरीबांना मोफत वैद्यकीय सल्ला आमच्या मंडळाच्या सदस्य श्री. सौ. डॉ. अहिल्याबाई दाभोळकर या देत असून शिवाय शुश्रुषेची उपकरणें गरजूंना मोफत देण्याची व्यवस्था करण्यांत आली आहे. तसेंच स्त्रियांच्या वैचारिक उन्नतीसाठीं निरनिराळ्या नामांकित वक्त्यांची व्याख्यानेंहि करविण्यांत येत असतात. भगिनीवर्गाच्या बौद्धिक विकासाबरोबरच शारीरिक विकासाकडे मंडळ लक्ष देत असून, देशी—विदेशी खेळांची सोय करण्यांत आली आहे. स्त्रीवर्गांत संघटना घडवून आणण्याचे मंडळ शक्य तितके प्रयत्न करीत असून परस्परांतील सलोखा व ऐक्य घडवून आणण्या-साठीं सार्वजनिक हळदीकुंकवासारखे समारंभ करण्याचा उपक्रम या मंडळानें प्रथमतः सुरू केला आहे. कोणतेही उत्सवाचे प्रसंग साजरे करण्याचें या मंडळाकडून दवडलें जात नाहीं. **श्रीमंत प्रिन्सेस बेबी महाराज** यांचा वाढदिवसही श्री. सौ. शैलजादेवी विशाळगडकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखालीं मोठ्या उत्साहानें साजरा करण्यांत आला. त्याचप्रमाणें श्रीमंत राजकुमारी

बेबी महाराज यांचे नामकरणविधीप्रसंगीं हळदी–कुंकू वाटण्याची सर्व व्यवस्था मंडळातर्फे करण्यांत आली.

मंडळ अशा तऱ्हेचें उपयुक्त कार्य करीत असल्याचें भगिनी वर्गाचे नजरेस आल्यामुळें आमच्या मंडळावरचें त्यांचें प्रेम वाढत जाऊन सदस्यांच्या संख्येंत उत्तरोत्तर भर पडत चालली, व भगिनींचा हा वाढता उत्साह लक्षांत घेऊन त्यांच्या सोयीसाठीं आम्हांला गावांत दुसरी एक शाखा उघडणें भाग पडलें व त्याचे उद्घाटन सौ. सुशिलाबाई पवार यांचे हस्तें झालें. ह्या शाखेची सर्व जबाबदारी सौ. सुशिलाबाई देसाई व मिसेस अय्यर या मोठ्या उत्साहानें पार पाडीत आहेत. या शाखेतर्फे साक्षरता–प्रसाराचे काम मिस् सोनुताई चव्हाण व आरोग्यविषयक व्याख्यानें कुमारी डॉ. माई चव्हाण या करीत असतात. तसेंच शिवणकाम सौ. सीताबाई देशपांडे शिकवीत असतात. या त्यांच्या सहाय्याबद्दल मंडळ त्यांचें आभारी आहे. आपल्या सहकारी संस्थेच्या सहाय्यानें ही "कोल्हापूर संस्थान महिला परिषद" भरविण्याचे योजिलें आहे. आमच्या या योजनेस **श्री. पु. मा. छ. महाराणीसाहेब** यांनीं प्रोत्साहनानें जो पूर्ण पाठिंबा दिला व त्याचप्रमाणें **पंतप्रधान पेरी** यांनीं जो पुरस्कार केला याबद्दल आम्ही या उभयतांचे अत्यंत ऋणी आहोत.

आमच्या कार्याचा व्याप असा दिवसेंदिवस वाढत असल्यामुळें मंडळासाठीं स्वतंत्र जागेची व इमारतीची जरुरी तीव्रतेनें भासत आहे. आपल्या आश्वासनाप्रमाणें श्री. **पंतप्रधान पेरी साहेब** आमची ही उणीव लवकरच दूर करतील, असा आम्हांस विश्वास वाटतो.

शेवटीं जगन्नियंत्याजवळ आमची येवढीच मागणी आहे कीं, भगिनींनी आमची ही अल्पसेवा रूजू करून घ्यावी, व आपल्या कृपेची पांखर सतत या मंडळावर ठेवून सेवेची संधी देत जावी, अशी विनंति आहे.

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

कोल्हापूर संस्थान

महिला परिषद

अधिवेशन १ लें

मंगळवार तारीख ५ मे १९४२

श्रीमंत पुण्यशील मातोश्री छत्रपति

ताराबाई महाराणीसाहेब यांना

परिषदेचें उद्घाटन करण्याविषयीं

कार्याध्यक्ष :

सौ. रमाबाई शिरगांवकर

यांचें विनंतीचें भाषण.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

कोल्हापूर संस्थान महिला परिषद

अधिवेशन १ लें

कार्याध्यक्षः—सौ. रमाबाई शिरगांवकर यांचें भाषण.

श्रीमंत पुण्यशील मातोश्री छत्रपति ताराबाई महाराणीसाहेब यांस परिषदेचे उद्‌घाटनाची विनंति करण्याविषयींचें भाषणः—

श्री. पु. मा. छ. ताराबाई महाराणीसाहेब, सन्माननीय पाहुणे मंडळी व प्रिय भगिनींनो,

आजचा हा अपूर्व सोहळा पाहून माझेंच काय पण आपणां सर्वांचीं अंतःकरणें अत्यानंदानें भरून आलीं आहेत. कोल्हापूर संस्थानांतील सर्व भगिनींनीं आपल्या सुखदुःखांना, गाऱ्हाण्यांना व हक्कांना सांघिक स्वरूप देऊन स्वतःची संघटना अधिक प्रभावशाली करण्यासाठीं एकत्र जमणें ही कल्पनाच त्याहिपेक्षां अधिक उत्साहवर्धक आणि अभिमानाची आहे.

स्वराज्य संस्थापिका महाराणी ताराबाई, या अखिल स्त्रीजातीच्या कर्तृत्वाचें, महान शक्तीचें, स्वातंत्र्यप्रेमाचें तेजोमय स्फूर्तिस्थानच होय. स्त्री ही कांहीं साधी भोळी अबला नाहीं. तिच्या अंगीं सुप्तावस्थेंत असलेले तेजःकण प्रसंगीं प्रकर्षानें जेव्हां बाहेर पडतात त्यावेळीं अखिल जगाचे डोळे दिपून गेल्याशिवाय रहात नाहींत. क्षणभरच जगाच्या इतिहासाकडे दृष्टि टाकली तर स्त्रियांच्या कर्तृत्वाचे, बुद्धिमत्तेचे आणि सामर्थ्याचे अनेक रोमांचकारक प्रसंग आपणांला दिसतील. स्त्री ही एक महान दैवी शक्ति आहे कीं, ज्या शक्तीच्या प्रभावानें अखिल मानवजातीची धारणा होते, मानवधर्माची जोपासना होते, मानवीसंस्कृतीचा विकास होतो. जगांत जें जें पवित्र, मंगल, उदात्त आणि प्रेममय आहे त्याची जोपासना स्त्रियांच्या त्यागमय जीवनामुळेंच होत असते. पण या त्यागाची भाषा अबोल आहे. कुठेंतरी अज्ञात ठिकाणीं एका

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छोट्याशा चंद्रमौळी झोपडींत वृद्ध मातेनें आपल्या मुलासाठीं केलेला त्याग आपणांला दिसत नाहीं, पत्नीनें स्वजीवनाची पतीसाठीं दिलेली तिलांजलि आपलें हृदय हलवूं शकत नाहीं, गरीब बहिणीनें आपल्या भावासाठीं सोसलेले कष्ट आपल्याला कळत नाहींत; पण त्या त्यागाची, तिलांजलीची आणि कष्टाची तुलना कशाशींहि करतां येणार नाहीं. जगाची धारणा कांहीं बाह्य देखाव्यावर, कृत्रिमतेवर, मतलबी स्वार्थावर किंवा गडगंज संपत्तीवर होत नाहीं. तर या अनंत जिवांच्या मांगल्यपूर्ण त्यागावरच होत असते. त्या दिव्य त्यागांतील अथांग कर्तृत्वशक्ति जगांत जें जें म्हणून दुष्ट, हीन, अतिमानुष आणि पशुतुल्य आहे—त्याचा नाश करते, जगाचा ऱ्हास थांबवते आणि मानवी संस्कृतीचा विकास करते. पण स्त्रीच्या ठिकाणीं असलेल्या या दिव्य शक्तीची जाणीव आम्हां स्त्रियांना असावी तितकी नाहीं ही अत्यंत खेदाची गोष्ट आहे, आणि ज्यावेळीं या दिव्य शक्तीची जाणीव आम्हांला होईल आणि तिच्या प्रेरणेनें आम्हीं कार्य करायला लागूं त्यावेळीं पृथ्वीवर नंदनवन निर्माण झाल्याचें दृश्य साऱ्या जगाला दिसेल, आणि जग हें एक मांगल्यपूर्ण प्रेमाचें शांतिस्थान होईल. जात, धर्म, पंथ, राष्ट्र, असा भेदभाव न मानतां विश्वबंधुत्त्वाच्या अखंड पायावर मानवी संस्कृतीचें भव्य मंदिर उभारलें जाईल आणि मंदिराच्या प्रशांत दालनांत सतत तेवणारा स्त्रीच्या त्यागमय जीवनाचा नंदादीप अखिल मानवजातीला सन्मार्गाचा, स्वतंत्रतेचा आणि चिरंतन शांतीचा मार्ग दाखवील.

स्वतःच्या अंगच्या कर्तृत्वाची सर्व स्त्रियांना जाणीव व्हावी, त्यांच्यांतील स्वत्त्व जागं होऊन जगावर कोसळलेल्या या दुर्धर संकटांतून मानवजातीची मुक्तता करावी व चिरंतन शांतीचें साम्राज्य अखंड जगांवर नांदावें या उद्देशानें आपण सर्व आज येथें जमलों आहोंत.

सर्व भगिनींना एकत्र जमवून त्यांच्या जिव्हाळ्याच्या प्रश्नाचा विचार विनिमय करण्यासाठीं, त्यांच्यावरील अन्यायाचें निराकरण करण्यासाठीं आणि त्यांच्या हक्काची जोपासना करण्यासाठीं करवीर भगिनी मंडळातर्फें कोल्हापूर संस्थान महिला परिषदेचें हें १ लें अधिवेशन भरविण्यांत येत आहे.

स्त्रियांच्या उन्नतिप्रीत्यर्थ हरएक व्यक्ति व संस्था यांनीं चालविलेल्या उपना संघटित व एकमुखी स्वरूप देण्यासाठीं, मोठमोठ्या विचारवंत कार्य-

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कर्त्यांचा विचार विनिमय व सल्ला घेऊन कार्यांची आंखणी करण्यासाठीं आजची ही परिषद बोलावण्यांत आली आहे.

महिलांची ही परिषद म्हणजे कांहीं स्त्रियांच्या सवत्या सुभ्याची स्थापना नव्हे. स्त्री–पुरुष हा भेद न मानतां अखिल मानवजातीच्या स्वातंत्र्यासाठीं झटणें आणि स्त्रियांची सर्वांगीण उन्नति करणें हेंच आमचें ध्येय होय. आपल्या या परिषदेंत आपण जो विचारविनिमय करूं आणि जे ठराव पास करूं ते म्हणजे कांहीं पुरुषाविरुद्ध बंडाचें निशाण उभारणें नसून सामाजिक ऐक्यासाठीं आणि समाजाच्या कल्याणासाठीं स्त्रियांनीं आपलें कर्तव्य करणें होय. आम्हांला कांहीं स्वतंत्र महिलास्थान मागावयाचें नाहीं.

आजपर्यंत अनेक युद्धें झालीं, धर्मयुद्धें झालीं—साम्राज्ययुद्धें झालीं—वर्गकलहाचीं युद्धें झालीं आणि आतां त्यांत स्त्री विरुद्ध पुरुष या युद्धाची भर आम्हांला घालायची नाहीं. आम्हीं स्त्रिया या कसल्याहि प्रकारच्या युद्धाविरुद्धच आहोंत. ‘ शांतिमयगृह ’ हेंच मानवी संस्कृतीचें व प्रगतीचें उच्चत्तम प्रतीक होय. चूल आणि मूल ही आकुंचित वृत्ति सोडून “ सारे विश्वचि माझें घर ” या प्रगमनशील वृत्तीनें स्त्रियांवरील जबाबदारी आपणांला पार पाडली पाहिजे.

स्त्री–चळवळ म्हणजे कांहीं गोंधळ नसून गेल्या शतकापासून राष्ट्रीय जागृतीची जी जोराची लाट उसळली आहे त्यांतील परमोच्च बिंदु आहे.

राष्ट्रीय जीवनांतील स्त्रियांचें स्थान पुरुषांचे बरोबरीचें असून स्त्री–पुरुष यांनीं एकमेकांच्या सहकार्यानें, प्रेमानें मानवी स्वातंत्र्याच्या ध्येयप्राप्तीसाठीं अविश्रांत कष्ट सहन केले पाहिजेत.

स्त्री व पुरुष हे कांहीं वेगवेगळे भाग नसून अखंड मानवजातीच्या उद्धारार्थ झटणारे चित्शक्तीचे एकमेव घटक होत.

आपले प्रश्न जरी भिन्न असले तरी त्यांचा परिणाम पुरुषांच्या जीवनावर झाल्याशिवाय रहात नाहीं. तेव्हां समाजोन्नतीच्या दृष्टीनेंच आपल्या कार्यांची दिशा ठरविली पाहिजे.

मानवी जातीच्या सामाजिक रचनेंत पुरुषाबरोबर स्त्रियांनासुद्धां समान हक्क आणि जबाबदारी हवी आहे. आर्थिक, सामाजिक व राजकीय क्षेत्रांत स्त्री–पुरुषांमध्यें समानता स्थापून जगांत सुख आणि शांति निर्माण करण्यासाठींच ही आमची चळवळ आहे.

करवीर नगरीचा इतिहास हा स्त्रीच्या कर्तृत्वशक्तीचा इतिहास आहे. स्वराज्य संस्थापिका महाराणी ताराबाईनें करवीर राज्य स्थापून स्वातंत्र्याचा दिव्य संदेश साऱ्या जगाला दिला. गुलामगिरीच्या श्रृंखला तोडून रूढी, अनाचार, अत्याचार यांविरुद्ध बंड पुकारून स्त्रीजातीला मुक्त केलें.

आजहि तशीच परिस्थिति आहे. संस्थानांतील सर्व स्त्रिया एकप्रकारच्या गुलामगिरींत असून सामाजिक, आर्थिक आणि धार्मिक अत्याचार, अन्याय आणि रूढी यांखालीं त्यांना आपल्या जीविताची आहुती द्यावी लागत आहे.

त्या थोर संस्थापिकेच्या स्थानीं असलेल्या, स्त्रियांच्या उद्धारार्थ तळमळणाऱ्या आणि आमच्या या परिषदेच्या कार्याला आपलेपणानें प्रोत्साहन देणाऱ्या, प्रजाहितदक्ष श्री. पु. मा. छ. ताराबाई महाराणीसाहेब आपल्या कारकीर्दींत स्त्रीसमाजाची सर्वांगीण उन्नति करून आपलें नांव अजरामर करतील असा आम्हांस विश्वास वाटतो.

आजच्या या कोल्हापूर संस्थान महिला परिषदेचें उद्‌घाटन करून श्री. पु. मा. छ. ताराबाई महाराणीसाहेबांनीं स्त्रियांना मुक्तीचा मार्ग दाखवावा अशी त्यांच्या चरणीं सर्व भगिनींतर्फें माझी नम्र प्रार्थना आहे.

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कोल्हापूर संस्थान

महिला परिषद

अधिवेशन १ लें

मंगळवार तारीख ५ मे १९४२

स्वागताध्यक्ष :

सौ. सरोजिनी ढवळे

यांचे

भाषण

करवीर संस्थान महिला परिषद

अधिवेशन १ लें

ता. ५ मे १९४२

स्वागताध्यक्ष सौ० सरोजिनीबाई ढवळे यांचें भाषणः—

परमपूज्य मातोश्री **श्रीमन्महाराणी ताराबाईसाहेब** छत्रपति, श्री. सौ. हंसा मेहता, नामदार प्राइम मिनिस्टर मि. पेरी, सन्माननीय कौन्सिलर्स व प्रिय भगिनींनो,

करवीर भगिनी मंडळातर्फे भरणाऱ्या कोल्हापूर संस्थान महिला परिषदेच्या स्वागताध्यक्षाच्या स्थानीं माझी योजना करून आपण जो माझा गौरव केलांत; त्याबद्दल मी प्रथम आपले हार्दिक आभार मानतें.

कोल्हापूर शहरांत ही परिषद भरविणाऱ्या करवीर भगिनी मंडळाच्या सदस्यांच्या इच्छेस, प्रगमनशील अशा परमपूज्य मातोश्री छत्रपति महाराणी **ताराबाईसाहेब** यांनीं अत्यंत उदार अंतःकरणानें सहानुभूति दाखवून चालना दिली. या त्यांच्या प्रोत्साहनामुळेंच ही परिषद भरविण्याचें भाग्य आपणां सर्वांस लाभत आहे. करवीर इलाख्यांतील समग्र भगिनी एकत्र येण्याचा हा पहिलाच सुप्रसंग असून कोल्हापूर भगिनींच्या संघटणेची व सर्वांगीण उन्नतीची मुहूर्तमेढ **श्रीमन्महाराणीसाहेबांनीं** आजच्या सुमुहूर्तानें रोंविली आहे. आजचा हा दिवस करवीर महिलांच्या इतिहासांत, खरोखरीच सुवर्णाक्षरांनीं नमूद करून ठेवला जाईल.

परिषदेस जोडून भरणाऱ्या कलाकुसरीच्या व गृहऔद्योगिक प्रदर्शनाचें उद्घाटन करण्याचें श्री. पु. मा. छ. **विजयमाला राणीसाहेब महाराज** यांनीं कबूल केलें. आणि परिषदेच्या कार्याला आत्मीयतेनें सहाय्य करून उत्तेजन दिलें. उभयतां **महाराणीसाहेबांनीं** स्त्रियांच्या उन्नतीसाठीं दाखविलेला जिव्हाळा

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व कळकळीबद्दल आम्हीं त्यांच्या अत्यंत कृतज्ञ आहोंत. तसेंच पंतप्रधान पेरी व त्यांचें मंत्रिमंडळ यांनीं परिषदेच्या कार्यास सर्वतोपरी मदत करून सक्रीय सहानुभूति दाखविली, याबद्दल त्यांचेहि आम्हीं आभारी आहोंत. यामुळेंच, ही परिषद भरविण्याची शक्यता आज होत आहे.

ज्या करवीर भगिनी मंडळातर्फे ही कोल्हापूर संस्थान महिला परिषद भरविली जात आहे, त्यातर्फे व आमच्या इतर सहकारी संस्थांतर्फे व सर्व भगिनीवर्गातर्फे, या ऐतिहासिक राजधानींत व पवित्र दक्षिण काशींत, मी आपणा सर्वांचें प्रेमादरपूर्वक मोठ्या आनंदानें स्वागत करतें.

कोल्हापूर शहर अत्यंत प्राचीन असल्याचे अनेक पुरावे उपलब्ध आहेत. २२०० वर्षांपूर्वीच्या मौर्य कालांत नेऊन सोडणारा स्तूपांतील स्फटिककरंडकांवरील ब्राह्मी लिपींतील लेख सांपडला आहे. नंतर आंध्रांचीहि एक राजधानी येथें होती. येथील पंचगंगा नदीवर श्री शिवाजी पूल बांधतांना १८८० सालीं, शिस्याचीं व तांब्याचीं आंध्र नाणीं ब्रह्मपुरींत सांपडलीं. तीं आयर्विन ॲग्रिकल्चरल् म्यूझियम्मध्यें ठेवलीं आहेत. त्यानंतर चालुक्य, राष्ट्रकूट, शिलाहार, यादव व आदिलशाही या सत्तेखालीं हा प्रांत होता. आठव्या शतकांतील चालुक्यकालीन एक ताम्रपट उपलब्ध झाला आहे. राष्ट्रकूट कालीन ताम्रपटांपैकीं एक आयर्विन म्यूझियम्मध्यें आहे. तो नवव्या शतकांतील आहे. त्या त्या राजवटींतील उत्कृष्ट प्राचीन शिल्पकलेचे नमुने अद्यापहि या इतिहासाची साक्ष देत आहेत. शिलाहार वंशीय दुसऱ्या भोजदेवानें पन्हाळा व खेळणा पुनः बांधले. इ. स. १६५९ सालीं श्री शिवछत्रपतीनें पन्हाळा हस्तगत केल्यापासून या प्रांतांत मराठ्यांचें राज्य सुरू झालें व इ. स. १७०७ मध्यें, श्रीमन्महाराणी ताराबाई यांनीं येथें श्री छत्रपतींच्या सिंहासनाची स्थापना केली.

कोल्हापूर निसर्गसुंदर असून, कानडी भाषेंत ‘ कोल ’ म्हणजे दरी किंवा ‘ कोलिह ’ म्हणजे कमळ. करवीर हें संस्कृत नांव कमळ शब्दाचें वाचक आहे. येथें कमळांच्या विपुलतेमुळें कदाचित् करवीर अगर कोल्हापूर हें नांव आलें असावें. महाभारतांतील विष्णुपर्वांत ‘ करवीर ’ असा निर्देश आहे. वरील विवेचनावरून कोल्हापूरच्या प्राचीनत्वाबद्दल खात्री पटते.

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कोणत्याहि देशाचा दर्जा तो देश किती जुना आहे, सृष्टिसौंदर्यानें समृद्ध आहे, किती संपत्तिमान् आहे यावर नसून, त्या देशांतील स्त्रिया किती सुशिक्षित आहेत, पुढारलेल्या आहेत, किती कर्तबगार आहेत, त्यांच्यांत संघटना किती आहे व समाज तेजस्वी व कर्तृत्ववान् करण्यांत त्यांचा केवढा वांटा आहे यावरूनच ठरवावयाचा असतो. कोणत्याहि देशांत एकटाच पुरुषवर्ग पुढारलेला व स्त्रीवर्ग अज्ञानांधःकारांत पिचणारा असेल, तर समाज सुधारणेंतच नाहीं तर आर्थिक, राजकीय व इतर क्षेत्रांतहि तो समग्र समाज मागेंच रहाणार. स्त्रियांचें कार्याचें क्षेत्र मुख्यतः घर हें असलें तरी मुलांच्या आयुष्यांतील अत्यंत महत्त्वाचीं पहिलीं कांहीं वर्षें मातांच्या सहवासांत जातात. मुलांचें संगोपन, संवर्धन व शिक्षण त्यांच्या माता सुशिक्षित असल्याशिवाय होणें शक्य नाहीं.

सुशिक्षणाचा निकष लावण्यापूर्वींदेखील, साक्षरतेचाच निकष कोल्हापूरच्या स्त्रीवर्गाला लावायचा म्हटला तर, जहागिरींसुद्धां सर्व कोल्हापूर संस्थानची स्त्रीसंख्या १९४० च्या सेन्ससप्रमाणें, ५,३७,१०८ असून, त्यांपैकीं साक्षर स्त्रियांची संख्या १८,३०८ आहे. म्हणजे शेंकडा ३ स्त्रिया साक्षर असतील. सर्व लोक-संख्येच्या मानानें १०,९२,०४६ स्त्रियांच्या साक्षरतेचें प्रमाण १·७ इतकें आहे. येवढ्या एका पुराव्यावरुन, अशिक्षित स्त्रियांचें प्रमाण किती आहे हें दृष्टोत्पत्तीस येतें. हें प्रमाण कमी करण्याकरतां दरबार, म्युनिसिपॅलिटी, इलाखा पंचायत व खासगी प्रयत्न यांचें सहाय्य व्हायला हवें. साक्षरतेच्या प्रचाराबरोबर प्रौढ शिक्षणहि तितक्याच जोरानें प्रचारांत यायला हवें. बिहारमध्यें प्रौढ शिक्षणाचा प्रसार यशस्वी झाला; पण त्याच्या जोडीला प्राथमिक शिक्षणाची यशस्वी जोड न मिळाल्याकारणानें तो यत्न सिद्धीस गेला नाहीं. तेव्हां असें सिद्ध झालें आहे कीं, प्राथमिक शिक्षण व प्रौढ शिक्षण यांची मोहीम एकाच वेळीं सुरूं करायला हवी. प्रौढांना शिक्षण सुरूं केल्यावर, त्यांना आपल्या मुलांना शिकवणें किती अगत्याचें आहे याचें महत्त्व उमगूं लागतें व ते आपल्या मुलांच्या शिक्षणाकडे कळकळीनें लक्ष घालतात. हा प्रयोग येथें खेड्यापाड्यांतून करण्यापूर्वीं शहरापुरता—निदान कोल्हापूर शहरापुरता तरी जारीनें सुरूं करावा. प्रौढ स्त्रियांच्या शिक्षणाचा प्रचार खाजगी संस्थांतर्फे सरकारला मदत म्हणून करतां येईल. पण सक्तीचा प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचा अंमल सरकारी कायद्याच्या मदतीशिवाय होऊ शकणार नाहीं. त्या दृष्टीनें येथील म्युनिसिपॅलिटीनें मुलींच्या सक्तीच्या प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचा विचार ताबडतोब हातीं

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घ्यावा. प्रौढ शिक्षणाचा खर्च खाजगी संस्थांना सरकारनें बरीचशी आर्थिक मदत देऊन सोडवावा. येथें १३ सरकारी प्राथमिक शाळा असून ६ मुलांच्या व ७ मुलींच्या आहेत. त्यांतून १२०० मुलगे व १३०० मुली मोफत शिक्षण घेत आहेत. खासगी प्राथमिक मुलांमुलींच्या शाळांची संख्या ५० असून त्यांत ६२०० मुलगे व १००० मुली शिक्षण घेत आहेत. यावरून असें स्पष्ट दिसतें कीं पालक सरकारी मोफत शाळांत मुली घालण्यास तयार आहेत; पण फी देऊन खासगी शाळांत मुली घालण्यास तयार नाहींत; त्याला आर्थिक परिस्थिति कारणीभूत असेल अगर मुलींच्या शिक्षणाचें महत्त्व मुलांच्या शिक्षणाइतकें वाटत नसेल. मुलींच्या प्राथमिक व दुय्यम शिक्षणाचा फैलाव करावयाचा, तर प्रथम प्राथमिक शिक्षण मोफत ठेवून, दुय्यम शिक्षणाला फारच माफक फी ठेवली पाहिजे. वेळेनुसार, मागासलेल्या व गरीब मुलींना, पाट्या, पुस्तकें व कपडे देखील मोफत पुरवावे लागतील. कोल्हापूर संस्थान महिला परिषदेची अशी विनंति आहे कीं, म्युनिसिपॅलिटीनें मुलींच्या प्राथमिक शिक्षणाकरतां मोफत शाळा ताबडतोब सुरू कराव्या. त्या बरोबरच स्त्रीशिक्षक तयार करण्याकरतां वरचे वर्ग थोड्या नुकसानींत आले, तरी सुरू करावे. येथें पुष्कळ अनाथ, विधवा व प्रौढ स्त्रिया आहेत कीं ज्यांना अल्प शिक्षणामुळें निर्वाहाचें साधन कांहींच नाहीं. त्यांच्याकरतां स्पेशल वर्ग सुरू करून त्यांना मुलकीपर्यंत शिक्षण देऊन शिक्षिकांचें काम द्यावें. हें कार्य म्युनिसिपॅलिटीनें खाजगी संस्थांच्या मदतीनें अविलंब सुरू करावें, मुलींच्या शाळांवर सुपरवायझर स्त्रियाच आसाव्या. मुलांच्या शाळांवर स्त्री सुपरवायझर चालतील, पण मुलींच्या शाळांवर मात्र पुरुष सुपरवायझर नसावे हा नियम इलाखा पंचायतीनें अवश्य बदलावा असें वाटतें. प्रौढ स्त्रियांच्या शिक्षणाबरोबरच ज्यांना शालेय शिक्षण घेणें शक्य नाहीं त्यांच्याकरतां सूत कातणें, विणणें, भरतकाम वगैरे धंद्यांचें शिक्षण देण्यांत यावें व हा प्रयत्न मंडळांनीं सरकारच्या मदतीनें करावा.

३, ५, ६ वर्षांपर्यंतच्या मुलांकरतां बालक मंदिरें काढावी व त्यावर मॉंटेसरी पद्धतीवर शिकलेल्या स्त्रीशिक्षिका नेमाव्या. प्रौढ स्त्रियांकरतां वाचनालयें स्थापण्यांत यावीं. यांतील पुस्तकें घरोघरीं नेण्या आणण्याची व्यवस्था करावी म्हणजे वाचनाचा प्रसार होईल. त्याबरोबर शहरांत १–२ ठिकाणीं तरी आरोग्य सुधारणेसाठीं स्त्रियांना व लहान मुलाना हिंडण्या जोग्या पार्कवजा जागा असाव्यात

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म्हणजे त्यामुळें स्त्रियांचे व मुलांचें आरोग्य सुधारेल. या वरील योजनांचा सरकारनें सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करून खासगी महिला मंडळांना आर्थिक सहाय्य दिल्यास कोल्हापूर संस्थानच्या स्त्रियांचें पाऊल पुढें पडेल. श्री.पु. मा. **महाराणी ताराबाई-साहेब छत्रपति** यांच्या उदार आश्रयानें महिलांची उन्नति सर्वांगीण होईल अशी उमेद वाटते.

कै. छत्रपति **राजाराम महाराज** यांच्या उदार शैक्षणिक धोरणामुळें त्यांनीं आपल्या कारकीर्दीत कोल्हापुरांत स्त्रीशिक्षण मोफत ठेवलें होतें. त्यामुळें येथून गेल्या २० वर्षांत बऱ्याच पदवीधर स्त्रिया बाहेर पडल्या आहेत. त्या सर्व आपापल्यापरी भगिनींची सेवा करीत आहेत. नामनिर्देशच करायचा झाल्यास कांहीं ठळक भगिनींचा केल्यास तो अस्थानी ठरणार नाहीं. लेडी एज्युकेटिंग ऑफिसर कु. सोनुताई चव्हाण व कु. सरोजिनी शिर्के यांची साक्षरता प्रसारासंबंधींची कामगिरी उल्लेखनीय आहे. तसेच येथील समाजसेविका व शिक्षिका श्रीमती शामाबाई मोरुसे यांनीं स्त्रीचळवळीबाबतींत प्रामुख्यानें भाग घेऊन स्त्रियांमध्यें व्याख्यानद्वारां जागृति केली आहे. करवीर भगिनी मंडळाच्या स्थापनेबद्दल त्यांनीं बरेच परिश्रम घेतले आहेत. या वयांत त्यांच्या ठिकाणीं असलेला उत्साह व स्त्रीचळवळीबद्दलची कळकळ खरोखरच कौतुकास्पद आहे. येथील श्री महाराणी लक्ष्मीबाई गर्ल्स हायस्कूलच्या मुख्याध्यापिका सौ. गंगुताई कोकीळ या स्त्रीशिक्षणाबाबतींत स्पृहणीय असे प्रयत्न करीत आहेत. डॉ. सौ. चंपुताई धनवडे, डॉ. कु. माई चव्हाण आणि डॉ. सौ. अहिल्याबाई दाभोळकर व मागील पिढींतील डॉ. कु. कृष्णाबाई केळवकर या भगिनी स्त्रियांना मोफत सल्ला देऊन स्त्रीआरोग्य सुधारणेच्या बाबतींत योग्य ते प्रयत्न जोरानें करीत आहेत. कलेच्या प्रांतांत श्री. हिराबाई नागेशकर, श्री. शांताबाई राजोपाध्ये, सौ. सुलोचनाबाई सबनीस, सौ. लीलाबाई उपळेकर व मिस् बेकर यांनीं उत्कृष्ट कलाकृति निर्माण केल्या आहेत. स्त्रीलेखिका म्हणून कु. माई ऐतवडेकर, उत्तम वक्त्या म्हणून कु. शांता अष्टपुत्रे, उत्कृष्ट क्रीडापटु म्हणून सौ. यादव या नव्या पिढींतील भगिनींचा उल्लेख करितां येईल. अशा अनेक स्त्रिया असतील कीं, ज्या विशेष गाजावाजा न करतां समाजोपयोगी कार्य निस्वार्थवृत्तीनें करीत असतील त्या व वरील स्त्रियांबद्दल कुणालाहि कौतुकच वाटेल.

कोल्हापुरची ऐतिहासिक परंपरा पहांता स्त्रियांच्या चळवळीला वैभवशाली स्वरूप यायला हवं होतं. पण करवीर महिलांच्यांत म्हणावी तितकी जागृति

झालेली नव्हती. सारं जग प्रगतिपथावर असतां करवीर भगिनींनीं स्वतःच्या उन्नतिसाठीं कांहींहि न करतां स्वस्थ रहाणं म्हणजे स्वतःचा नाश करून घेणं याची जाणीव आतां स्त्रियांना झाली असून नुकतीच कुठं महिलांचीं मंडळें स्थापन होऊं लागलीं आहेत. महिला सेवा मंडळ, वनिता समाज, महिला मंडळ इत्यादि संस्थांच्यातर्फे आपापल्यापरी स्त्रीसमाजाची सेवा करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जात आहे.

अशा रीतीनें निरनिराळ्या संस्थांतर्फे होणाऱ्या प्रयत्नांना संघटित स्वरूप देण्यासाठीं, स्त्रियांच्या जिव्हाळयाच्या, अन्यायाचा आणि हक्कांच्या इत्यादि प्रश्नांसंबंधीं विचारविनिमय करून समाजोन्नतीचा कांहींतरी मार्ग काढावा, या उद्देशानेंच आजची ही परिषद बोलावण्यांत आली आहे. सामाजिक, आर्थिक आणि धार्मिक यांच्या अन्यायी—रूढी चालीरीतीविरुद्ध स्त्रियांनीं सामुदायिकरीत्या झटलं पाहिजे. नाहींपेक्षां समाजाची सुधारणा होणं शक्य नाहीं.

युद्धकालांतच आपल्या या परिषदेचा जन्म होत आहे ही गोष्ट अत्यंत महत्वाची असून त्या कालाचा परिणाम आमच्या कार्यावर झाल्याशिवाय राहणार नाहीं.

दुर्दैवानें, आधिकारलालसा व लोभ यांच्या धुंदीनें वेड्या झालेल्या जगांत, आम्ही आज नांदत आहोंत. अधिकारलालसा कांहीं नीतीचीं, कायद्याचीं बंधनें मानीत नाहीं आणि त्यामुळें " बळी तो कान पिळी " हाच न्याय सर्व ठिकाणीं निर्णायक ठरतो. ही लालसा, मानवी संस्कृतीच्या प्रगतीचा, कलात्मक प्रतीकांचा इतकेंच नव्हें तर मानवजातीचा नाश करीत आहे. निरंतर हृदयाशीं कवटाळून धरलेलीं आमची जुनी ध्येयें आणि कल्पना आज अगदीं अर्थहीन बनल्यामुळें आम्हांला तीं टाकून द्यावीं लागत आहेत.

ज्ञानलालसेनें मानवी संस्कृतीचा विकास करण्याऐवजीं तिचा विध्वंस करण्याचे मार्ग व उपाय शोधून काढावेत हा दैवदुर्विलास होय.

युद्धाच्या या हत्याकांडांत साऱ्या जगाची आहुती पडत असून प्रतिक्षणीं अतर्क्य आणि विलक्षण घटना घडत आहेत. अविश्वास, अनिश्चिति आणि असहाय्यता यानें सारें जग गोंधळून गेलं असल्यामुळें जगाच्या भवितव्याबद्दल प्रत्येकजण साशंक आहे.

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स्त्रियांची युद्धविषयक भूमिका हाच आपणांपुढील अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा प्रश्न आहे. राष्ट्रीय व अंतरराष्ट्रीय वादाचा निकाल करतांना हिंसा व युद्ध यांचें वैयर्थ पटलें असून शांतिमार्ग हाच खरा मार्ग आहे.

स्त्री ही शांति देणारी असल्यानें तिच्यावरील जबाबदारी फार मोठी आहे आणि हिंदी स्त्री म्हणून तर ती फारच मोठी आहे. हिंदराष्ट्र आज शांतीसाठीं जगत आहे. सारं जग त्याकडे आशेच्या संदेशासाठीं पहात आहे. हिंदुस्थाननें आज या बाबतींत पुढाकार घेऊन मार्गदर्शन केलें पाहिजे.

विशेषतः हिंदी स्त्रीनें साऱ्या जगाला शांतिमार्ग दाखवून आपल्या पूर्वपरंपरेस साजेल असं कर्तव्य पार पाडलं पाहिजे.

युद्धाची आंच स्त्रीलाच अधिक तीव्रतेनें लागत असते. तेव्हां तिनेंच पुढाकार घेऊन युद्धें कधींच निर्माण होऊं नयेत यासाठीं शाश्वत शांतीचा मार्ग शोधून काढला पाहिजे.

या युद्धाच्या अग्निकुंडांतून नवें जग निर्माण होणार असल्यानें त्या जगाच्या निर्मितीसाठीं स्त्रियांना आपला वाटा उचलणें भाग आहे.

कोल्हापूर संस्थान महिला परिषद ही सर्व स्त्रियांची आहे. तेव्हां सर्व स्त्रियांनीं, आपल्या स्त्रीजातीच्या उद्धारार्थ, तनमनधनेंकरून झटून कार्यास लागावें व सर्वांची उन्नति करावी. परिषदेच्या उपक्रमास उत्तेजन देऊन, विधायक कार्यास सर्वजणी ताबडतोब लागाल अशी आशा आहे. निरनिराळ्या भगिनींनीं पाठविलेल्या ठरावावर मनमोकळेपणें चर्चा व्हावी असा उद्देश आहे. आपण सर्व भगिनी एकत्र जमून, एक विचारानें, एक आचारानें 'एकमेकां सहाय्य करूं अवघें धरूं सुपंथ' या उक्तीप्रमाणें वागूंया.

आपण सर्वजणी कोल्हापूर महिला परिषदेच्या पहिल्या अधिवेशनास, अगत्यानें, अभिमानानें व आपुलकीनें दूर दूरहून आलां त्या केवळ स्त्रीजातीच्या उद्धाराच्या तळमळीनें! आपणां सर्वांचें ध्येय एक, मार्ग एक तेव्हां आपल्यांत व आमच्यांत परकेपणाच नाहीं. तुम्हीं सर्वजणी आपल्याच घरीं आलां आहांत तेव्हां पाहुणचार घरच्या माणसाला जसा जिव्हाळ्याचा वाटतो तद्वतच हा

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आमचा पाहुणचार मानून घ्यावा व चुकल्यामाकल्याबद्दल थोर मनानें क्षमा करावी, अशी स्वागत मंडळातर्फे विनंति आहे. हें पहिलें अधिवेशन म्हणून अपूर्व तसेंच अनुभवाच्या अभावी, त्यांत कांहीं कमतरता राहणें शक्य व संभवनीयच आहे व याची जाणीव स्वागत समितीस पूर्ण आहे. म्हणूनच सर्वांना विनंति कीं, अपुरें पुरें करून घ्यावें.

या परिषदेच्या अध्यक्षस्थानीं सुप्रसिद्ध कॉंग्रेस कार्यकर्त्या श्री. सौ. हंसा मेहता यांची निवड झाली हें आपणां सर्वांस माहीत आहेच. बडोद्याचे सुप्रसिद्ध माजी दिवाण, सर मनुभाई मेहता यांच्या त्या सुविद्य कन्या असून, मुंबईच्या गोवर्धनदास सुंदरदास मेडिकल कॉलेजचे डीन डॉ. जिवराज मेहता यांच्या पत्नि आहेत. कॉंग्रेस राजवटींत त्यांची मुख्य प्रधान ना. खेर यांच्या पार्लमेंटरी सेक्रेटरी म्हणून नेमणूक झाली. त्या एक कुशल लेखिका असून गुजराथींत त्यांचें लिखाण प्रसिद्ध झालें आहे. त्यांची विविध क्षेत्रांतील कामगिरी इतकी मोठी आहे कीं, तिच्या मानानें आपण आज त्यांना देत असलेला मान फारसा मोठा नाहीं. त्या मुंबई युनिव्हर्सिटीच्या सेनेटच्या सभासद असून, को-ऑपरेटिव्ह सोसायटी, वुइमेन्स युनिव्हर्सिटी, बॉंबे बॅार कौन्सिल, बॉंबे प्रॉव्हिन्स वुइमेन ग्रॅज्युएटस् यूनियन वगैरे संस्थांच्या अध्यक्षासारखी जबाबदारीचीं कार्यें त्यांनीं केलीं आहेत व आजहि त्या करीत आहेत.

अशा विद्वान्, कर्तृत्ववान् अध्यक्ष आज आपणास लाभल्या आहेत व त्यांच्या अनुभवाचा व ज्ञानाचा लाभ समग्र कोल्हापूर महिलांना होईल व त्यांच्या मार्गदर्शनानें कोल्हापूर महिलांचें पाऊल प्रगतिपथावर पडेल, अशी दृढ आशा आहे. सौ. हंसा मेहता यांनीं आपल्या योजनेस संमति देऊन, आपलीं कार्यें बाजूस सारून, मुंबईहून आपणां सर्वांकरितां येथें उपस्थित होऊन त्यांनीं आपणांस उपकृत केलें आहे.

शेवटीं पुनः एकवार त्यांचे आभार मानून स्वागतमंडळ व आपणां सर्वांतर्फे त्यांना या परिषदेचें अध्यक्षस्थान स्वीकारण्याबद्दल मी विनंति करतें.

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करवीर भगिनी मंडळ

शाहुपुरी, कोल्हापूर.

तारीख १८.५.३२

ना. जयकर यांस

कृ. सा. न. वि. वि.

आपला संदेश वेळेवर पोहोचला. आम्ही तो परिषदेत वाचून दाखवला. आपण आमच्या करता संदेश पाठवलात याबद्दल मंडळ आपले सदैव आभारी आहे. असाच मंडळावर लोभ असावा अशी नम्र विनंती आहे.

शेवटचे ठरावांची प्रत व परिषदेत झालेली भाषणें पाठवित आहे; त्याचा स्विकार व्हावा.

कळावे

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लिला [illegible]

से. क. भ. मंडळ.

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THE RT. HON'BLE M. R. JAYAKAR, P. C.

1942.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY

55, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Printed and published by Mr. S. B. Chawan
at the "Advocate of India" Press.
21, Dalal Street, Fort, BOMBAY

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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PREFACE

> "Woman's cause is man's; they rise or fall
> Together, dwarf'd or god-like, bond or free."
>
> —TENNYSON

Necessity is now-a-days felt in every quarter for removing the inferior legal status of Hindu women and of placing them on higher and more equitable level. Different methods are being suggested by different writers and social reformers, and often discussed in the press and on the platform. Some suggest certain modifications in the present laws; others suggest certain innovations to be introduced in them and there is a section of people who hold most advanced and radical views which require fundamental change in those archaic laws and insist on the introduction of new and living systems based on principles which are just and equitable and which can satisfy the needs and requirements of the present day.

But these are questions which require a careful and thorough inquiry and study of the laws existing at present and a general awakening of the public conscience before the legislature is moved to act in the forward direction. During this transition period the public must be acquainted with the present state of laws and the reforms necessary for the welfare of the society.

With this end in view the present ~~humble~~ attempt is made. A reader will find in it the disabilities under which the Hindu women are labouring. He will also find the discussion of some of the necessary reforms which are necessary to get rid of those disabilities.

This brochure written in November last is also meant, more or less, for the consideration of the Hindu Law Committee that has been entrusted now with the codification of the law of succession first.

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The writer will think his effort amply rewarded if this brochure would help to educate and agitate the public opinion in favour of the reforms advocated therein.

The writer has made use of all the existing material on this subject. Dr. A. S. Altekar's epoch-making book "The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization" has been, in particular, of much help to him. The writer must sincerely express his special thanks to Shet R. B. Lotwalla for the keen interest that he takes in socio-legal writings of the present writer. It is mainly at his instance that the Institute is publishing this booklet. His thanks are also due to Rajaratna V. V. Joshi of Baroda, a member of the Hindu Law Committee, who encouraged him to write this thesis.

To the Right Hon'ble Dr. M. R. Jayakar, the writer must express his deep debt of gratitude for finding time, especially when his hands were very full with the work of the Maharashtra University Committee and allied matters, to write a Foreword to this brochure. The writer only begs to assure that such kind of encourgement from persons like him is a very great stimulus to him in further pursuit of his critical study. Lastly, the writer must not fail to express his thanks to Mr. N. V. Phadke, M.A., LL.B., Secretary, the Indian Institute of Sociology, for publication of this booklet. But for his kind cooperation and help it would have been very difficult in these troublesome times for this essay to see the light of the day.

Satara City,
17-5-42

K. B. Gajendragadkar

FOREWORD

The appearance of this Treatise is opportune. The "Rau Committee" has just finished its labours and a Bill dealing with the principles of Hindu inheritance codified in a simple and succint form will be soon placed before the public for its consideration. The present Treatise may, therefore, prove useful in educating public opinion and will be of special utility in elucidating the true and rational basis of reform in Hindu Law towards a just and adequate recognition of feminine rights. All lovers of Reform will regard with delight the advent of Mr. Gajendragadkar in his new arena of activities. For many years he had been silently and inconspicuously pursuing his rationalistic studies in Hindu Law. His labours were known only to a few scholarly lawyers but his present alliance with the cause of Hindu Women will produce a field of greater usefulness and will be of greater benefit to them than the attempts of enthusiastic but ignorant advocates, whose ill-timed efforts in Legislative Bodies have done more harm than good and led to the chaos which the "Rau Committee" has been endeavouring to remove. In order that the efforts of that expert Committee may be productive of best results, it is necessary to educate the public, both men and women, to intelligently appreciate the true basis of Reform in Hindu Law. This necessarily involves a knowledge of the past periods, when forces of progress were freely operative in Hindu Society, both judicially and otherwise. This Treatise will furnish, it is hoped, a basis of comparison in a brief and clear exposition of the law as it stood then and as it stands now. The rules, conventions and institutions then created may, even in these days, offer valuable material for codification. A critical student of Hindu Law often discovers that, despite a century and a half of momentous changes which have overtaken Hindu Society, both at its core and in its environment, its primary human sentiments have been but little affected. The problems of divorce and other marital rights received in those days, strange as it may seem, a free and liberal treatment, which may furnish even now a guide—by no means illusory—as to what may satisfy Hindu sentiment, even amongst conservative sections of Hindu Society. I am not without hope that in this little compilation, unpretentious as it may look, may be found rudiments of principles adopted by the ancient Law Givers, which find ready acceptance amongst critical Hindu Lawyers of modern times.

It is a significant sign of the times that the Institute of Sociology in Bombay has decided to give publication to this Treatise and the author is entitled to our congratulations on his selection for writing it.

Bombay 6,
Malbar Hill,
Winter Road,
13th May, 1942.

M. R. JAYAKAR

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PART I

PERSONAL RIGHTS

INTRODUCTION

The position of Hindu women in Vedic times was quite laudable. Women in those times were intellectually as high as men. They were educated and cultured and wives of ancient Rishis even composed hymns in company of their pious and learned husbands.

An account of the early status of women in those times can be very well gathered from the aphorisms of Gaimini. The strictly legal inferences deducible from those aphorisms as a whole can be set forth in the following words: (1) Women are persons in the eyes of law and cannot be regarded as chattels; (2) Women are capable of holding property and in this respect no distinction is drawn between acquired and inherited property; (3) The position of women cannot be likened to that of slaves according to *Vedas* and if there was anything contrary to it in the *Smritis* that must be totally disregarded; (4) the wife has co-ownership in the husband's property and the husband has also co-proprietary rights in the wife's wealth and that neither the husband nor the wife can part with property belonging to either without the other's consent and that a gift made by the husband without the consent of the wife is to be held invalid.

Jaimini's aphorisms thus point to the conclusion that in the earliest times of which we have got any record at present, the status of women was on a par with that of men. Such a state of things, immensely favourable to the legal capacity and just interest of women, does not appear to have endured long. Conditions became troubled and a time came when physical power was a social necessity for protecting person and property from the attacks of enemies. The women were mere dependants upon their husbands and fathers and no women would possibly set up a claim to inherit so long as there were men in the family and it is in this period that women were not given any rights whatsoever.

With the advent of British rule in India, however, there was a great awakening in India which has produced a violent disturbance in the constitution of the Hindu Society, giving rise to several new forces and problems which the old Hindu Society

had no occasion to face. So far as relations of man and woman are concerned, the western civilization has introduced a sort of rivalry between the two sexes. At present women are taking very active part in all walks of life along with men. In the political field they are almost in the front rank. They are holding their own conferences and demanding equal treatment along with men. In the Legislatures, both Imperial and Provincials, many Bills are sponsored by legislators with a view to improve legally and socially the status of the women. The appointment of the Committee by the Government of India is, therefore, a step in the right direction. Only the Committee should have full power and scope to examine in all its aspects the question of improving the position of women under Hindu law. This Committee should not only consider the property rights of Hindu women but should also consider the questions of the Law of Divorce, the Law of Monogamy and other topics for the welfare of Hindu women.

The Problem of Divorce

As far as the present marriage law is concerned, the important legal right which is claimed by a married Hindu woman, is the right to get the marriage dissolved if she does not fare well with her husband under certain circumstances. The right of divorce is quite essential for the healthy growth of society. It is not only ridiculous but criminal not to allow the unhappy married couples to part with each other when they are not well mated and when they feel that they are being tied to one another in an unhappy union. This condition really makes life miserable in many cases. One entirely agrees with Bertrend Russell when he says that "although life-long monogamy is *best when it is successful*, the increasing complicity of our needs makes it increasingly often a failure for which *divorce is the best preventive*."

Turning to the Dharmashastra literature we find that the later Dharmashastra literature as a whole (200-1200 A.D.) while literally permitting to remarry during the life-time of the first wife, refuses the remedy of divorce to the wife even when completely forsaken by the husband. Hinduism has held that the marriage union was indissoluble. Manu advances even the extreme view that the wife's marital tie and duty do not come to an end even if the husband were to sell or abandon her (Manu IX 46). If, however, we examine carefully the earlier Dharmashastra literature we find that Divorces were permitted before the beginning of the Christian Era under certain well-defined circumstances. It is interesting to note that even Manu himself obverves (IX 79) in his Smriti that a wife is not to be blamed if she abandons a husband, who is impotent, insane or suffering from an incurable or contagious disease. This abandonment of the husband practically amounted to a divorce, for Manu permits such a wife to remarry if her previous marriage was not consum-

mated (IX 175-176). In actual practice, however, down to about the beginning of Christian Era, divorces and remarriages too take place now and then in all sections of society even after the consummation of first marriage. Parashar's permission to remarry given to the wife of a person who is impotent or has become a religious recluse or is boycotted, clearly presupposes the existence of divorce from the earliest times. Kautilya requires judicial permission before contracting the second marriage. He gives detailed rules of Divorce for the couples who found it impossible to live with each other.

At about the fifth century B. C. a wave of asceticism passed over Hindu Society. One of its natural consequences was that the Society began to hold that the girl could be given in marriage only once. To divorce one husband and to marry another, because the marital life was not happy, began to appear as a grossly sensual procedure. It should be noted, however, that Divorce went out of vogue only in the higher sections of the Hindu Society. The divorce is allowed to Shudras under the guise of custom.

In recent years some educated ladies have begun to advocate the legal recognition of divorce in Hindu Community. This demand is to a large extent a natural outcome of the present Hindu law of marriage which is very unfair to the fair sex. Man is permitted practically to divorce his first wife by contracting a fresh marriage. He can even evade his legal responsibility of maintaining the discarded wife under the plea that she refuses to stay with him. How can a self-respecting woman stay with a husband who has transferred all his affection to a new wife and who will at best treat her only as an unpaid and unwanted maid-servant? The number of young women, who have been in this way deserted by their husbands merely out of frivolity or whimsicality is not small. The deserted wives cannot remarry, for neither law nor religion consents to sever their nominal marital tie with their heartless husbands. Some of them even go to the length of changing their religion in order to contract a new legal marriage. This state of affairs is undoubtedly most unsatisfactory. There appears to be two ways of improving the situation. The first is to render polygamy altogether illegal. If this is done the cases of deserted wives, who pass their days in misery while their husbands are leading merry married lives with new consorts, will disappear altogether. If Hindu marriage is a sacrament of an irrevocable nature it ought to have the same effect on both parties. If the wife can never discard her husband or remarry, it is but fair that the husband too should not be allowed to discard or supersede the wife. The second way is to allow divorce. Divorce should only be allowed in cases of proved and extreme hardship.

The Government of Baroda has decidedly taken a bold and progressive step in allowing to all its Hindu women the right of Divorce. It has passed the 'Divorce Act.' The following are the

grounds under which a Hindu woman can get a divorce and free herself to marry again in Baroda State.

(1) Desertion by a husband who is not heard of for seven years.
(2) Renunciation of world by a husband.
(3) Change of religion on the part of the husband.
(4) Cruelty on his part.
(5) Desertion by husband for three years after co-habitation.
(6) Adulterous conduct of the husband.
(7) Failure in performing his duties due to bad and vicious habits for three years.

The Baroda Government is certainly worthy of congratulation for its deep enthusiasm and desire to see its subjects especially the women on the path of social progress and for its taking the initiative in the matter as an example to the British India. A permissive enactment like the one in Baroda State is a great necessity in British India indeed. It is a matter of deep regret that attempts made in that direction have not become successful so far.

It is necessary here to refer to a very common objection by all who are opposed to this reform. The objection is that this law of divorce is playing a great havoc in Western countries like England, Russia and America. The very existence of family life and sexual morality of people in those countries is in danger. It should be noted that the rapidly increasing rate of divorces in America or the drastic changes of marriage laws in Russia do not necessarily indicate or rather conclusively prove that marital relations there, are becoming increasingly immoral. Increase in divorces is a symptom not a causation of the great changes that are happening in the social fabric of those countries. They are raising the bigger issues there. In fact, they are challenging the very standards and the fundamentals of the present day civilization. It is a mistake to confuse this revolution in feelings and environments of the social and economic life of these countries pregnant with vast changes and vital consequences to the present civilization.

The case for divorce cannot be clearly made out except by the words of Westermark, an eminent authority on the subject, who says in his book on "A History of Human Marriage" "It is a widespread idea that divorce is the enemy of marriage and if made easy, might prove destructive to the very institutions of the family. I look upon divorce as the necessary remedy for a misfortune and as a means of preserving the dignity of marriage by putting an end to unions which are a disgrace to its name. The existence of marriage does not depend on laws. If marriage is not an artificial creation but an institution based on deep-rooted

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sentiments, conjugal and parental, it will last as long as these sentiments last and should they ever cease to exist no laws in the world could save marriage from destruction."

It should be nevertheless carefully borne in mind that the best interests of society require that the marriage should be normally regarded as permanent and indissoluble. This is possible only if the ideal of marriage is very high. Both the husband and the wife have to develop self-control and a high sense of responsibility. They have to realise that human nature being what it is temperamental differences are bound to arise now and then in daily life and they cannot be got rid off by divorce and second marriage. Happiness in family life is possible only if the husband and the wife are prepared to make great sacrifices in order to accommodate themselves to each other. Divorce should be the last remedy in exceptional cases only.

Judicial Separation

Judicial separation is a right which, though it does not dissolve the marriage tie, still entitles a married woman, of course, under certain circumstances, to separate from the dominion of her husband and to ask for her separate maintenance, without in any way affecting her rights in her husband's property. Many a time it so happens that a course of divorce is not taken for fear of society and in such cases, many wives would refuse to divorce their husbands mainly for financial reasons. They would find it more profitable to obtain a judicial separation. This right thus affords an alternative to married woman to choose and decide for herself what course would make her happier and more independent. In this lies the true intrinsic value of this right. The Hindu law like the Mahomedan law does not expressly provide their women with this right that they may go to a court of law and obtain a decree for judicial separation.

But it seems that they possess a similar right as both the systems of Law give them the right of separate maintenance provided their case falls within the four corners of their respective personal laws. Thus a Hindu woman, though her first duty to her husband is to submit herself obediently to his authority and to remain under his roof and protection, would be justified in leaving his house and asking for separate maintenance from him if he kept a concubine in the house or beat her habitually with such cruelty as to endanger her personal safety. In such cases suit brought by her husband for conjugal rights would fail.

This right which is recognized by Hindu Law indirectly must be provided for in regular statute so that there should be no ambiguity whatsoever. In divorce there is absolutely no chance of union between the husband and wife again. In judicial separation if the cause for which the separation was asked is by force of circumstances removed, there is every likelihood that the husband and

wife may unite together and lead a peaceful life. Besides, in every case it is not desirable to ask for divorce. For woman, who is divorced, would find it very hard to get herself married again, and in that case she will have to maintain herself. In judicial separation the husband is bound to maintain her. Cases should, therefore, be definitely stated in the Act itself as is done in the Baroda Act as to when women should be allowed Divorce or when they should have the option of asking for judicial separation.

Nullification of Marriage

Hindu women must in law get the right to get the marriage declared null and void if it is contracted with persons who are labouring under the inherent capacity or absolute disability for the purpose of matrimonial alliances or when the marriages are brought about by force or fraud. Hindu Law does not regard mental or even physical incapacity as a ground for nullifying a marriage. The obvious reason is that marriage according to Hindu Law is a sacrament and a holy union for the performance of religious rites and not a contract. The law, therefore, does not require a consenting mind or physical capacity. The result is that a marriage with an eunuch is not an absolute nullity in Hindu Law. Mental incapacity also stands in the same position. The other legal systems which consider marriage as a contract expressly provide that lunacy, idiocy and impotency at the time of marriage are grounds for declaring a marriage null and void.

The Hindu Law regards marriage as invalid if it is contracted between persons of the same father or between persons related to each other within the prohibited degrees. The Hindu Law regards such marriages as invalid only but does not regard them as void *ab initio* i. e. from the beginning. A void marriage is altogether illegal and does not create any civil rights and obligations between marrying parties. Such is not the case in invalid marriages. In the case of invalid marriages the wife cannot contract another marriage. Her marriage is illegal in law but she is not the wedded wife but is to be treated in law as concubine. It is, therefore, recommended that the Act must contain provisions declaring the marriages null and void on the following grounds :—

(1) Impotency of the husband at the time of the marriage.

(2) If the parties to the marriage are within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity.

(3) Lunacy or idiocy of the husband at the time of marriage.

(4) Marriages brought about by force or fraud.

The Child Marriage Restraint Act has made the marriages of girls below fourteen punishable under the Act, but it has not declared such marriages to be null and void. If marriage is celebrated in violation of the Act, as many of them are at present, the parties will be subject to penalties prescribed in the Act but the marriage would be nevertheless perfectly legal and valid. That

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Act should be amended by a clause by which the marriage of a child under age should not be recognised by law but it should definitely be declared as null and void. This provision is very necessary as it will have a very deterrent effect on child-marriage; for the children born of such marriages would be then considered as illegitimate.

Monogamy

It is true that monogamy normally prevailed in Hindu Society. The word Dampati (दम्पती) (two joint owners of the household) excludes a third person from the conjugal life. The ritual also does not provide for the association of more than one wife in the normal sacrifice. In practice, however, polygamy often prevailed in the rich and ruling sections of the society. The rich probably regarded plurality of wives as a proof of their wealth, reputation and social position. The main reason, however, for the occasional occurrence of polygamy even among ordinary classes was the great anxiety that was felt for the preservation and continuance of the family. For offering the prescribed oblations to ancestors so as to secure their continuance in heaven, a son was absolutely necessary and so society permitted the husband to take a second wife if the first one was barren. But the concession that was intended to be given only in exceptional cases came soon to be regarded as the normal right of the husband. Supersession of the first wife began to become common in well-to-do families. The lowering of the marriageable age, helped this undesirable tendency. Husbands would not always like to be bound down by the choices made by their parents. Wives too were not cultured or educated enough to succeed in rivetting their husband's affections and disuading them from the contemplated second marriage. The inevitable result followed. Supersessions on flimsy grounds began to become common in some sections of Society. There can be little doubt that the practice of pologamy greatly weakens the legal position of woman and places her at the mercy of the overbearing husband. Any assertion on her part, of her right to equal or favourable treatment is apt to be met by the taking of another wife on whom more favour is bestowed than upon the superseded wife. The polygamy should only be allowed in the exceptional circumstances like the following:

(1) If the wife is hopelessly barren.

(2) If she is suffering from incurable disease or is incapable of performing marital duties. In such cases the husband should contract second marriage with the consent of the first wife if possible.

It is understood that Baroda Government has quite recently passed the Act enforcing Monogamy.

Registration of Marriages

The important reform in the interest of both male and female is the introduction of the system of registration of marriages. Whenever an event creates any right or obligation it is always desirable to have an authentic record of such an event. No event is so important as a marriage so far as legal rights, status or obligations are concerned. It is not customary among Hindus to have any documentary evidence of marriages and if any question about the fact of marriage arises it often depends on the oral evidence available at the time.

Though the Child Marriage Restraint Act has been in force for the last ten years one finds that hundreds of marriages are taking place every year in violation of the provisions of the said Act and persons responsible for such marriages go unpunished. If a register of marriages was maintained, marriages in violation of that Act would come to the notice of the authorities concerned, who can of course set the law in motion against persons responsible for the violation of the Act. In this way by compulsory registration of marriages a machinery would automatically come into existence to detect the offenders under the Act.

There need not be any fresh legislation for this purpose. Section 68 of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, and section 63 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, lay down that it shall be the duty of every Municipality to make reasonable and adequate provisions for the registration of births, *marriages* and deaths. Similar provision should be inserted in the enactment relating to District Local Boards. Power is given to the Municipality to make by-laws for the registration of marriages, births and deaths. Accordingly, all Municipalities have made by-laws for recording births and deaths but no Municipality unfortunately had any provision regarding the registration of marriages. It should be clearly understood that this registration of marriages has absolutely nothing to do with the registration under the Special Marriage Act. Registration is not to take place of any religious ceremony, it merely is a record which may or may not be of any evidentiary value. The religious ceremonies would still be required; for without religious ceremony there would be no marriage.

The system of registering marriages would be also an influence favouring monogamy. If a man goes through a second marriage he does it on the sly and tries to avoid the glare of publicity. It is, therefore, recommended that some provision must be made for the registration of marriages just as there are already provisions regarding the registration of births and deaths.

The Special Marriage Act

The principle of equality of status and of rights between males and females is being universally recognised now and in India the only piece of legislation that observes this principle is the Special Marriage Act. It is one of the most upto-date acts that can satisfy to a great extent the social necessities and requirements

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of our society as it is constituted to-day. This Act validates by registration a marriage between a man and a woman of any caste and it has created many important rights in favour of women which so far were denied to them under the ordinary Hindu Law. It enjoins the consent of both the parties to marriage as quite essential for the validity of marriage and makes it punishable for the husband to marry again during the life-time of the first wife. The Indian Divorce Act has also been made applicable to a marriage under this Act and if the husband changes his religion or marries again or is guilty of adultery, cruelty or desertion, the wife can seek a divorce. Further, the marriage can be declared a nullity if the husband is impotent or lunatic or had a first wife. The marriage under this Act *ipso facto* effects a severence of the joint family status and succession to property is regulated by the Indian Succession Act, according to which after the death of the husband his widow gets one-third share in his property and the lineal descendants are entitled to get the remainder. Further, the daughter has an equal share along with the son and the widow or the daughter thus succeeding to the estate is the absolute owner of the property that falls to her share. The Act has thus removed many a disability to which the Hindu women is subjected under the present system of Hindu Law. It will raise their legal and along with it the social status especially in the eye of the husbands to a high level, because the Act would prove radical in striking at the root of these disabilities that have unjustly and inequitably suppressed millions of our Hindu women. But the benefits conferred upon the Hindu women by this Act are not yet availed of by Hindu women *in extenso*, mainly owing to the ignorance of the provisions of this enactment and also on account of the general apathy to give up the ordinary Hindu Law. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that unmarried educated Hindu girls who are capable of knowing their own interest will not be slow in taking the fullest benefit of this Act and their parents and guardians would also help them to do so. If at all they wish to adhere to the old traditions and Vedic religious observances of the Hindu marriage, they are at perfect liberty to do so. For there is no harm in doing that; for, if there is a marriage under the Special Marriage Act and then the Vedic form is gone through, the rights and liabilities would still be governed by the Special Marriage Act. In this connection the remarks of Prof. P. V. Kane, an eminent authority on the ancient *Dharmashastra Literature* deserves mention. He says:— "Ancient India also contemplated a contract of marriage (as in Gandharva form) and the subsequent performance of Vedic rites. The essence of the Gandharva form (Yaj 1.61. Manu III 32) is that it is due to the mutual desire and agreement of the parties themselves. The marriage under the Special Marriage Act is of the nature of the Gandharva form and therefore performance of Vedic rites after it is contemplated by ancient Hindu Shastras and is not opposed to the sentiments of sages and of modern society."

(Social Reform Annual 1939, page 84.)

PART II

PROPERTY RIGHTS

Daughter

The Right of Succession and inheritance of the women to the properties of their fathers or husbands is one of the most important rights in determining the legal as well as the social status of our women. One has fairly to admit that the legal position of our women is deplorable. The law of inheritance and succession which governs them is unsatisfactory and unjust, because the law secures them a very scanty right of succession to the estates of their fathers or husbands in comparison with such rights enjoined by their sisters of other communities.

There can be no substantial improvement in the Hindu Society in general or in the legal position of Hindu women till some at least of the defects and inequalities now existing in the law applicable to daughters are removed and they are accorded a status in which they can command respect from others.

The legal position of the daughter is unenviable. The only two rights to which she is absolutely entitled are the rights of maintenance and marriage. So long as she is unmarried she is entitled to be maintained by her father or if he is dead by her brothers or other members of the joint family. She is also entitled to be given in marriage at the proper time and to have a reasonable amount of money spent on her for jewels and in connection with her marriage ceremonies. It is but very doubtful whether under the present Hindu Law daughter can claim ever her maintenance as of right from her father or his relations when they are ready and willing to perform her marriage ceremony. The daughter can inherit in certain circumstances to her father but these are so covered with limitations and restrictions that in practice her rights are negligible. She can inherit the Stridhan property of her mother, but the scope of stridhan is limited that her rights in this also are precarious, to say the least!!

As a daughter she does not inherit to her father at all if he is a member of the joint family and is undivided from it. Her father's brothers and her own brothers would inherit the property and will be liable only to give her maintenance when she is still a maid; but if her father has self-acquired property or has become divided from the other members of the joint family and in partition become entitled to separate property of his own the daughter will inherit if there are no sons and no widow. There are all sorts of distinctions between daughters themselves. For instance, the unmarried daughter takes the father's property including the married daughter, however poor she may be. As between married

daughter the poor daughter excludes the rich !!! Another line of distinction is that based on chastity. If at the time the inheritance opens, a daughter is reputed to be unchaste, she is deprived of her rights. The question of legitimacy of the daughter has also to be borne in mind. An illegitimate daughter is not entitled under Hindu Law to anything, not even to maintenance. Under the Criminal P. Code her father, if alive, may be compelled to maintain her, but Hindu Law both in the case of twice-born and Shudras definitely lays down that an illegitimate daughter is not entitled to inherit to him in any circumstances nor is she entitled to maintenance out of her father's estate, if he is dead. Such in brief is the position of the daughter in Hindu Law. It is quite clear that till daughter is made to occupy a more reasonable and favourable position in the eye of Law she cannot come to regard herself as a person entitled to any respect from others nor will others treat her with the respect that is her due. Her brothers and nephews can well afford to pass by her with contempt as a person having no legal status in her own father's family.

Under the Indian Succession Act a daughter is exactly on the same footing along with the son. If a father leaves an estate with a widow, sons and daughters, the widow takes one-third, two-thirds is divided equally among sons and daughters. This can be considered to be the fair position that is given to daughters in any system of law. Even under the Muhammadan law the daughter is a sharer. If there is a single daughter she takes a half share. If there are number of daughters they together take two-thirds when there is no son. When there is the son a daughter becomes a residuary. Thus the Mahommedan law as to a daughter's rights, is laid down so clearly that there is no room for controversy. It will thus be seen that Hindu Law regarding daughters is harsh, no doubt ! !

Circumstances have, however, now completely changed and the law of inheritance clearly requires some change with regard to daughters. Marriage is no longer a necessity in the life of every woman. The class of educated women is coming into existence, who, owing to desire of social service or through the force of circumstances, do not get married at all. These daughters obviously do not get any proprietary rights through the husband. The law as it stands to-day does not allow them any share in the family property of their father's as well. So the ultimate result is that such women have to remain altogether unprovided for except for maintenance. Under the original law a daughter occupied a comparatively advantageous position. There are indications that in Vedic times the daughter was entitled to a definite share in her father's estate which was perhaps the third or fourth of that falling to the share of a son. Some *Smriti writers* like *Brahaspati and Katyayana* recognize daughters as heirs; but in spite of these generous dicta in favour of the daughters the commentators have engrafted all sorts of limitations which exist at the present day. It will, there-

fore, not be against the Hindu sentiment and Aryan culture if the suggestion is offered to revive this ancient right to-day. As these women lead a single life their family responsibilities would be naturally less than those of their married brothers. It is, therefore, proposed that daughter should have right to a share in the family property equal to half that of her brother if she remains unmarried or her share should be equal to one-fourth of her brother, if she is one or would have got one. Her marriage expenses would be deducted therefrom. She should have a right to demand partition from the other members of the family. There should be no distinction between married and unmarried daughters or between daughters provided for and uuprovided poor. The essence of the whole discussion is that they must get some share in the father's estate; for there cannot be any improvement in the position of women in India till daughters are put on the same footing with men though their shares may be smaller. Further, the estate that daughter would take must be the full estate as is the case in the Bombay Presidency and not the unnatural life estate.

WIFE

Rights During Coverture

Let us now consider the proprietary rights of the wife *vis-a-vis* her husband. The theory approved by Hindu culture as early as Vedic age was that the husband and wife should be the joint owners of the household and its property. The husband was required to take a solemn vow at the marriage ceremony that he would never disregard the rights and interests of his wife in the economic matters. This theory of joint ownership should have led to a number of important corollaries and fortified the position of the wife against an unreasonable or vicious husband. This, however, does not seem to have taken place. The theory of joint ownership of the couple invested the wife with the absolute right of maintenance against her husband. It was not, however, pressed to its logical conclusions in order to secure her an absolute right with the husband in the ownership of the family property. Hindu jurists were not prepared to entertain such a claim on behalf of the wife. Even the Mitakshara that is supposed to be the great champion of the rights of the women in general, expressly deal that the wife can spend only with the consent of the husband. Hindu law givers have, however, miserably failed to protect the wife's right to maintenance or share. They do not invalidate a sale or mortgage of the family property by the husband if it was prejudicial even to her right of maintenance. They would have perhaps regarded such a procedure as immoral and reprehensible. They have, however, failed to make it void *ab initio*.

General circumstances in the society were very unfavourable to the theory of joint ownership to be utilised to invest the wife with the above powers and rights. Landed property was being for a long time owned by village communities or by large joint

families. Individual ownership was but slow in coming into recognition even in the case of males. It became, therefore, very difficult for jurists to invest the wife with any substantial right as against the husband. The theory of joint ownership of the wife and husband practically remained a legal fiction. In effect the husband was the sole owner of the property and the wife had absolutely no legal remedy, if he proceeded to squander it, thereby defeating her right of maintenance too. The modern law courts also have not come forward to afford any protection to the wife in such cases. It is, therefore, now very high time that Legislation should proceed to amend the Hindu Law and invest the wife with full powers over her share in the family estate rendering its sale or even mortgage without her express consent illegal and invalid. The old Vedic theory of joint ownership would fully justify such a legislation.

Stridhan

The above discussion applies to immoveable property. As far as moveable like ornaments, jewellery, etc., are concerned, these properties went into the category of Stridhan. It is very difficult to define the Stridhan precisely. Hindu jurists only proceed to describe its different varieties. Suffice it to state that this term is used to denote property over which women are allowed absolute rights.

The history of Stridhan is undoubtedly a proud and glorious chapter in the Hindu civilization. It discloses a constant and continuous tendency in Hindu Society to increase the scope of Stridhan usually at the expense of men's rights. Women also invested with the right of independent disposal; even the husband could not touch it save under exceptional circumstances. All the categories included in Stridhan by Hindu jurists have been almost recognised by modern courts. They, however, hold that the property which the vidow inherits from husband is not Stridhan in the technical sense and that she cannot, therefore, dispose of it at her own free will.

The scheme of the inheritance of the Stridhan is very complicated one and it has many variations. Stridhan reverts to the husband only if the wife dies without any issue. If there are issues, Stridhan devolves on daughters in preference to sons. Among the latter the first claim is of those who are not well-to-do. This devolution is governed by those principles which would appeal to an impartial and affectionate mother. But in patriarchal societies there is a general tendency against the property passing to female heirs. Some jurists, therefore, recommend that both sons and daughters should inherit the Stridhan. This recommendation finds also support in Manu Smriti (IX 192) and deserves serious consideration. Further, all daughters should be considered as equal and no distinction should be made between rich and poor or married and unmarried.

Rights of the Widow

Before the passing of The Hindu Women's Right to Property Act (Act XI of 1938) popularly known as the Deshmukh Act, the position of widow under the Hindu Law was most deplorable. It was only in Bengal where the Dayabhag law prevailed that the widow could inherit her husband's property, even if he had died as a member of the joint family. Outside Bengal, she was recognised as an heir only if her husband has effected a separation from the joint family before his death This was undoubtedly an undesirable and anomalous state of affairs. The Hindu Women's Right to Property Act extends the Dayabhag principle to the whole of British India and invests the widow with the right to inherit her husband's share in the family property irrespective of the consideration as to whether he had effected a separation from the joint family or not. This is a step in the right direction indeed.

That act has given a widow a status of a coparcener in the family and has now radically altered the order of succession as it stood before it. The old rule that the widow succeeds to a man's estate in the absence of the male issue has been altered by making a widow heir to the property of her husband along with the son, grandson and great-grandson when they are in existence. The widows of predeceased sons and of predeceased sons of predeceased sons are also entitled to succeed along with male issue. There is no question of joint or separate family. But the estate to which the widow is entitled under this act is the *Limited Estate* technically known in the Hindu Law as the *Widow's Estate*. In view of the finding of the Federal Court that the Deshmukh Act is not applicable to agriculturist law it is recommended that Legislation covering agricultural laws should be passed in all provinces; (Vide Report of the Hindu Law Committee). Widow's estate is a peculiar feature of Hindu Law. It is a qualified estate as against an absolute one. It is qualified in the sense that though the widow is the owner of it so long as she is alive, she can not alienate the corpus of the estate except under certain necessities technically known in law as the legal necessities and the estate after her death devolves upon the heirs of the husband. It is, therefore, not exactly the same as a life estate under English law. Normally the widow can enjoy only the income from the property but cannot touch the corpus or alienate any portion of it except for certain purposes. Jurisprudence only knows about an absolute estate and an estate for life but this unnatural combination which is given to the widow, which is for some purposes an absolute estate and for others merely a life estate, has been at the root of all the trouble and litigation relating to women's property. The widow's estate, it must be remembered, gives rise to endless complications. There are difficulties concerning alienations by the widows and the rights of alienees, intricacies surrounding reversionees, problems of law of divesting when an adoption has taken place, and questions as to whether the reversioner represents the other for the purpose of litigation.

Large estates moveable and immoveable are locked up during the lives of the widows, without affording stimulus to commercial enterprise. A widow's estate is at present a result of an unnatural compromise between the rights of the widow herself, of the reversioner, of the alienee from the widow and of the son adopted by her. The Legislature must in fairness amend the present Deshmukh Act by providing that the estate which devolves upon the widow along with the son in the family should be her absolute estate like the Stridhan. Then only her pesition would be on par with her sisters of the other communities in the matter of inheritance. This proposal would simplify the existing law and substantially diminish the volume of litigation in the country that gathers round the widow's estate. It would also give her a fairer and more assured position consonant with modern notions of justice and equity. As a widow would get a definite share in the husband's property as her absolute estate a great number of suits now brought to set aside the alienations by her or restraining her from alienating the property are got rid of at a stroke. That breach of law which set out the purposes for which the widow may alienate and for which she may not, becomes unnecessary. At the present day no sane person would purchase an estate from the widow if he can help it. In order to secure a decent title he makes other male relatives join in the same which leads to fresh complications as they set up claims on their own account to the property. By the amendment proposed as the widow has a definite share she has a free hand in dealing with it. The law relating to divesting and the assent of the Sapindas goes overboard and another fruitful source of litigation is avoided. The widow can still adopt a son but the adopted son will inherit her only when she dies and will not deprive her of her property when she is still in the flesh.

This recommendation that the widow's estate should be considered an absolute estate like the Stridhan is not quite repugnant to ancient Dharmashastra but is in keeping with the spirit and general sense of it. In this connection Prof. A. S. Altekar of the Benares Hindu University observes in his epoch-making book "The position of Women in Hindu Civilisation" thus "The Dayabhag law undoubtedly makes a further step in the expansion of the Widow's Rights. It lays down that the widow can get her husband's share in the family property, even if he happened to be a member of the joint family at the time of his death.... *If the tests on which gimutavahan has relied had been utilised to their fullest capacity* they would have easily enabled him to declare that the estate which *the widow inherits is an absolute estate and not limited one.*

The widow is the living half of the husband, says Brihaspati and therefore no one can get the right to inherit the deceased property as long as she is alive. Now *gimutavahan* could have easily argued that the powers of the surviving half (the widow), cannot be less than those of the expired half (the husband), and so *the widow's estate would be as absolute as that of her husband*, she having

the power of sale, mortgage or gift. He, however, did not take this step, but maintained that the widow had only a life estate in her inheritance." (Page 313).

Conclusion

It is a happy sign of the day that the miserable and distressing condition of the Hindu women has now attracted much attention of the educated and cultured section of the Hindu Community though the orthodox section as usual still remains uncorrigible in their views and indifferent and at times even obstructive in spite of their seeing and often times experiencing the evil results of the present inequitable laws for their women. Attempts are made in the Legislative Assembly now and then by various legislators by bringing bills to relieve the Hindu women from their miserable condition and to get them a share in the husband's property either joint or separate. Bills are also introduced recommending drastic changes in the marriage laws of the Hindus both in the Imperial as well as Provincial Legislatures.

It is gratifying to note that even some progressive States have realised the needs of changing times. Some have already introduced legislative enactments to satisfy those needs. Thus the States of Mysore, Baroda, Cochin and Travancore have passed regulations which purport to give the Hindu women of their respective territories the right of succession and inheritance along with the children of the deceased. They have made also much-needed reforms in the Marriage Laws in their States.

The British Government have also now moved from its apathetic attitude and have recently appointed a Committee consisting of Sir B. N. Rau as chairman, Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter, Principal J. R. Gharpure and Rajaratna V. V. Joshi of Baroda as members. The terms of reference consisted of the item of examining the Women's Right to Property Act 1937 and some other private Bills regarding the law of inheritance and separate maintenance. In the report submitted by the Committee to the Government they have emphatically stated that the only satisfactory way of removing defects in the law relating to Hindu Women's Rights to Property is to avoid peacemeal legislation and to take up as early as possible the codification of Hindu Law, biginning with the Law of Succession. The analysis of this report is given in Appendix II. The Government of India accepted this recommendation of the Committee and have entrusted the work of the codification of the Law of Succession to the Committee. It is gratifying to note that the Committee have very seriously taken to this new work and have already prepared four memoranda on that subject. The relevant extracts from those memoranda *relating to women* are given in Appendix III. After the Law of Succession the Committee will be, it is understood, asked to codify the Law of Marriage. It is sincerely hoped that on the recommendation of the Committee necessary enactments regarding women will be put on the Statute. Let us pray that precious day will soon dawn !!

APPENDIX I

The Baroda Government Legislation

Below is given a brief outline of the Baroda legislation to enable the reader to have some idea of the rights granted to females in Baroda State. This will further enable the reader to realise keenly the comparatively helpless condition of the females in British India. Hindu Law in the Baroda State with regard to females stands in brief as under:

1. The widow's position in Baroda has now been greatly improved.

The widow of a deceased coparcener shall be a coparcener herself with all the rights of survivorship, partition with the male member of the family. On partition the widow will get a share to that of the son if there is one and in the absence of the son, she will get what her husband would have got. With regard to the separate or self-acquired property of her husband the widow in Baroda will now inherit her husband's property along with her son and she will be entitled to a share equal to that of a son. This is now achieved in British India also by the Deshmukh Act.

2. The position of a widowed daughter-in-law is also improved as she now ranks next after the mother in the order of succession.

3. Now the daughter has more rights in Baroda in her father's family than she enjoyed before. A widowed daughter is given a right to maintenance in her father's family provided she is living with her father from the time of her husband's death and there are no means of subsistence in her father-in-law's family and her father can afford to maintain her.

4. The right of representation is given to the sons of pre-deceased daughter and sisters when the inheritance opens.

6. Now all daughters whether married or unmarried rich or poor, will take equally. The law of succession to Stridhan has been very much simplified. One uniform order has now been prescribed to all forms of Stridhan.

7. A woman will now have an absolute interest in property which she acquires either by way of partition or as an heir provided the value of such property does not exceed Rs. 12,000. If the property is worth more than Rs. 12,000, she will have absolute interest in property worth Rs. 12,000 and only a limited interest in the rest of the property. She now has as much right of alienating property which she holds absolutely as a male owner has.

8. As for marriage, the restrictions of Varna is now completly removed so that a Hindu belonging to any caste will now be at liberty to marry a girl of any other Hindu caste without having any recourse to Civil Marriage Act. The restriction regarding Gotra is also removed and the prohibition is now confined to descendants up to three degrees. By passing the Hindu Divorce Act the Baroda Government has taken the credit of saying that they have placed the women in Baroda State in a far more advantageous and enviable position than women in British India or elsewhere.

APPENDIX II

HINDU LAW COMMITTEE

Analysis of the Report

That the only satisfactory way of removing defects in the law relating to Hindu Women's Rights to Property is to avoid piecemeal legislation and to take up as early as possible the codification of Hindu Law, beginning with the law of succession, is the gist of the Report of the Hindu Law Committee which is just published.

This committee was appointed by a Resolution of the Government of India, dated January 25, 1941. It consists of four members—Sir B. N. Rau as chairman and Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter, Principal G. R. Gharpure and Rajaram V. V. Joshi of Baroda as members. Its terms of reference consisted of the item of examining the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act, 1937, with particular reference to five private Bills brought by Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta and others in the Imperial Legislative Assembly to suggest such amendments to the Act as would resolve the doubts felt as to the construction of the Act; secondly, to clarify the nature of the right conferred by the Act upon the widow and thirdly to remove any injustice that may have been done by the Act to the daughter. The reference also consisted of the item to examine and advise on Mr. K. Santanam's Hindu Law of Inheritance Amendment Bill and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh's Hindu Women's Right to separate Residence and Maintenance Bill.

The Committee framed their questionnaire in three different parts and it was distributed as widely as possible. In answer to the questionnaire opinions were received from High Court judges, distinguished lawyers and citizens, members of the Central Legislature, High Court Bar Libraries, Heads of religious institutions, Women's Associations, Social Reform Institutions

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and Pandits' Associations, among others. The Committee have based their recommendations on these opinions received from various sources.

The initial difficulty which confronted the Committee was whether the term 'property' in the Act included agricultural land. This came as a surprise to the lay public. But as the Committee point out, the existence of this doubt had been noticed in the press. The *Hindu* of Madras and the *Hindustan Times* of Delhi are quoted in evidence. This question was referred by the Government of India to the Federal Court which found that agricultural land was not included in the term "Property" used in the Act because, under the Government of India Act of 1935 legislation regarding agricultural land was reserved to Provincial Legislatures. In view of this finding of the Federal Court the Committee recommended that legislation covering agricultural land should be passed by Governors Acts in the Congress Provinces and by the legislatures in the four provinces where they are functioning. The Committee has drafted a Bill (not printed along with the Report) for this purpose with retrospective effect. but validating transactions completed in the interval between the passing of the original and amending Acts.

The Committee have begun their report by pointing out the defects major or minor, which are twelve in number, which the Committee themselves detected or which were brought to their notice. "Defects of this kind", the Committee state, "are inevitable in piecemeal legislation affecting fundamental changes in Hindu Law. The only safe course is not to make any fundamental changes by brief isolated Acts; if fundamental changes have to be made it is wisest to survey the whole field and enact a code, if not of the whole Hindu Law, at least of those branches of it which are necessarily affected by the contemplated legislation. "We do not suggest," the Committee observe in their Report, "that all parts of the law should be taken in hand at once. The most urgent part, namely, the Law of Succession (including, of course, women's rights in that connection) may be taken up first; then the law of marriage and so on. After the law relating to each part has thus been reduced to statutory form, the various Acts may be consolidated into a single code. We suggest this as a reasonable compromise between piecemeal legislation and wholesale codification."

The Committee next discuss what should be done with the Acts now in force until a comprehensive law of succession can be prepared. Suggestions in the answers to the questionnaire, that the Acts should be repealed are dismissed as "unthinkable." These Acts have established an important principle that the wife's right in her husband's property continues after his death. This principle is not merely humanitarianism, but is also the logical outcome of ideas embodied deep in Hindu tradition for the last 2500 years. The repeal is again unthinkable because the Acts

have conferred rights on the faith of which important transactions have already been entered into, and every effort should, therefore, be made to preserve those rights intact.

On the question of amending the two Acts the Committee express their doubts as to the urgency or wisdom of amending legislation in the present circumstances. "We feel that this is not the time for controversial legislation", the Committee observe. "If there are obscurities and anomalies in the Acts, let the Courts remove them as and when occasion arises so that the shock of each decision has time to die before the next one comes." "We do not think," the Committee urge "that it would be wise or worthwhile for Government to sponsor legislation likely to arouse bitter controversy—especially at the present time—merely for the sake of removing the defects in an isolated Act or two. The better plan would be to leave the Acts to their operation for the present and to replace them as early as possible by a comprehensive law on the subject of succession, embodying solutions on which there is a substantial measure of agreement."

The Committee next proceed to discuss the need for amending the Acts of 1937 and 1938 to remove any injustice that may have been caused by these Acts to the daughter. For this purpose the case of Bengal has been taken obviously because the remedial bills have mainly emanated from that Province. In this connection the Committee analyse the gains and losses resulting from the working of the Acts and arrive at the conclusion that the injustice done to the daughter and other heirs by promoting the widowed daughter-in-law over their heads is not of so clear or pressing a character as to need immediate relief and that it may well await the general review of the Law of Succession which has been proposed.

The Committee add, however, that the large majority of their correspondents have advocated immediate admission of the daughter to an equal share with the daughter-in-law where these alone are the surviving heirs. In deference to these views and in compliance with the terms of reference the Committee have, therefore, included a provision for this purpose in their draft of the clarifying Bill which is not printed in the Report.

After examining Bills promoted by Mr. A. C. Dutt, Dr. Deshmukh and others the Committee express the opinion that these may well await the codification suggested. On the question of monogamy in Hindu society the Committee observe that the restoration of monogamy as a rule of Hindu Law is in conformity with Manu's ideal of "mutual fidelity until death." According to early Hindn Law monogamy was the approved rule and polygamy an exception requiring legal justification. There is no reason why the statute book should not reflect, as far as possible, the highest ideals of the race.

Discussing what should be done with the Acts of 1937 and 1938 pending codification the Committee express the view that, as there is no question of repeal they must either be amended or left unamended. They hold that amendment is inadvisable at present but, in case it is considered that the Acts ought not to be left unamended, even for the time being, they have drawn up the rough draft of an amending Bill given as an appendix in the Report (but not included in the Report).

Whether the Acts are amended or left unamended the Committee state that it is necessary to persuade the Governors' Provinces to enact parallel legislation for agricultural land, with retrospective effect, in order to give widows the full measure of the benefit which the framers of the Act contemplated, to avoid a multiplicity of rules of succession and to protect transactions entered into on the faith of the Acts.

In conclusion the Committee state :—"The recommendation which we like to stress most strongly is that relating to the preparation, in gradual stages, of a complete code of Hindu Law. The aim should be as far as possible to arrive at agreed solutions and to avoid anything likely to arouse acrimonious controversy. This need not mean any real slowing down of the pace of reform, for true reform proceeds by persuasion rather than coercion.

Appended to the Report is the full text of the decision of the Federal Court on questions referred to it establishing that the Act of 1937 and the amending Act of 1938 are effective only in respect of property other than agricultural land in Governors' Provinces.

Indeed the Committee have approached the subject entrusted to them with the spirit of reverence. The Committee with characteristic fairness set side by side the advantages and disadvantages of immediate legislation and postponement until codification. They decide in favour of latter course. It is learnt that the Government has accepted the recommendation and extended its terms of reference. We trust that this Committee will be able to produce within a reasonable period a code which will commend itself, as they earnestly wish, to orthodox and reformers alike.

The Committee have described how in the past, when Hindu society functioned as an integral whole, its laws and customs were regulated in response to changes in ideals and environments through the judgment of men of eminence who wrote commentaries which laid down the law according to Dharma. We trust that this task has now fallen on the shoulders of the Committee.

It is learnt that the Committee have very seriously taken to the new work entrusted to them of the codification of the

Law of Succession. They have already prepared four memoranda on this subject. They have been sent for advice and criticism to a number of distinguished lawyers in each province, for the Committee wish to consult the best available legal talent in the country even before they prepare a tentative draft of this part of the Hindu Code.

APPENDIX III

Extracts from the Memoranda of the Law of Succession pertaining to females only prepared by the Hindu Law Committee, Mitakshara School

Succession of Female Heirs to the Property of the Male

2. The fundamental principle is that no woman should be disqualified for succession by reason merely of her sex. No longer can we subscribe to Bandhayan's doctrine that "women being devoid of sexes are incompetent to inherit."

3. "The compact series of heirs," will need to be enlarged so as to include not only the women enumerated in Yajnayavalky's well-known test, namely, the widow, the daughter, the mother, but also those enumarated in the Mitakshara and the Mayukha, namely, the father's mother and the sister as also those who have been provided for by special legislation, namely, the widows of predeceased sons and grandsons, the son's daughter and the daughter's daughter.

4. A woman who is related to the deceased wholly through males (including, of course, herself) will be considered as agnate and other female relations will be considered cognates. There is, therefore, no difficulty in placing women in one class or the other.

5. The four rules of propinquity determining the place of each heir can also be applied to women without any change.

6. There is, however, one special rule which we should like to make for women who are widows when succession opens. Such women should be entitled to take the place which their husbands would have occupied if they have been alive at the time. We propose this rule not only as the logical result of Brihaspati's dictum that a widow is the surviving half of her deceased husband but also because we consider that our laws of succession should be in aid of our ideals of marriage. Clearly a widow who

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succeeds to property as the living half of her deceased husband has fewer to depart from the high Hindu ideal of "Fidelity until death." Of course if she remarries he will forfeit her inheritance.

7. As a consequence of the Deshmukh Act granting simultaneous and equal rights of succession to the widow, the widowed daughter-in-law etc., along with the son etc., we suggest that the unmarried daughter should also be included in the "Simultaneous succession group". The married daughter may be placed outside and immediately after that group.

8. We can, therefore, perhaps put the whole law of mitakshara succession to the property of males in the form of the following rules.

1. 'The enumerated heirs' that is to say—

(a) widow

(b) son

(c) son of predeceased son

(d) son of predeceased son's predeceased son

(e) widows of (b), (c) and (d)

(f) unmarried daughter (all succeding simultaneously and with equal rights

2. Married daughter

(3) Daughter's son

(4) Mother

(5) Father

(6) Brother

(7) Brother's son

(8) Father's mother

(9) Sister

(10) Father's father

(11) Son's daughter

(12) Daughter's daughter

(13) Sister's son

8. A woman who is a widow when succession opens except the widow of the deceased himself takes the place which her

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husband would have occupied in the order of succession if he had been alive at the time, without prejudice to any other rights which she may have by birth.

Stridhan or Women's Property, Mitakshara School

3. It seems to us that Vijnaneshwar's interpratation of the term *Stridhan* is the most convenient; according to him the term conforms in its import with its etymology and is not technical. We shall, therefore, adopt the following definition for the Mitakshara jurisdictions :

Definition :—"Stridhan" means any property belonging to a woman.

Dominion Over Stridhan

4. In our previous memoranda we have proceeded on the footing that no woman shall be disqualified for succession merely by reason of her sex. Equally fundamental seems the proposition that *no limitation should be imported into the nature of an estate because it is held by a woman.* If, for example, she has taken under a gift or will specifically giving her a limited estate, such as an estate for life, then, of course, she will only have a limited estate just as a man would in similar circumstances, but the mere circumstance that she is a woman should create no presumption that hers is an inferior or limited estate. This is in strict accordance with Vijnaneshwara's ideas, for *the Mitakshara while it includes all property nowhere imposes any limitation on her dominion over it.* There are restrictions and prohibitions upon her husband and any other kinsman or heir using her property, but none upon the woman herself.

6. We, therefore, suggest the following rule for all the Mitakshara schools.

There shall be no presumption that an owner's rights over property, whether acquired by inheritance, gift, devise or in any other way whatsoever, are limited merely because the owner is a woman.

7. It is to be noticed that the rule does not go beyond negativing a presumption from the mere sex of the owner. If, for instance, there are limitations in the owner's title-deed, the rule has no application.

Devolution of Stridhan

8. (1) If a Hindu woman dies intestate is respect of Stridhan it shall devolve according to the following rules:

(2) That part, if any, of the stridhan which was inherited by her from a male owner shall devolve upon his heirs in the order in which they would have succeeded to his property.

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(3) Save as aforesaid stridhan shall devolve upon the following relations of the intestate in the following order:

(a) unmarried daughter;
(b) married daughter;
(c) daughter's daughter;
(d) daughter's son;
(e) son;
(f) son's son;
(g) husband;
(h) husband's heirs in the order in which they would have succeded to his property;
(i) mother;
(j) father;
(k) father's heirs in the order in which they would have succeeded to his property;
(l) mother's heirs in the order in which they would have succeeded to her stridhan.
(m) daughter's husband.

9. It is to be noticed that these rules like the corresponding rules for the property of males are meant to apply only in cases of intestacy, so that any woman who has property to leave and wishes to depart from the rules can do so by making a will. In these circumstances there is little change of hardship and great gain in simplicity in having uniform rules.

Hence our proposal that these rules should be adopted for all the Mitakshara jurisdictions.

APPENDIX IV

Observations on the Memoranda of the Law of Succession prepared by Hindu Law Committee, Submitted to the Chairman of that Committee

In the Rau Committee's memoranda on intestate succession, the two separate sets of rules are given for the Mitakshara family and the Dayabhag family and at the end proposed rules for all India are also given. It appears, therefore, that the Committee wants these rules to be adopted by Hindus throughout India. This is certainly praiseworthy. It will give impetus to the idea of nationality amongst the Hindus. In these Rules a laudable attempt is made of a compromise between the Dayabhag and

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Mitakshara Schools. The devolution of the property is given after the death of the person. It is but nowhere stated if the son retains his right to the ancestral property by birth. In the Mitakshara family the son gets the right to the property by birth while in the Dayabhag School he acquires it not by his own birth but by the death of his father. Under that School, the son will not get any right to the property in the life-time of his father. This point must be made very clear by making a separate rule. And, it is submitted that in this respect the rule of the Dayabhag School should be enforced, and a son's right to the property by birth be taken away. The root-cause of the whole evil in the joint family law is the right by birth in the ancestral property given by Mitakshara (see page 19 of the Note on the Hindu Joint Family under Mitakshara Law, by R. B. Govindbhai H. Desai of Baroda Government; and the Principle of Survivorship from "Legal Aspects of Social Reform" by Paul Appaswami). To take a concrete instance, suppose a family consists of the father, the son, the unmarried daughter and the widow of the predeceased son. If the Mitakshara law is kept as it is, then the son would demand a partition in the life-time of the father. Naturally, his share would be half, and the share of his father would be half. The other persons like the daughter and the widow of the predeceased son would not get anything at the time of this partition as it is stated that they would get a share only after the death of the father. Naturally after the death of the father all these other persons would be entitled to a share only in the half share fallen to the father at the time of the partition between the father and the son. And, the fortunate son has already got a half share. This is certainly harsh and would, it is submitted, entirely defeat the object for which the rule is made and by which the widow of the deceased and the daughter get a share along with the son. Further, this will give an encouragement to the son to demand a partition of his share always in the life-time of his father. It is, therefore, humbly submitted that a specific rule must be embodied in the Code itself that the son does not get a right to the ancestral property by birth. In this respect, the Dayabhag Law is to be preferred.

It is good that no distinction is made between the ancestral and separate property. The rules are made in respect of the whole heritable property. The widow, the unmarried daughter and the widow of the predeceased son are all given shares equal to that of the son. These shares must, in equity, be saddled with the liability. They must be made responsible for paying off the debts of the father along with the son. This fact must be made clear.

If the theory of joint ownership of the wife with the husband enunciated by Jaimini is to be fully recognised, then she must have some right to the property of her husband in his own life-time. Some provision must, therefore, be made in the Code itself if the husband does not waste away the whole of his property.

Some sort of restriction must also be put on testamentary powers of the person as is done under the Muhamedan Law. Otherwise, the father will sometimes will away his entire property—both ancestral and self-acquired. And then, other members of the family as those mentioned in the rule would not get anything as they are entitled to a share only when a man dies intestate.

It is good that the distinction of provided for and unprovided for amongst the daughters which is in the present law, is done away with. Further, it is not known on what principle the distinction is made between married and unmarried daughter. This distinction also should be done away with. It is also a matter for serious consideration whether a daughter should be given a share exactly equal to that of the son.

The Stridhan is very competently dealt with. Therein also, it is submitted, that there should be one uniform rule of Succession to all kinds of Stridhan and not two sets of rules—one for Stridhan inherited by male and another inherited by female. This process would be cumbrous and there would be two sets of heirs to the property of the deceased. To take an illustration, an unmarried daughter gets a share in the property of her father. After her marriage she takes the property along with her in the house of her husband Now after her death that property will devolve upon the heirs of her father while the property inherited by her as a widow of her husband will devolve upon her own Stridhan heirs. This distinction should be done away with and there should be one uniform set of rules for all kinds of Stridhan. Further, it is a matter of very serious consideration also whether there should be at all a different set of rules for the heirs of Stridhan. When a woman gets a share and when her estate is considered as an absolute estate and when it is embodied in the Memorandum that there should be no distinction due to sex, it is not known why there should be a different set of rules for the Stridhan of the woman and the property of the male. In fact, Stridhan heirs should be practically the same as the heirs of the male and there should be one set of heirs for both the male and female.

The rules regarding the Succession between Gotrajas or Agnates and Bandhus or Cognates are quite simple and effective. Really, the Committee deserve gratitude for that. Even the layman, it is hoped, unfamiliar with technicalities of law, would be able to find out where he is by applying these rules. Best efforts are made to clarify the meaning of these rules by giving the appropriate and clear illustrations.

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HOLDING PUBLIC MEETING ELEVENTH AUGUST

FOR BILLS RELATING TO HINDU

LAW ON MARRIAGE AND INTERSTATE

SUCCESSION REQUEST YOU ADDRESS THIS

MEETING

-TARABAI PREMCHAND

42

B4 98 19/8/42

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class of telegram, time handed in, serial number (in the case of foreign telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions (if any) and number of words.

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1/8/42.

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MRS PREMCHAND
PREMODYAN LOVELANE
BOMBAY (BYCULLA)

THANKS YOUR TELEGRAM REGRET UNABLE BE PRESENT BOMBAY DATE OF MEETING ADDRESSING LOCAL WOMENS COUNCIL ON HINDU BILLS END AUGUST WISH MEETING EVERY SUCCESS

JAYAKAR

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

(150) 146

Ratlam House,
Indore C.I.
1st August 1942.

Copy 44

My dear Tarabai,

I thank you for the telegram received here to which I have sent a prompt reply this morning expressing my inability to accept your invitation as I am likely to be detained here for some weeks yet. I very much regret that I cannot accede to your request.

I am in full sympathy with the two bills which have been prepared, parts of which were shown to me by Sir B.N.Rao in Delhi when I met him last. It is a model of compressed codification and a good deal of it is due to Sir B.N.Rao's personal knowledge in the matter and his experience as a judge. I have not seen the bill relating to marriage. It was not complete when I left Delhi, but if it is anything like the bill relating to Intestate Succession, you ought to have no anxiety about it. Anything proceeding from Sir BNRao is always neat and perfect. If I had been present at your public meeting I would have said something about this great work of the Hindu Law Committee. But unfortunately it is not possible.

To-day a lady called Mrs. Bryce saw me and I have promised to speak at Indore towards the end of August at a public meeting to be held by the women of Indore to support these two bills. When I get that opportunity I shall express my own view in the matter. I have not got copies of the two bills and if you will kindly send me the same I shall feel very grateful. You have to be careful in these days that the dislike of the present Government and its methods do not reflect itself on the acceptance of these bills and that these bills are supported irrespective of the great unpopularity of the present Indian Government. For this very reason I told Sir BNRao that the Bills will have to be piloted carefully through the legislature; but that is a matter for the future. In the meanwhile any support which the women of India can give to these bills would be most welcome. A certain section of the Hindu public is bound to be against such measures and that makes it all the more necessary for ladies like you to give their unstinted support to these bills. Although I am unable to be present I send a message of good-will and my best wishes for the complete success of your endeavour.

Please remember me to Mr. Maneklal. With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Sd/-

Mrs. Maneklal Premchand,
Premodyan, Love Lane,
Byculla, Bombay 7.

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(151)

All-India Women's Conference
Indore Branch

Secretaries:
Mrs. L. Winifred Bryce, M. A., PH. D.
Mrs. Sushila Raval.
Miss Chandra Prabha Zanane.

President:- Princess Savitribai Saheb.
Vice-President:- Mrs. Jyotsna Mehta, B. A.

INDORE ~~August~~ 1. 1942.

45

Dear Mr. Jayakar,

No doubt you know that our Conference is deeply interested in the Hindu Law Committee's Bills on Intestate Succession and Marriage. We are anxious to arouse public opinion in Indore, and when we heard that you were here, with your great learning and authority in Hindu Law it seemed a wonderful opportunity.

We, therefore, request you kindly to address an open meeting

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of our Branch at your earliest convenience.

I asked Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru if he would address a meeting for us. but he says that he cannot do so until September. We hope that you will be able to do so this month.

I am sorry that I did not know you were here when I heard that Sir Tej had come. otherwise I should have given a joint invitation to you both. I hope you will pardon me.

I should like to know in what language you would like to speak. and any suggestions as to the time and date.

Hoping very much that you can render this great help to us.

Yours sincerely.

L. Winifred Bryce

I can let you have a copy of the Bill.

All-India Women's Conference
Indore Branch
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Vice-President: Mrs. Jyotsna Mehta, B. A.
Secretaries:
Mrs. L. Winifred Bryce, M. A., B. D.
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Miss Chandra Prabha Zaunne.
INDORE
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ASSOCIATION OF THE ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE,
&
National Council of Women in India.

(153) 149

C/o N.C.W.I.,Dinshaw Manor,
Owen Dunn Road, Gamdevi,
Bombay.

Women file

Date: 4th August 1942.

46

Dear Mr. Jayakar

A Public Meeting of women will be held on Tuesday, the 11th August 1942, at 4-30 P.M. at the Sunderbai Hall, Carneji Road, Bombay, to support the Bills to amend and codify the Hindu Law to Intestate Succession and Marriage as recommended by the Rau Committee, under the auspices of the All-India Women's Conference and the National Council of Women in India, in co-operation with the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Bombay Women's Association, Provincial Branches and other affiliated Societies. Mrs.Sarojini Naidu has consented to preside. We know you are interested in this subject and we will very much appreciate your presence. at the meeting

In case, it isnot possible for you to attend the meeting, we request you to send your message so as to reach us on or before the 10th evening.

Yours sincerely,

Urmila Mehta

Hon.General Secretary,A.I.W.C.

Malini Paranjpe

Ag.Hon.General Secretary,N.C.W.I.

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MISS LEAH JHIRAD.

Premodyan, Love Lane,
Byculla,
Ruby Mansion, Darabshaw Road,

Bombay, 26, 4th August 1942

47

Dear Dr. Jayakar,

I am most grateful to you for your prompt reply by telegram. It is very disappointing that you will not be able to address us on the 11th August, I thank you for your message of best wishes and good will which is very encouraging. I will read it, with your permission, at the meeting.

I have sent you yesterday copies of the Bills which I hope you will receive in time.

I never had the privilege of knowing Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and as I understand that he is also at Indore May I trouble you to request him on our behalf to send us a message for this meeting. I am also writing him separately a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

With kind regards from both Mr. Maneklal and myself.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble, Yours Sincerely,

Tarabai M. Premchand

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Premodyan, Love Lane,
Byculla,

7 4th August 2

48

Dear Sir Tej Bahadur,

I am writing this letter to you on behalf of National Council of Women in India. We are holding a Public Meeting in connection with the two Bills - one to amend and codify the Hindu Law relating to intestate Succession and the other, to codify the Hindu Law relating to marriage, on 11th August 1942 to support these two bills. May I request you to send us a message for this meeting before the 11th.

I am enclosing under a separate cover a copy of the Report of National Council of Women in India for your perusal.

Thanking you,

M. R. JAYAKAR MALABAR HILL BOMBAY

Yours Sincerely,
T. M. Premchand

Rt.Hon.Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, C.S.I.,
Ratlam House,
Indore.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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(Camp) Ratlam Kothi,

Indore. C.I.

Copy

7th August 1942.

My dear Tarabai Premchand,

Thanks for sending me copies of the Bills. I have already sent you my message of good wishes for your cause and your public meeting. As desired I am enclosing herewith Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's message too. I hope you will have a very successful meeting. It is necessary for your Council to give your best support to Sir B.N. Rau's effort, which is in danger of being ignored in the present political turmoil.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Sd. M.J.

Mrs. Maneklal Premchand,
Chairman, National Council of Women in India,
Premodyan,
Love Lane,
Byculla,
Bombay.

Encl. One.

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ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

INDORE Branch

Secretaries

Mrs. L. Winifred Bryce M. A. Ph. D.
Mrs. Sushila Raval.
Miss Chandra Prabha Zanane.

President:- Princes Savitribai Saheb.
Vice President—Mrs. Jyotsna Mehta, B. A.

INDORE, DATED Nov. 28 1942

Dear Dr. Jayakar.

We are looking forward to seeing you in Indore next month and hope that you will spare time from the Educational Federation to address a meeting for us on the law amendments for Hindu women.

Since the programme of the Educational Federation has been drawn up, we wonder if you could give us any idea of what time you could spare for a meeting for us, so that we may make due preparation.

I hope that you are

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feeling much better & that your face is no longer painful.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

L. Winifred Bryce

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Women

Bombay.

December 1, 1942.

Dear Mrs. Bryce,

I thank you for your kind letter. Since my return from Indore, I have been lying ill and I am still confined to bed. The continued tooth trouble depleted my vitality and led to more serious illness. I can stay at Indoor only for two days, as I am expecting to have some important political engagements during the Xmas week, including a possible All Parties Conference, which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is intending to call. If you can arrange a short meeting of the All India Women's Conference during these two days, I shall be most happy to give them a brief talk about the amendments of the Hindu Law mentioned in your letter. But I fear that I cannot prolong my stay at Indore beyond two days.

I am very thankful to you for your kind enquiries about my health and your good wishes about it.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely

M.R.J.

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NOTICE

According to the constitution of the University, the Senate consists of 83 ordinary fellows, the seats being distributed as follows:—

Patrons 10, Graduates 15, General 10, Ladies 10, Registered Graduates 2, Senate Co-option 10, 1 seat for Dr. D. K. Karve during his life-time, Thackersey Family 5, and Associations 20.

Seventeen fellows retire this year and two fellows are to be elected by the Registered Graduates' Electorate. The remaining 64 seats are held as follows:—

Patrons 9, Graduates 11, General 8, Ladies 7, Senate Co-option 8, 1 by Dr. D. K. Karve during his life-time, Thackersey family 5, Associations 15.

The following seventeen members cease to be ordinary fellows from June 1943, owing to expiry of their term:—

(*a*) Elected by the Patrons' Electorate
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(*b*) Elected by the Graduates' Electorate
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(3) Mr. V. M. Merchant, B.Com., Bombay
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(5) Dr. D. K. Karve, B.A., D.Litt., Poona

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(6) Mrs. Urmila Mehta, B.A., Bombay
(7) Mrs. Padmavati Desai, G.A., Ahmedabad
(8) Mrs. Sulochana Modi, M.A., Bombay

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(11) Mrs. Banubai Aho, G.A., Belgaum

(*f*) Mahila Vidyalaya, Bhavnagar
(12) Mrs. Jayakumari Dani, G.A., Bhavnagar

(*g*) Vanita Vishram, Ahmedabad
(13) Mrs. Freny Majmudar, B.A., Ahmedabad
(14) Mr. R. J. Thakore, B.A., LL.B., Ahmedabad

(*h*) Kanyashala, Malvan
(15) Mrs. Saralabai Naik, M.A., Junagadh

Senate Co-option

(16) Mr. H. G. Anjaria, M.A., LL.B., Bombay—retiring after the meeting
(17) Mrs. Srirangamma, B.A., Bangalore—retiring after the meeting

An election will be held to fill up the twelve seats in accordance with the regulations as follows:—

I.	Patrons...	One for five years
II.	Graduates	Four for five years each
III.	Educated Ladies	Three for five years each
IV.	General...	Two for five years each
V.	Registered Graduates ...	Two for five years each

Five members will be nominated by the different Associations.
Two members will be co-opted by the Senate for a period of 5 years each.
Thus 12 seats will be filled up by election, 5 by Associations and 2 by Senate Co-option.

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(9) Dr. D. K. Karve, B.A., D.Litt., Poona (during his life-time)

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Shreemati Nathibai Damodher Thackersey Indian Women's University

Nomination Paper*

To

THE REGISTRAR,

S. N. D. Thackersey Indian Women's University,

3-4, Carnegy Road, Fort, Bombay 1

Madam,

We, who are members of....................Electorate, beg to propose and second name or names of the following candidates, who are qualified under clause..............of Rule No. 5 given in regulations for election to the Senate of the University by our electorate.

We know that the candidates, we propose, are willing to be elected.

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We beg to remain,

Madam,

Your most obedient servants,

Proposer's Signature...

Dated

Seconder's Signature...

No.	Name	Degree	University	Year of passing the 1st degree Examination
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

* The Nomination-Paper must reach the Registrar's Office ~~before 15th February 1941~~. on or before 15 FEB 1943

The Electoral Roll will be available on payment of Rs. 3-5-0.

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ELECTION RULES

The Election of Ordinary Fellows

(1) All persons, not under eighteen years of age, who have paid their subscription in the year ending with 31st December previous to the Annual Elections, shall be entitled to vote, provided their names have been registered on the registers of different Electorates.

(2) An intimation of the date of election and the number of seats to be filled up by each Electorate, along with a list of retiring members, shall be forwarded to each elector on a date fixed by the Syndicate from year to year.

(3) The Registrar shall maintain an Electoral Roll for each of the different Electorates, showing the names, degrees and addresses of all persons or the names and addresses of all public bodies and associations as the case may be. The Electoral Roll may not be published every year, but a supplementary list of additional members of the different constituencies shall be published as also omissions and alterations from the old Electoral Roll according to requirements. The Electoral Roll shall be available at a price to be fixed by the Syndicate.

(4) *(a)* A candidate need not necessarily belong to the Electorate from which he seeks election.

(b) A candidate shall not offer himself for election through more than one Electorate at any one election.

(c) Candidates who are qualified for election to the Senate must be proposed and seconded by electors belonging to one and the same Electorate.

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(d) If any elector nominates or seconds more candidates than are to be elected by his Electorate, the Nomination-Paper or Papers sent by him shall be invalid.

(5) No person can become an Ordinary Fellow, unless

(a) She holds a Graduate's Degree of the Indian Women's University;

(b) He or She holds a Master's or a Doctor's Degree of any other University recognised for this purpose by the Syndicate;

(c) He or She is a Graduate of more than five years' standing of any University recognised for the purpose by the Syndicate;

(d) He or She is one who is or has been an Ordinary Fellow of any Indian University recognised for this purpose by the Syndicate, provided that no one shall be elected a Follow unless he is a member of one of the Electorates;

N. B. This rule does not apply to the Fellows nominated by the heir of the Late Sir Vithaldas and other Donors who are entitled to nominate Fellows e. g. Benefactors.

(6) In case of an Indian Prince or Chief, not invested with the powers of administration of the affairs of the State, the Council of Regency or other duly constituted authority in charge of administration of such a State, shall be entitled to exercise the rights of an elector so long as the Indian Prince or Chief is not so invested.

(7) Where the Donor is a minor, or a person suffering from a disability, or a Ward of the Court, the legal guardian of such person shall be entitled to act for him at such election as a Voter, so long as the minority or disability continues or so long as he is a Ward of the Court.

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(8) The Nomination-papers must reach the Registrar's Office on a date specified each year.

(9) *(a)* All elections shall be by ballot.

(b) All Voting Papers shall be forwarded to the Registrar in an envelope supplied by the Registrar.

(c) The envelope shall bear the Electorate, the number and signature of the Voter.

(10) A list of duty nominated candidates together with a Voting Paper shall be forwarded to the Electorate on a date fixed by the Chancellor.

(11) Voting Papers must reach the Registrar's Office on a date fixed by the Chancellor and specified in each year's notice of election.

(12) A Voting Paper shall be invalid if

(a) it reaches the Registrar's Office after the date specified each year;

(b) more votes are recorded than there are seats to be filled;

(c) it is not enclosed in the proper envelope;

(d) there is no signature on the envelope;

(e) it does bear signature on the Voting Paper.

(13) The Chancellor or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint two persons as scrutinizers.

(14) The two scrutinizers, assisted by the Registrar, shall examine the Voting Papers, count the votes and prepare the results which shall be countersigned by the Registrar.

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(15) Where two or more candidates have obtained an equal number of votes and the vacancies available are less in number, the Registrar shall report the case to the Chancellor or in his absence to the Vice-Chancellor, who shall, on a date and time to be appointed, determine by drawing lots in such manner as he may consider advisable, which of the aforesaid candidates shall be deemed to have been elected.

(16) The result of the elections shall be published at the University Office on a date specified in each year's Election-Circular and the candidates elected shall be informed of their success at the election.

Bombay Vaibhav Press

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Add N.B. to Rule No. 4 (a), as follows

N.B. This shall not apply to the ~~memb~~ members of the Electorate of this University called the "Registered Graduates' Electorate". A member of this Electorate cannot stand from any other Electorate, nor can members from any other Electorate stand from this Electorate.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Hindu Widows' Home Association ,

Hingne Budruk, Poona 4.

Dear Sir / ~~Madam~~ ,

Date . 2 APR 1943

Herewith please find a copy of the annual report of the Home for your kind perusal, which will give you an idea of the present financial stress on the Home . The income from annual subscriptions and donations has considerably gone down owing to the present war situation.

You have already contributed handsomely during the past years and have shown your sympathy towards the institution. To whom else, if not to you, should we look for help in its present need ? Any amount, however small, will be thankfully accepted . Will you kindly send your quota and oblige ?

Thanking you in anticipation ,

I am ,
Yours faithfully ,

Secretary .

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

हिंगणें येथील

अनाथबालिकाश्रम संस्थेमधील

सुप्रसिद्ध लेखकांनी लिहिलेलीं संग्रहणीय पुस्तकें

प्रो. धोंडो केशव कर्वे, बी. ए., संस्थेचे संस्थापक

*आत्मवृत्त (आवृत्ति २ री) रु. ३—०—० *संक्षिप्त आत्मवृत्त ०—१२—०

†Looking Back (autobiography) 1—8—0

श्री. पार्वतीबाई आठवले, अनाथबालिकाश्रम प्रचारक

*माझी कहाणी (आवृत्ति २ री) ०—१०—०

My Story (Translated by Rev. Abbott) 3—0—0

प्रि. डॉ. कमलाबाई देशपांडे, जी. ए., पीएच्. डी.,
प्रिन्सिपॉल महिलापाठशाला, पुणें

गीत द्विदल (रा. य. न. केळकर यांच्या सहकार्यानें) ०—८—०

The Child in Ancient India 2—0—0

प्रो. वा. म. जोशी, एम्. ए., महिलापाठशाला, पुणें

*१ रागिणी (आवृत्ति ३ री) ३—०—०
*२ आश्रमहरिणी (आवृत्ति ३ री) ०—६—०
*३ नलिनी २—४—०
*४ सुशीलेचा देव (आवृत्ति २ री) २—०—०
*५ नीतिशास्त्रप्रवेश (आवृत्ति ३ री) ४—०—०
*६ साक्रेटिसाचे संवाद शिल्लक नाही
*७ नवपुष्पकरंडक ०—६—०
*८ विचारविलास शिल्लक नाही
*९ फुलांचा ताटवा ०—१०—०
१० वाङ्मयमाला (प्रि. ना. म. पटवर्धन यांच्या सहकार्यानें) पुष्प पहिलें १—४—०; पुस्तक २ रें १—०—०
१२ इंदू काळे व सरला भोळे १-०-०
१३ विस्तवाशीं खेळ १—०—०
14 A Gist of the Gita Rahasya (out of Print)

श्री. ना. म. पटवर्धन, एम्.ए.,एल्.टी., सुपरिंटेंडेंट, सरस्वतीमंदिर हायस्कूल, सोलापूर

*१ आमची दिवाळी ०—६—०
*२ जगांतील मौजा ०—६—०
*३ जगांतील मुलें ०—१०—०
*४ साम्राज्यांतील आपले संबंधी ०—१०—०
*५ जगांतील प्रमुख पिकें व तीं पिकविणारे लोक ०—६—०
*६ आमच्या इंदूचें शिक्षण १—०—०

प्रो. वा. गो. मायदेव. एम्. ए., प्रचारक, भारतवर्षीय महिलाविद्यापीठ, मुंबई

*१ तांबे यांची कविता शिल्लक नाही ४ अभिनयगीत मुलांकरिता गाणीं ०-६-०
$२ काव्यमकरंद ०-१०-० ५ भावतरंग १-०-०
*३ गरिबाची गोष्ट (खंडकाव्य) ०-८-० *६ शिशुगीत ०-४-०

श्री. भा. धों. कर्वे, बी. एस्‌सी., बी. टी., एम्. एड्., प्रिन्सिपॉल, अध्यापिकाशाला, हिंगणें

† १ शिक्षणविषयक नवे विचार ३-०-०
† २ "मी कसा झालों?" ०-८-० $३ अध्यापन व मानसशास्त्र २-०-०

श्री. वि. आ. मोडक. बी. ए., बी. टी., सुपरिंटेंडेंट, कन्याशाळा, सातारा

*१ भूगोलावरील कांहीं विचित्र प्राणी १-०-०
*२ भूगोलावरील साहसी प्रवासी, पुस्तक १ लें ०-१०-०
पुस्तक २ रें ०-६-०
*४ भूगोलावरील वनस्पतींचे प्रदेश ०-१२-०
*५ भारतीय बांधवांचे भूप्रदेश १-०-०
$६ मुंबई इलाख्याचा वर्णनात्मक भूगोल (नेने यांच्यासह) ०-६-६
$७ हिंदुस्थानचा वर्णनात्मक भूगोल (नेने यांच्यासह) ०-५-०

श्री. मो. स. मोने, अध्यापिकाशाला, हिंगणें

* मराठी भाषेचे व्याकरणकार २-०-०
$२ आपलें बोलणें-व्याकरणाचीं क्रमिक पुस्तकें
अनुक्रमें ४, ४, ५, व ६ आणे
*६ संक्षिप्त मराठी व्याकरण ०-४-६ व्ह. फा. परीक्षेच्या उजळणीकरिता
७ पंचवार्तिक (पं. भीष्माचार्यकृत) ०-४-०
(महानुभावीय वाङ्मय-सेवकांकरिता)
$८ मराठी साहित्य व व्याकरण १-०-०

हीं सर्व पुस्तकें व्यवस्थापक, पुस्तक-विक्री-खातें, हिंगणें बुद्रुक, पुणें ४, यांचेकडे विकत मिळतील.

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* विद्यार्थ्यांच्या वाचनालयांकरिता व बक्षिसाकरिता मंजूर
$ अभ्यास-पुस्तक (टेक्स्ट) म्हणून मंजूर
† शिक्षकांच्या वाचनालयांकरिता मंजूर

[आ. भू. प्रेस, पुणें.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

अनाथ बालिकाश्रम-मंडळी
हिंगणें बुद्रुक, पुणें ४
२ एप्रिल १९४३

सूचना

अनाथ बालिकाश्रम-मंडळीची साधारण सभा रविवार, ता. २५ एप्रिल १९४३ रोजीं सायंकाळीं ५ वाजतां श्री. ना. दा. ठा. कन्याशाळा, शनवार पेठ, पुणें शहर, येथे भरणार आहे.

सभेपुढील कामें

(१) मागील सभेचा अहवाल वाचून कायम करणें.

(२) संस्थेचा १९४२ सालचा अहवाल मंजूर करणें.

(३) संस्थेचे १९४२ सालचे हिशोब मंजूर करणें.

(४) संस्थेचे व तिच्या सर्व शाखांचे १९४३ सालचे हिशोब तपासण्याकरिता हिशोबतपासनीसांची नेमणूक करणें व त्यांचा अल्प मोबदला ठरविणें.

(५) व्यवस्थापक मंडळाच्या दहा सभासदांची निवडणूक.

(६) व्यवस्थापक मंडळाच्या कार्याध्यक्षांची, कार्योपाध्यक्षांची व चिटणिसांची निवडणूक.

(७) अध्यक्षांच्या परवानगीने इतर किरकोळ कामें.

या सभेस सर्व सभासदांनी हजर राहावें अशी विनंती आहे.

भास्कर धोंडो कर्वे,
चिटणीस

टीप :— ज्यांचेकडून १९४२ सालची पूर्ण वर्गणी आलेली आहे, असे दरसाल पन्नास अगर एकदम पांचशे रुपये देणारे आश्रयदाते व दरसाल दहा अगर एकदम शंभर रुपये देणारे साहाय्यकारी आणि सेवानिवृत्त व काम करीत असलेले आजन्म सेवक-सेविका हे मंडळीचे सभासद असून सभेला हजर राहण्याचा व मत देण्याचा त्यांना अधिकार आहे. दरसाल एक अगर एकदम दहा रुपये देणाऱ्या हितचिंतकांस सभेस हजर राहतां येईल पण मत देतां येणार नाही.

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संस्थेसंबंधीं सामान्य माहिती

उद्देशः—गतभर्तृकांस विद्यादिकांचें ज्ञान देऊन योग्य रीतीने आपला चरितार्थ चालविण्याचें सामर्थ्य त्यांच्या आंगीं आणणें. कुमारिकांस शाळेंतील व घरांतील शिक्षण देऊन आणि लग्नाची मर्यादा वाढवून प्रौढ-विवाहास योग्य करणें आणि विवाहित स्त्रियांस संसारकृत्यें चालविण्यास व संसारयात्रेंत आपल्या पतीस साहाय्य करण्यास समर्थ करणें, एवंच स्त्रियांची शारीरिक व मानसिक उन्नति करणें.

घटकः— दरसाल दहा अगर एकदम शंभर रुपये देणारे साहाय्यकारी, दरसाल पन्नास अगर एकदम पांचशे रुपये देणारे आश्रयदाते, आणि आजन्म-सेवक. रु. ५००० देणाऱ्या दात्यांस उपाध्यक्ष निवडण्यांत येतें व त्यांचेमधून संस्थेचा अध्यक्ष निवडला जातो.

व्यवस्थापक मंडळीः—संस्थेचें काम करीत असलेले आजन्मसेवक, त्यांच्या निम्मे संस्थेच्या आश्रयदात्यांनी निवडलेले सभासद व तितकेच साहाय्यकारी लोकांनी निवडलेले सभासद यांची व्यवस्थापक मंडळी असते; व्यवस्थापक मंडळीची निवडणूक दर तिसऱ्या वर्षीं होते. पूर्वीच्या सभासदांस पुनः निवडून येण्याचा हक्क आहे.

व्यवस्थापक मंडळाचे निवडलेले सभासद

*रा. बा. सी. कामत, बी. ए.
*रा. ब. डॉ. द. ल. सहस्रबुद्धे, डी. एस्‌सी., एम्. एजी.
*रा. रा. शं. दीक्षित, बी. ए.
रा. रा. ज. गोखले, बी. ए.
रा. ब. डॉ. ना. ह. कुलकर्णी, एम्. सी. पी. एस्., डी. एम्. आर. ई.
रा. रा. का. भिडे, बी. ए.
*सौ. येसूबाई कुलकर्णी, बी. ए.
*प्रा. रा. कृ. लागू, एम्. ए.
सरदार गो. कृ. काळे, बी.ए., एलएल.बी.
डॉ. वि. ल. साठे, एफ्. आर. सी. एस्.
डॉ. नी. ल. रानडे, बी.ए., एम्.बी.बी.एस्.
बॅ. गो. का. गाडगीळ, बी. ए.
डॉ. सर र. पु. परांजपे, एम्.ए., डी.एस्‌सी.
दि. ब. व्यं. गो. शेटे, एल्. सी. ई., एम्. आय्. इ.
रा. मा. रा. जोशी, बी. ए.

सातारा कन्याशाळा सल्लागार मंडळ

रा. रा. ग. सोमण, एस्. एल्. सी. (अध्यक्ष)

डॉ. वा. वि. आठल्ये
सौ. प्रमिलाबाई गाडगीळ
सौ. मैनाबाई करंदीकर
सौ. लक्ष्मीबाई आगाशे

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

अनाथबालिकाश्रम-मंडळी
सत्तेचाळिसावा वार्षिक अहवाल
(१९४२ सालाबद्दल)

अध्यक्ष
श्रीमंत **बाबासाहेब घोरपडे**, इचलकरंजी संस्थानाधिपति
उपाध्यक्ष
डॉ. सौ. **इंदिराबाई नियोगी**, नागपूर
कार्याध्यक्ष
रा. **बा. सी. कामत**, बी. ए.
कार्योपाध्यक्ष
रा. ब. डॉ. **द. ल. सहस्रबुद्धे**, डी. एस्सी., एम्. एजी.
ट्रस्टी
सरदार **गो. कृ. काळे**, बी. ए., एलएल्. बी.
प्रा. **ध. रा. गाडगीळ**, एम्. ए., एम्. लिट्.
डॉ. **वि. ल. साठे**, एफ्. आर. सी. एस्.
सल्लागार इंजिनिअर
रा. **वि. ना. वर्तक**, एम्. ए., एल्. सी. ई., रिटायर्ड चीफ इंजिनिअर
कायद्याचे सल्लागार
रा. **गो. चिं. भट**, एम्. ए., एलएल्. बी., ॲडव्होकेट
हिशोबतपासनीस
मेसर्स **जी. एम्. ओक** आणि कंपनी, १८० बुधवार, पुणें २.

हा अहवाल **डेक्कन पेपर मिल्स कं. लि.** च्या कागदावर छापला आहे.

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आजन्म-सेवक-सेविका व त्यांच्याकडे असणारीं कामें

(हे सर्व व्यवस्थापक मंडळाचे सभासद आहेत.)

डॉ. धों. के. कर्वे, बी.ए., डी.लिट्.	संस्थापक
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*श्री. वारूबाई शेवडे, जी. ए.	रजेवर
श्री. गंगूबाई नांबोळे	हिशेबनीस, अनाथबालिकाश्रम, हिंगणें
‡प्रा. वा. म. जोशी, एम्. ए.	मुख्याध्यापक, ठाकरसी महिलापाठशाला, पुणें
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श्री. सिताबाई अण्णिगेरी, जी.ए., बी.ए.	मुख्याध्यापिका, कन्याशाळा, मुंबई
*रा. भा. धों. कर्वे, बी. एस्सी. बी. टी., एम्. एड्.	चिटणीस, अनाथबालिकाश्रम-मंडळी
श्री. शारदाबाई साठये, जी. ए. एल्. टी. सी. (लंडन)	मुख्याध्यापिका, अध्यापिकाशाळा व प्रमुख, महिलाश्रम वसतिगृह, हिंगणें
रा. श्री. शं. पतके, एम्. ए., बी. टी.	मुख्याध्यापक, महिलाश्रम हायस्कूल

(* नियामक मंडळाचे सभासद ‡ सातारा कन्याशाळा सल्लागार मंडळाचे सभासद)

कायम शिक्षक

रा. रा. वि. जोशी, सुपरिंटेंडेंट, प्राथमिक शाळा, हिंगणें, रा. पां. वि. देव, रा. मा. रं. देशपांडे, श्री. सीताबाई चिटणीस, श्री. सईबाई आठल्ये (शिवण शिक्षिका), रा. वि. के. महाबळेश्वरकर, सौ. कावेरी कर्वे, जी. ए., डी. टी., रा. के. रा. पालकर, बी. एस्सी., बी. टी., डी. पी. एड्., रा. पी. व्ही. गोळे, बी. एस्सी., बी. टी., श्री. गंगूबाई अनगळ, कु. इंदुमती परांजपे, जी. ए., एस्. टी. सी., रा. द. अ. रावेतकर, बी. ए., बी. टी., श्री. येसूबाई बर्वे, बी. ए., बी. टी., रा. ना. ग. राव, एस्. टी. सी., रा. स. भ. देशपांडे (संगीत शिक्षक), रा. गं. मो. भणगे, बी. ए., बी. टी., रा. ल. ग. मराठे (चित्रकला शिक्षक).

कायम नोकर

श्री. गोदूबाई जोशी (वसतिगृह पर्यवेक्षिका), रा. पं. ग. लाळे (मेकॅनिक), रा. पं. गो. रिसबूड (कारकून), श्री. कमलाबाई चिपळूणकर (वसतिगृह पर्यवेक्षिका), रा. त्र्यं. वि. कवी (कारकून), रा. वि. स. फाटक (कारकून).

अनाथबालिकाश्रम-मंडळी

सत्तेचाळिसावा वार्षिक अहवाल

चालू परिस्थितीमुळे गेलें वर्ष संस्थेला कांहींसें चिंताजनक गेलें असलें तरी एकंदरींत संस्थेची शैक्षणिक प्रगति पूर्ववत चालू राहिली आहे. सध्याच्या अडचणी-च्या काळांत बहुतांशीं लोकाश्रयावर अवलंबून असलेल्या या संस्थेच्या शैक्षणिक कार्याचें पाऊल मागे घ्यावें लागतें कीं काय ही सारखी भीति वाटत होती परंतु निदान अहवाल प्रसिद्ध होईपर्यंत तरी सर्व सुरळीतपणें चालू आहे. युद्धजन्य परिस्थितींत पुढे काय होईल हा प्रश्न सर्वांप्रमाणे संस्थेपुढेही आहेच. परंतु निरुपायच होईपर्यंत संस्थेच्या कार्यात उणीव पडूं न देण्याचा संस्थेच्या कार्यकर्त्यांचा निर्धार आहे.

हिंगणें शाखा

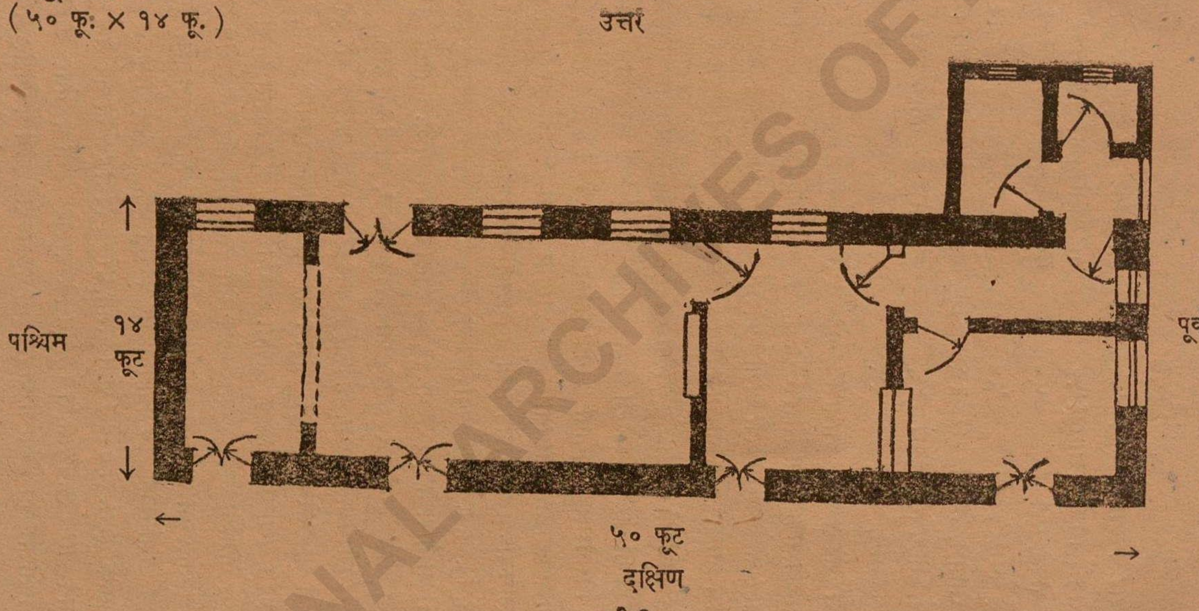
संस्थेच्या सर्वच शाखांमध्ये विद्यार्थिनींची संख्या हळू हळू वाढत असल्याचें व निरनिराळ्या परीक्षांच्या निकालाच्या दृष्टीनेही एकंदर प्रगति समाधानकारक असल्याचें शेवटीं दिलेल्या आकड्यांवरून दिसून येईल. संस्थेच्या इमारतींमध्ये हळू हळू सारखी वाढ होऊनही नवीन विद्यार्थिनींना नाकारण्याची पाळी येणार असें दिसत आहे. हें एका दृष्टीने इष्ट असलें तरी सध्याच्या महागाईच्या दिवसांत नवीन जागा बांधणें अशक्य असल्याने ही अडचण कांहीं दिवस कायम राहणार हें उघड आहे.

अध्यापिकाशाळा रजतोत्सव

२० जून १९४२ रोजीं अध्यापिकाशाळेच्या स्थापनेला २५ वर्षें पूर्ण झालीं. विशेषतः माजी विद्यार्थिनींना समारंभास हजर राहतां यावें म्हणून रजतोत्सवाचा समारंभ मुद्दाम मे महिन्याच्या २७ व २८ तारखांस ठेवण्यांत आला होता. युद्धकालीन परिस्थितीमुळे सर्वांच्या उत्साहांत जरी थोडें विरजण पडलेलें असलें तरी शक्य तितक्या मोठ्या प्रमाणावर आनंदाने उत्सव साजरा करण्यांत आला. मेच्या २० तारखेलाच शाळांचें काम सुरू झालेलें असल्यामुळे विद्यमान विद्यार्थिनी तर हजर होत्याच परंतु दूरदूरच्या ठिकाणांहून अध्यापिकाशाळेच्या सुमारें ६० माजी विद्यार्थिनी समारंभासाठी मुद्दाम आल्या होत्या. अध्यक्षस्थानीं नागपूरच्या सुप्रसिद्ध विदुषी सौ. रमाबाई तांबे यांची योजना झाली होती. त्यांनी अध्यापिका-

शाळेच्या विद्यार्थिनींना उद्देशून अत्यंत विचारप्रवर्तक व स्फूर्तिदायक असें भाषण केलें. रजतोत्सवाच्या निमित्ताने एक मोठा स्मृति-ग्रंथ प्रसिद्ध करण्याची मूळ योजना होती. परंतु प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीमुळे अखेर 'कार्यदर्शन' या नांवाचें एक लहानसें पन्नास पानी 'सूव्हनिअर'च काढण्यांत आलें. त्यांत गेल्या २५ वर्षांचा वृत्तान्त अगदी थोडक्यांत दिला असून त्यावरून अध्यापिकाशाळेच्या कार्याचें स्वरूप व महत्त्व एखाद्या अनोळखी माणसासही सहज कळेल. रजतोत्सवाच्या निमित्ताने दुसरी एक योजनाही हातीं घेतली होती. ती म्हणजे सन १९०० सालीं हिंगण्याच्या माळावर ज्या मूळ झोपडींत डॉ. कर्वे यांनी आपल्या कार्याचा प्रारंभ केला त्या झोपडीचा जीर्णोद्धार करणें ही होय. या दगडामातीच्या झोपडीचें पुढच्या बाजूचें दृश्य स्वरूप अगदी जसेंच्या तसें कायम राखून, मागच्या बाजूला दरवाजेखिडक्या बसवून ती पुन्हा बांधून काढावी आणि तिच्यांत एका छोट्याशा स्वागत-शाळेची (रिसेप्शन हॉल), अभ्यागत-गृहाची (गेस्ट रूम) व स्मारक मंदिराची सोय करावी, अशी कल्पना होती. परंतु हीही योजना तडीला जाऊं शकली नाही. त्या वेळच्या अंदाजाप्रमाणे या योजनेला सुमारें रु. ४५०० पर्यंत खर्च येणार होता. परंतु उत्सवाच्या निमित्ताने आलेल्या एकंदर देणग्यांमधून खर्च-वेच वजा जातां फक्त रु. ३४०० च शिल्लक राहिले. आता तर इमारती सामानाचे भाव पुष्कळच वाढलेले असल्यामुळे खर्चाचा अंदाज साडेपांच ते सहा हजारांवर गेला आहे. त्यामुळे आणखी कांही वर्षें या मूळ झोपडीला जीर्णावस्थेंतच काढावीं लागणार असें दिसतें. वास्तविक आता फक्त अडीच हजारांचीच उणीव आहे व धनिकांनी मनावर घेतल्यास ती भरून निघणें कठीण नाही. वर उल्लेखिलेल्या रकमेंत झोपडीच्या जीर्णोद्धाराकरिता फलटण संस्थानचे राजेसाहेब व स. सौ. सं. मा. राणीसाहेब यांनी दिलेल्या रु. १००० च्या देणगीचा समावेश झालेला असून याखेरीज रा. माधव रामचंद्र जोशी, पुणें व रा. ग. स. मराठे, ॲक्चुअरी, पुणें, यांनी प्रत्येकी रु. १०० ची देणगी दिली. याबद्दल त्यांचे आभार मानावे तितके थोडेच. तसेंच रजतोत्सव निधीकरिता श्री. शारदाबाई साठये व श्री. सुंदराबाई बापट यांनी प्रत्येकी रु. १०१ व डॉ. धोंडो केशव कर्वे यांनी रु. १०० ची देणगी दिली. ३० मेपर्यंत आलेल्या देणग्यांचा निर्देश 'कार्यदर्शनांत' केलेलाच आहे. त्यानंतर माजी विद्यार्थिनींनी दिलेल्या इतर ठळक देणग्या पुढे दिल्या आहेत.

मूळ झोपडी
(५० फू. × १४ फू.)



दर्शनी बाजू

स्मारक–मंदिर	स्वागत–शाला	अभ्यागत–गृह	पाक–शाला वगैरे
६ फू. × ११ फू.	१९ फू. × ११ फू.	९ फू. × ११ फू.	८ फू. × ११ फू.

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	रुपये		रुपये
श्री. सावित्रीबाई कलवारी, मुलुंड	५१	डॉ. कमलाबाई देशपांडे, पुणें	२५
डॉ. सौ. इंदिराबाई नियोगी, नागपूर	५०	सौ. सुशीलाबाई वैद्य, मुंबई	२५
श्री. वारूबाई शेवडे, पुणें	५०	कु. सुशीला नाडकर्णी, मुंबई	२५
श्री. सीताबाई वनारसे, पुणें	५०	सौ. ताराबाई वाटवे, तळेगांव	२५
श्री. गंगूबाई तांबोळे, हिंगणें	२५	श्री. बनूबाई अहो, बेळगांव	२५
श्री. सीताबाई अणिगेरी, हिंगणें	२५	श्री. ताराबाई कोरगांवकर, मुंबई	२०
सौ. गंगूबाई पटवर्धन, बडोदें	२५		

या सर्वांची संस्था फार आभारी आहे. रजतोत्सवाच्या समारंभाच्या प्रसंगीं अध्यापिकाशाळेचे सेवानिवृत्त शिक्षक रा. मो. स. मोने यांनी रु. १००० ची देणगी आपल्या पश्चात् संस्थेला मिळावी अशी व्यवस्था आपल्या मृत्युपत्राने करून ठेवणार असल्याचें जाहीर केलें. या योजनेबद्दल संस्था त्यांची सदैव ऋणी राहील.

अध्यापिकाशाळेंतील विद्यार्थिनींकरिता भरपूर मुलें असलेल्या चांगल्या प्राथमिक शाळेची सोय कशी करतां येईल हा प्रश्न आज पुष्कळ वर्षें संस्थेपुढे असून तो सोडविण्याचे निरनिराळ्या मार्गांनी अनेक प्रयत्न आतापर्यंत झाले आहेत. त्यापैकींच एका प्रयत्नाचा ओझरता उल्लेख मागील दोन अहवालांत केला होता. निराश्रित मुलांमुलींच्या पालनपोषणाची व शिक्षणाची व्यवस्था करण्यास मदत करण्याच्या हेतूने, प्रि. ज. र. घारपुरे यांनी पुढाकार घेतल्यामुळे पुण्यांत डेस्टिट्यूट चिल्ड्रेन्स होम सोसायटी या नांवाची एक संस्था १९४० सालीं स्थापन झाली. त्याच्या अगोदर १९३९ सालीं चीफ इन्स्पेक्टर ऑफ सर्टिफाइड स्कूल्स, बॉम्बे प्रॉव्हिन्स, यांच्या विनंतीवरून, हिंगणें येथील संस्था, सर्टिफाइड स्कूल म्हणून कांही अटींवर नोंदविण्यांत आली होती, व या संस्थेंत राहून शिक्षण घेण्यास लायक असतील अशा, जुव्हेनाइल कोर्टाकडून येणाऱ्या, निवडक मुलींना संस्थेंत घेण्याची सुरुवात झाली होती. परंतु अनाथ व पोरक्या अशा लहान मुलांकरिता पैसा खर्च करणें संस्थेस शक्य नव्हतें. त्याच सालच्या अखेरीस प्रि. घारपुरे हे जरूर तें आर्थिक साहाय्य देण्यास पुढे आल्यामुळे अशीं कांही मुलें प्रयोगादाखल घेण्यांत आलीं. सरकारकडून अशा मुलांकरिता प्रत्येकीं द. म. रु. ८ दिले जात असत, परंतु इतक्या रकमेंत सर्व खर्च भागणें शक्य नसल्याने जास्त लागणारा खर्च प्रथम प्रि. घारपुरे यांनी व नंतर डेस्टिट्यूट चिल्ड्रेन्स होम सोसायटीनें देण्याची जबाबदारी पत्करल्याने पांच वर्षांवरील वयाच्या

अशा मुलांकरिता एक स्वतंत्र ' क ' वसतिगृह दोन वर्षांपूर्वी सुरू करण्यांत आलें. त्यांतील मुलांची संख्या सारखी वाढत असून १९४१ अखेर जी ३६ होती, ती १९४२ अखेर ५५ झाली आहे. त्यांत जुव्हेनाइल कोर्टामार्फत आलेल्या मुलांखेरीज पालकांनी खर्च देऊन ठेविलेलींही सुमारें १७ मुलें आहेत. मुलांची संख्या २५ च्या वर गेल्यानंतर डेस्टिट्यूट चिल्ड्रेन्स होम सोसायटीकडून होत असलेली मदत जून १९४१ पासून बंद करण्यांत आली. तोंपर्यंत मुलांच्या जादा खर्चाकरिता प्रि. घारपुरे यांची मदत धरून, एकंदर रु. ८२८ सोसायटीनें दिले. मुलांची संख्या वाढल्याने अर्थातच जागेचा प्रश्न आला. तो दूर करण्याकरिताही सोसायटीने रु. २५००ची मदत देऊं केली व अहवालाच्या सालीं रु. १५०० रोख दिले. यांत प्रि. ज. र. घारपुरे यांनी स्वतःची नात कै. कुमारी लीलाबाई विश्वनाथ घारपुरे हिच्या स्मरणार्थ एका खोलीवर नांव घालण्यासाठी दिलेली पांचशे रुपयांची रक्कम आहे. याबद्दल त्यांचे आभार मानावे तितके थोडे. या मदतीचें आश्वासन आल्याबरोबर एका अगदी काटकसरीच्या पण प्रशस्त इमारतीची योजना हातीं घेण्यांत आली. या इमारतींतील एका खोलीच्या खर्चाकरिता पुण्याच्या श्री. गंगाबाई परचुरे यांच्या नांवाने त्यांचे भाचे रा. वा. म. गद्रे, यांनी रु. ७०० देणगी देऊं करून रु. ५०१ दिले आहेत. पुढे गेल्या जुलै महिन्यांत सर ससून डेव्हिड ट्रस्टकडून या इमारतीकरिता रु. ५००० ची देणगी मंजूर झाली. ती अद्याप हातीं आलेली नसून इमारत पूर्ण झाल्यावर मिळावयाची आहे. लहान मुलांच्या या स्वतंत्र वसतिगृहाची योजना यशस्वी करण्यास वर उल्लेखिलेल्या संस्था व दाते, त्याचप्रमाणे इतरही ज्या व्यक्तींचें साहाय्य झालें आहे, त्या सर्वांची संस्था फार आभारी आहे. या वसतिगृहामुळे एक नवीन सामाजिक कार्य सुरू झालें असून त्यामुळे प्राथमिक शाळेंतील विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्याही वाढली आहे. प्राथमिक शाळेच्या कोथरूड विभागासाठी गेल्या वर्षी डिस्ट्रिक्ट बिल्डिंग कमिटीने रु. १००० खर्चून आणखी एक खोली बांधून दिल्यामुळे तेथील शाळेची चांगली सोय झाली आहे. शाळेला फरशी घालण्यासाठी डिस्ट्रिक्ट व्हिलेज इंप्रूव्हमेंट कमिटीनेही रु. २०० दिले. याबद्दल या दोन्ही कमिट्यांची संस्था आभारी आहे.

सातारा शाखा

सातारा कन्याशाळेची सर्व बाजूंनी चांगली प्रगति होत आहे. सर्वच परीक्षांचे निकाल अत्यंत समाधानकारक लागले असून गेल्या वर्षी जिल्ह्याची सरकारी हायस्कूल स्कॉलरशिप

कन्याशाळेंतील विद्यार्थिनीस मिळाली आहे, ही गोष्ट नमूद करण्यास विशेष आनंद वाटतो. जूनमध्ये बाहेरची बरीच मंडळी साताऱ्यांत आल्यामुळे विद्यार्थिनींची संख्या ३२५ वर गेली होती. ती वर्षअखेरीस ३०० आहे.

कै. रावबहादुर काळे यांनी संस्थेला बक्षिस दिलेल्या वाड्याचा जो भाग गेल्या वर्षी पाडून बांधावयास घेतला होता, त्या ठिकाणीं आता चार सुंदर खोल्या तयार झाल्या आहेत आणि पुन्हा दोन खोल्या बांधावयास घेतल्या आहेत. हें सर्व बांधकाम तेथील एंजिनिअर श्री. जी. आर. वर्तक, बी. ई. यांच्या योग्य देखरेखीखालीच झालें आहे व होत आहे. ते हें काम विनावेतन करीत असतात, ही गोष्ट संस्था आभारपूर्वक नमूद करूं इच्छिते.

गेल्या वर्षी शारीरिक शिक्षणक्रमाचा अभ्यास शिकून येण्याकरिता कांदिवलीस पाठविलेले शिक्षक श्री. सहस्रबुद्धे हे जूनपासून शाळेंत काम करूं लागले आहेत. त्याचप्रमाणे शारीरिक शिक्षणाचा तिमाही अभ्यासक्रम पुरा केलेल्या एक शिक्षिका शाळेस लाभल्या आहेत. या दोघांचा विद्यार्थिनींना शास्त्रशुद्ध शारीरिक शिक्षण देण्याच्या कामीं बराच उपयोग होऊं लागला आहे. शाळेस क्रीडांगणाची व बागकामाकरिता योग्य जागेची उणीव भासत होती. ती उणीव बुधवार पेठेंतील श्रीमंत छत्रपति शाहू महाराजांची सरकारी बाग भाड्याने घेऊन सध्यातरी भागविण्याचें ठरविलें आहे.

या वर्षी एकंदर अपरिहार्य परिस्थितीमुळे मोठ्या कष्टाने फीची वाढ करावी लागली; कारण त्याशिवाय शिक्षकांना महागाई भत्ता देणें व शाळेचा वाढता खर्च भागविणें अशक्यच होतें. इमारतीकरिता इतकें कर्ज काढावें लागलें आहे कीं, मित दरानेसुद्धा रु. ६०० वार्षिक व्याज शाळेस भरावें लागेल. अहवालाच्या सालीं इमारतीकरिता सरकारी ग्रांट रु. १४७५ मिळाली. तितकें कर्ज कमी झालें. वाघोलीच्या कै. देवांच्या ट्रस्टींनी ज्याप्रमाणे गतवर्षी ५००० रुपयांची देणगी दिली, तशी देणगी आणखी कांही धनिकांनी दिल्याशिवाय कर्जमुक्त होणें शाळेस कठीणच जाणार आहे. पण असे धनिक केव्हाना केव्हा तरी आपणांस लाभतील अशी शाळेस आशा वाटते. तेथील नगरशेट रा. ब. बालमुकुंद मुथा यांनी आपल्या कर्जाऊ रकमेवरील गत वर्षाच्या रु. १५० व्याजाची सूट दिली आहे. तसेंच शेट गणपतदास देवी यांनी आपली मुलगी श्रीमती दुर्गाबाई ह्यांच्या नांवें रु. १२८ पंपाकरिता देणगी दिली आहे. त्यांची शाळा अत्यंत ऋणी आहे.

महिलासदनचें कार्य स्थिरपणें व योग्य दिशेने चाललें आहे. या वर्षी, मॅट्रिक असूनही शिवणाचा अभ्यासक्रम पुरा केलेल्या कु. शांताबाई गोखले, या काम पाहूं लागल्यापासून शिवणवर्गाची बरीच वाढ झाली आहे. इंग्रजी व इतर विषय शिकण्यास अद्यापि प्रौढ स्त्रिया येत नाहीत. इतर विद्यार्थिनींचा समावेश शाळेच्या वर्गांतच नेहमीप्रमाणे करण्यांत येतो. महिलामंडळाने महिलांमध्ये व्यायामाची आवड बरीच उत्पन्न केली आहे. आणि मधूनमधून त्यांच्या सभाही होत असतात. या मंडळाने या वर्षी देवल सर्कशीचें रु. २२० चें उत्पन्न आपल्या बॅडमिंटनच्या कोर्टाकरिता मिळविलें.

आजन्मसेवक

१९४१ सालीं दोन आजन्मसेवक सेवानिवृत्त झाल्याने त्यांची संख्या कमी झाली होती ती अहवालाच्या सालीं डॉ. कमलाबाई देशपांडे, प्रिं. ना. म. पटवर्धन व प्रो. रा. ह. केळकर या तिघांच्या सेवानिवृत्तीमुळे आणखी घटली. श्री. कमलाबाई देशपांडे यांनी प्रकृतीकरिता रजा घेतल्याचा उल्लेख मागील अहवालांत होताच. त्यांची प्रकृति पुन्हा कामावर येण्याइतपत न सुधारल्यामुळे त्यांच्या सेवेची मुदत भरण्यापूर्वीच त्यांना गेल्या जूनपासून नोकरीच्या प्रमाणांत पेन्शन देण्यांत येऊन सेवानिवृत्त होण्याची परवानगी देण्यांत आली. अशा रीतीने त्यांच्या सेवेला संस्थेला मुकावें लागलें ही खेदाची गोष्ट होय. सातारा कन्याशाळेच्या स्थापनेच्या व जोपासनेच्या बाबतींत अत्यंत अल्प वेतनावर त्यांनी परिश्रमपूर्वक केलेली सेवा संस्था विसरणें शक्य नाही. भारतवर्षीय महिलाविद्यापीठाच्या पुणें येथील महिला पाठशालेच्या मुख्याध्यापिका म्हणूनही त्यांनी चांगलें काम केलें. तेथून राजिनामा दिल्यानंतर गतवर्षी पुण्यांतील एम. ए. च्या विद्यार्थ्यांकरिता त्यांनी व्याख्यानें दिलीं. त्यांची प्रकृति चांगली सुधारून त्यांना दीर्घायुष्य लाभो व त्यांच्या हातून अशा प्रकारच्या इतर क्षेत्रांतही भरीव कामगिरी होवो अशी संस्थेची इच्छा आहे.

अध्यापिकाशाळेचा रजतोत्सव पार पडल्यानंतर १ जुलैपासून प्रि. ना. म. पटवर्धन सेवानिवृत्त झाले. त्यांनाही प्रकृतीच्या अस्वास्थ्यामुळे नाइलाजाने वीस वर्षांची मुदत भरतांच सेवानिवृत्त व्हावें लागलें, ही संस्थेच्या दृष्टीने दुर्दैवाची गोष्ट होय. संस्थेला येऊन मिळतांना त्यांनी केलेल्या आर्थिक स्वार्थत्यागाचें व संस्थेंत आल्यानंतर अनेक जबाबदारीचीं कामें पार पाडून संस्थेच्या प्रगतीसाठी त्यांनी केलेल्या अमोलिक मदतीचें या प्रसंगीं कृतज्ञतापूर्वक

स्मरण होणें साहजिक आहे. त्यांचा गोड स्वभाव, सर्वसंग्राहक वृत्ति, विद्वत्ता, अध्यापनकौशल्य, ध्येयनिष्ठा व सात्विकता या गुणांचा संस्थेला भरपूर फायदा झाला असून त्यांनी संस्थेला, विशेषत: अध्यापिकाशाळेला, ऋणी करून ठेविलें आहे. ते आता बडोद्यास जाऊन राहिले असून तेथे कांही लेखन व थोडेसें शैक्षणिक कार्य करीत आहेत. सेवानिवृत्तीनंतरही त्यांचे हातून अशीच उपयुक्त कामगिरी व्हावी व त्यांना आरोग्य व दीर्घायुष्य लाभावें अशी उत्कट इच्छा आहे.

प्रो. रा. ह. केळकर हेही लांब मुदतीच्या रजेवर असल्याचें मागील अहवालांत नमूद केलें होतें. संस्थेच्या २० वर्षांच्या सेवेची त्यांची मुदत पूर्वीच भरलेली होती व हिंगणें येथे काम करण्यास येणें त्यांना अडचणीचें होतें. दरम्यान पुण्यांत एक महत्त्वाची कामगिरी त्यांना मिळाली, त्यामुळे त्यांनी सेवानिवृत्त होण्याची इच्छा व्यक्त केली व संस्थेने ती मान्य केली. महिलापाठशाळेंत इतिहास, राज्यव्यवस्था व समाजशास्त्र या विषयांचे प्राध्यापक म्हणूनच त्यांनी प्रथमपासून अखेरपर्यंत काम केलें असलें तरी मधून मधून कांही दिवस महिलाश्रम हायस्कूलच्या व पुण्यांतील नाथीबाई कन्याशाळेच्या मुख्याध्यापकाचें, आणि इतरही कामें त्यांनी चांगल्या प्रकारें केलीं. आता ते राष्ट्रीय युद्ध आघाडीच्या जिल्हा शाखेचे चिटणीस या नात्यानें उपयुक्त कामगिरी करीत आहेत. त्यांना भरपूर आयुरारोग्य मिळून त्यांच्या पुढील कार्यांत यश मिळावें अशीच संस्थेची इच्छा असणार.

अहवालाच्या सालीं श्री. वारूबाई शेवडे यांनी प्रकृति बरी नसल्याने एक वर्षाची रजा घेतली त्यामुळे रा. श्री. शं. पतके यांची जून १९४२ पासून महिलाश्रम हायस्कूलचे मुख्याध्यापक म्हणून नेमणूक करण्यांत आली. तसेंच श्री. शारदाबाई साठये यांची अध्यापिकाशाळेच्या मुख्याध्यापिका व वसतिगृहांच्या प्रमुख म्हणून योजना झाली आहे. आता हिंगणें येथे चार व बाहेर सहा असे एकंदर दहा आजन्मसेवक असून संस्थेच्या सध्याच्या कार्यक्षेत्राच्या मानाने त्यांची संख्या पुरेशी आहे, असें म्हणतां येईल. आणखी कांही आजन्मसेवक सेवानिवृत्त झाल्यास मात्र पुढील दोन तीन वर्षांत कांही नवीन आजन्मसेवक घ्यावे लागण्याचा संभव आहे.

भाऊबीज

अहवालाचे सालीं भाऊबीज निधीचें कार्य अपेक्षेबाहेर यशस्वी होऊन एकंदर रक्कम रु. ४०३१ पर्यंत गेली. गेल्या आठ नऊ वर्षांत इतकी रक्कम जमलेली नव्हती. युद्धजन्य अडचणी असतांनाही स्वयंसेवकांनी इतक्या नेटाने

कार्य केलें कीं, त्यांचें खरोखरच कौतुक करणें योग्य होईल. त्यांत सर्वांत जास्त रक्कम रु. २६४ जमविण्याचा मान श्री. शांताबाई परांजपे या माजी विद्यार्थिनीने मिळविला. परंतु त्या येऊं न शकल्या कारणाने, हिंगणें येथील विद्यार्थिनी श्री. मालतीबाई देव यांना, त्यांनी रु. २३२ मिळविल्यामुळे, टिळक कॉलेज ऑफ एज्युकेशनचे प्रि. म. शं. गोडबोले यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली, भाऊबीजेची थैली संस्थेच्या कार्याकरितां डॉ. कर्वे यांस अर्पण करण्याचा मान मिळाला. भाऊबीज निधि जमविण्याच्या कामीं नेहमीप्रमाणे कै. बापूसाहेब चिपळूणकर यांची कन्या सौ. सुमन लिमये, लाहोर, दिल्लीच्या सौ. सुमतीबाई पतके, पेणच्या सौ. हेमलता सोमण व कु. इंदू मनोहर आणि कराचीच्या श्री. कृष्णाबाई पाठक यांनी परिश्रमपूर्वक मदत केली. तशीच एक अगदी अनपेक्षित मदत म्हणजे बार्शीचे रा. दिनकरराव सुलाखे यांची. त्यांनी निव्वळ वर्तमानपत्रांतील विनंती वाचून स्वयंस्फूर्तीने स्वयंसेवक होण्याची इच्छा दर्शविली व रु. १२० मिळवून पाठविले. सौ. आनंदीबाई कर्वे यांनी सुरू केलेल्या गोपाळराव चिपळूणकर स्मारक निधीची रक्कम आता रु. २७०० वर गेली असून तिचें व्याज दरसाल भाऊबीज-निधीस मिळावयाचें आहे. वरील सर्व व्यक्तींची तसेंच इतरही ज्या कोणी निधीच्या कार्याला हस्तें परहस्तें मदत केली असेल त्या सर्वांची संस्था फार आभारी आहे.

१९४३ मध्ये भाऊबीज निधि मिळविण्याचें २५ वें वर्ष असल्याने विशेष खटपट करून निधीचा आतापर्यंतचा उच्चांक गाठावयाचा आहे. त्या कामीं सर्वांकडून सहकार्य मिळेल अशी अपेक्षा आहे.

देणगी

अहवालाच्या सालीं वर्गणीचें काम सतत करणारें असें कोणीच नव्हतें. तथापि श्री. पार्वतीबाई आठवले यांनी मुंबई, पुणें, खडकी, वगैरे ठिकाणीं हिंडून सुमारें रु. ३०० वर्गणी जमा केली. बाकी सर्व देणग्यांची रक्कम आपोआप जमलेली आहे. त्या दृष्टीने देणगीची रक्कम फारशी घटलेली नाही. उलट वार्षिक वर्गणींत तर थोडीशी वाढच झालेली आहे, ही समाधानाची गोष्ट होय.

अहवालाच्या सालीं महिलाश्रम हायस्कूलच्या इमारतीकरिता रु. ४५०० ची सरकारी ग्रांट मिळाली. मालवण तालुक्यांतील आंबेरी गांवचे रहिवासी श्री. रामकृष्ण दत्तात्रय कुलकर्णी यांनी मृत्युपत्राने ठेविलेली रु. २००० ची रक्कम त्यांचे विश्वस्त रा. आ. भा. पंडित, रा. मं. रा. सबनीस व रा. पां. रा. पई

यांचेकडून अहवालाच्या सालीं संस्थेला मिळाली. दुसरी मोठी देणगी नागपूरचे रावसाहेब गोविंद रामचंद्र पेंडसे व सौ. भागीरथीबाई पेंडसे यांचेकडून आली. त्यांनी १९४१ सालीं दिलेले रु. १०१ व अहवालाच्या सालीं दिलेले रु. १३९९ मिळून पंधराशे रुपये झाले असून त्यांच्या व्याजाचा उपयोग दरसाल अनाथ, गरीब, आणि होतकरू विद्यार्थिनींच्या अन्नखर्चाकडे करावयाचा आहे. तसेंच इचलकरंजीचे रावसाहेब ग. द. कुलकर्णी यांनी त्यांच्या वडील बंधूंच्या स्मरणार्थ एका अनाथ बालिकेस शालोपयोगी पुस्तकें व साधन सामुग्री खरेदी करण्याकरिता मदत देण्यासाठी 'हरीभाऊ खेबुडकर बक्षिस' दरसाल देण्यांत यावें म्हणून रु. १०० ची रक्कम संस्थेच्या हवाली केली आहे. दरसालप्रमाणे यवतमाळच्या देव इस्टेटीचे रु. ७०० आले. या खेरीज आलेल्या इतर ठळक रकमा खाली दिल्या आहेत.

रा. वा. ल. शेवडे, मुंबई (पत्नी सौ. गंगाबाई शेवडे यांचे नांवाने व कन्या कै. सौ. लक्ष्मीबाई मोरेश्वर जोशी यांच्या स्मरणार्थ) रु. २०२

श्री. लक्ष्मीबाई आठले, उरण इस्लामपूर (वडील कै. के. ग. देवस्थळी व मातोश्री कै. गंगूबाई देवस्थळी यांचे स्मरणार्थ) रु. २००

एन्. एम्. वाडिया चॅरिटीज (पोरक्या मुलांच्या वसतिगृहाकरिता) रु. २००

कै. रावबहादुर रावजी रामचंद्र काळे ट्रस्ट (सातारा शाखेकरिता) रु. २००

डॉ. सौ. इंदिराबाई नियोगी, नागपूर (स. धों. साने शिष्यवृत्तीचे) रु. १४४

डॉ. धोंडो केशव कर्वे (फलटण शिष्यवृत्ती करिता व देणगी) रु. ११०

सौ. शांताबाई वैद्य, वाई (कर्जफेड) रु. १०१

इंदूर दरबार, इंदूर रु. १००

जे. प्रागदत्त, शिकंदराबाद रु. १००

रा. मो. ग. पिंपुटकर, अहमदाबाद (बहिणीच्या कर्जफेडीकरिता) रु. १००

श्री. राधाबाई भिडे, पुणें रु. १००

रा. व्ही. आर. डोंगरे, मंगलगिरी रु. १००

प्रि. ज. र. घारपुरे, पुणें (चिपळूणकर स्मारक निधीकरिता) रु. १००

डॉ. सौ. नलिनी व डॉ. एस्. आर. दिवेकर, मुंबई रु. १००

श्री. र. वि. रायरीकर, ट्रस्टी, कै. श्री. वि. दाते इस्टेट, पुणें रु. १०१

डॉ. य. गो. आपटे, ग्वाल्हेर, (भाऊबीज) रु. १००

प्रो. ह. दा. वेलणकर, मुंबई रु. १००

याखेरीज श्री. भागीरथीबाई मराठे, पुणें यांजकडून पूर्वीच्याच अटींवर आणखी रु. ५०० कायम ठेवीची देणगी संस्थेस आलेली आहे. या सर्व दात्यांची संस्था अत्यंत ऋणी आहे.

सांपत्तिक स्थिति

आर्थिक दृष्टीने एकंदरींत हें वर्ष समाधानकारक गेलें असें म्हणण्यास हरकत नाही. उत्पन्नांत वाढ व खर्चांत काटकसर करून १९४२ च्या अंदाजपत्रकांत जी ५१४३ ची तूट दाखविली होती, ती बरीच कमी होऊन फक्त रु. ५७२ आली आहे. १९४३ च्या अंदाजपत्रकांतही म्हणण्यासारखी तूट दिसत नाही. परंतु जमेच्या सर्व रकमा चालू कठीण परिस्थितींत कशा जमतील ही विवंचना आहेच. गेलें वर्ष खरें अडचणींचें गेलें वसतिगृहाला. वर्षाच्या सुरुवातीपासूनच खाद्यपदार्थ मिळण्याची अडचण सुरू होऊन त्यांच्या किंमती वाढूं लागल्या होत्या. तथापि शक्य ती काटकसर करून होतां होईतों वसतिगृहाचे दर वाढवावयाचे नाहीत, असें धोरण ठेविलें होतें. परंतु वर्षअखेरीपर्यंत वसतिगृहाला मोठी तूट येऊन जवळजवळ तीन हजारांचें कर्ज झालें. त्यामुळे नाइलाजाने वसतिगृहाच्या दरांत बरीच वाढ करावी लागली आहे. तसेंच शाळेची फीही थोडी वाढविली आहे. सगळीकडेच वाढती महागाई असल्याने मुलींच्या संख्येवर या वाढीचा परिणाम होणार नाही व संस्थेच्या असंख्य हितचिंतकांच्या मदतीने ह्या काळांतही संस्था निभावून जाईल अशी आशा आहे. जागेच्या काटकसरीकरिता वसतिगृहाचा जमाखर्च व इतर कांही माहिती या अहवालांतून गाळावी लागत आहे.

अहवालाच्या सालीं फारच थोडी मंडळी संस्थेला भेट देऊं शकली. त्यांत नेक नामदार डॉ. व्ही. एस्. श्रीनिवास शास्त्री, नामदार ग. वा. मावळणकर व त्यांच्या पत्नी, या सन्माननीय व्यक्तींचा उल्लेख करणें जरूर आहे.

समारोप

रा. बा. सी. कामत यांनी ट्रस्टीच्या जागेचा दिलेला राजिनामा गेल्या एप्रिल-मध्ये स्वीकारण्यांत आला. त्यांनी २८ वर्षें हें काम संभाळून संस्थेला फार ऋणी करून ठेविलें आहे. त्यांच्या जागीं डॉ. वि. ल. साठे यांची नेमणूक झाली आहे. अहवालाच्या सालीं संस्थेचे सल्लागार इंजिनीअर रा. वि. ना. वर्तक यांच्या मृत्यूने संस्थेचें फार नुकसान झालें आहे. गेलीं १० वर्षें त्यांनी संस्थेच्या इमारतींचे नकाशे व अंदाज तपासून पाहून, त्याचप्रमाणे वेळोवेळीं चालू कामें पाहून व उपयुक्त सूचना देऊन संस्थेला फार मोठी मदत केली आहे, त्याबद्दल संस्था त्यांची कायमची ऋणी राहील.

सरतेशेवटीं संस्थेचे कायद्याचे सल्लागार रा. गो. चिं. भट व हिशोबतपासनीस रा. ग. म. ओक यांचे, व त्याचप्रमाणे ज्यांचें ज्यांचें संस्थेच्या कार्याला कोणत्याहि तऱ्हेने साहाय्य झालें आहे, त्या सर्वांचे आभार मानून हा अहवाल पुरा करतों.

हिंगणें बुद्रुक, पुणें ४,
६ फेब्रुवारी १९४३

भास्कर धोंडो कर्वे
चिटणीस

१९४२ सालचा हिशोब

जमा		खर्च	
२९७२२९-१२- ८	वर्षारंभींची शिल्लक	विमा-पेन्शन-निधि	३०२६- ३- ०
८३४९- ९- ९	विमा-पेन्शन-निधि	इमारत	३५१३- २- ०
१६३४- ४- ०	दाननिधि	अध्या. शाळा र. म. निधि	७१०-१२- ०
२०००- ०- ०	नित्यनिधि	कर्जाऊ ठेवी	१५७००- ०- ०
१५७- ८- ०	विशिष्ट निधि	किरकोळ ठेवी	२३६८-११- ६
११२३- ४- ३	राखीव निधि	विशिष्ट जमा	२०३- ०- ०
१०४०- ४- ०	चिपळूणकर निधि	अनामत	३५१४- ०- ०
६८०४- ०- ०	हिंगणें इमारत निधि	उसनवार	२५९१-१२- ०
१४७५- ०- ०	सातारा इमारतनिधि	व्याज (बक्षिसें धरून)	५९८८-१२-११
३६९८-१०- २	अध्या. शा. र. म. निधि	इन्कम टॅक्स	७- २- ०
५००- ०- ०	कायम ठेव	नादार मुली	
१८५७५- ४- ०	कर्जाऊ ठेवी	(तात्पु० शिष्यवृत्तीसह)	६८९१-११- ३
६०९७-११- ३	किरकोळ ठेवी	अध्यापिकाशाळा	१०७३२- ६- ९
९७- ०- ०	विशिष्ट जमा	महिलाश्रम	११९१७- ७- ३
१३४६-१०- ०	वर्तावळा खातें	प्राथमिक शाळा	४३९७- ८- ०
२१६- ०- ०	तात्पु० शिष्यवृत्ति	पगार	१४६६- ०- ३
२६३४- ८- ०	अनामत	आरोग्य व दुरुस्ती	३०३- ४- ६
७००- ०- ०	देव इस्टेट	पेन्शन	३९०- ०- ०
२८८०-१०- ०	पगार-भरणा	प्रवास	१७६-१२- ०
१०८९८- ५- ०	व्याज		
१९८८-१४-१०	देणगी	छापणावळ	५४७- ७- ०
१७२१- ०- ०	वार्षिक वर्गणी	टपाल	३५१- ०- ०
४०३०-१२- ६	भाऊबीज	स्टेशनरी	१२६- ०- ६
९३३०- ०- ०	ग्रांट	भाडें व कर	०-१३- ६
५२२- ०- ०	बॅकवर्ड क्लास ग्रांट	हिशोब तपासणी	६०- ०- ०
७५९७- ६- ६	फी	किरकोळ	२२४-१३- ६
३३६२-१३- ०	घरभाडें	सातारा कन्याशाळा	५९४३-१५-११
३८- ९- ०	इन्श्युअरन्स कमिशन	,, ,, इमारत	८२४१-१५- ०
९४-१३- ०	किरकोळ		
५०९०- ४- ६	सातारा कन्याशाळा	एकूण खर्च	८९३९४-१०-१०
५५०-११- ०	महिला सदन	पुढील शिल्लक	३१२३९०-१४- ७
४०१७८५- ९- ५	एकूण	एकूण	४०१७८५- ९- ५

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शिलकेचा तपशीलः—

सरकारी रोखे व शेअर्स	२९६४१०– ०– ०
इंपीरियल बँकेंत	५५५–११– ७
पोस्टल सेव्हिंग्ज बँकेंत	८१८६– १– ९
पुणें सेंट्रल को० बँकेंत	२३६६– ४– १
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शिल्लक	३१२३९०–१४– ७
उसनवार	२५९१–१२– ०
लोकांकडील ठेवी	४०००– ०– ०
सातारा इमारत कर्ज	१७३४८– ८– ३
हिंगणें इमारत कर्ज	९७५२– २– ४
"क" वसतिगृह इमारत कर्ज	३४७९– ९– ०
एकूण	३४९५६२–१४– २

निधि व देणें

विमा-पेन्शन-निधि	६३४५५– ३– ४
अक्षयनिधि	४०६४३–११– ८
दाननिधि	१२७२७५– ०– ६
नित्यनिधि	२०– ०– ०
विशिष्टनिधि	३४७४– १–१०
"क" वसतिगृह इमारत निधि	२२०१– ०– ०
गोपाळराव चिपळूणकर निधि	२७८१– ३– ०
झोपडीचा जीर्णोद्धार निधि	३३९८– २– २
कायम ठेवी	६७४५८– ७– ०
कर्जाऊ ठेवी	२३०००– ०– ०
किरकोळ ठेवी	१००५८–१३– २
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तात्पुरत्या शिष्यवृत्ति	७२– ०– ०
अनामत	२०६७– ८– ०
राखीवनिधि	

१९४१ अखेर शिल्लक		३०६१–१५– ३	
१९४२ ची जमा		११२३– ४– ३	
		४१८५– ३– ६	
वजा तूट			
सातारा कन्याशाळा	३०३– ०– ५		
इतर	२७०–१५– ७	५७४– ०– ०	
			३६११– ३– ६
			३४९५६२–१४– २

रोख्यांचा तपशील

	३½%	४%	५%	कॅशसर्टि०	शेअर्स	एकूण
वि. पे. फंड	६०९००					६०९००
अक्षयनिधि	३९६००				९२०	४०५२०
दाननिधि	११९९००	१३००	५४००		२५०	१२६८५०
नित्यनिधि					२०	२०
राखीवनिधि	९००				१२०	१०२०
विशिष्टनिधि	२४००					२४००
चिपळूणकर निधि	२६००					२६००
कायम ठेवी	५९९००				५००	६०४००
कर्जाऊ ठेवी				१२००		१२००
किरकोळ ठेवी	५००					५००
एकूण	२८६७००	१३००	५४००	१२००	१८१०	२९६४१०

आम्हीं वर दिलेला अनाथबालिकाश्रम मंडळीचा ३१ डिसेंबर १९४२ चा हिशोबाचा आढावा (यांत संस्थेच्या जमिनी, इमारती, वगैरे स्थावर मालमत्तेचा अंतर्भाव केलेला नाही) तपासला आहे; तो बरोबर आहे. त्या दिवशींच्या वर दाखविलेल्या इन्व्हेस्टमेंट्सही आम्हीं बरोबर तपासल्या आहेत.

(सही) जी. एम्. ओक ॲण्ड को.
रजिस्टर्ड अकौंटंट्स्, ऑनररी ऑडिटर्स

५–२–४३

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आश्रमाच्या जमाखर्चांत दाखल न झालेल्या स्थावर इस्टेटीची यादी

१. (अ) प. वा. रा. ब. गणेश गोविंद गोखले यांनी बक्षिस दिलेली हिंगणें गावांतील सर्व्हे नं. ६२ ची सुमारें ७ एकर जमीन मूळ किंमत सुमारें रु. ५५० (ब) विद्यालयाकरिता रु. २१०० देऊन खरेदी केलेली सर्व्हे नं. २२–अ ची सुमारें ६। एकर जमीन (क) कालव्याच्या पलीकडील सर्व्हे नं. ५५ ची रु. २५० देऊन खरेदी केलेली सुमारें २॥ एकर जमीन (ड) सर्व्हे नं. २२–ब ची रा. वि. मो. भट यांजकडून रु. १००० देऊन खरेदी घेतलेली २। एकर जमीन.

२. सदर जमिनींवरील सुमारें रु. २२८००० मूळ किंमतीच्या इमारती.

३. प. वा. रा. रा. सदाशिव मोरेश्वर देव, यवतमाळ, यांच्या ट्रस्टींच्या ताब्यांत असलेली इस्टेट. सदर इस्टेटीचें निव्वळ वार्षिक उत्पन्न आश्रमाला मिळत असतें.

४. कै. रा. ब. रावजी रामचंद्र काळे यांनी संस्थेस बक्षिस दिलेली सातारा येथील भवानी पेठेंतील म्युनिसिपल घर नं. व सिटी सर्व्हे नं. १५४–१५५ ची १५२५ चौरस यार्डांची जमीन व वाडा किंमत सुमारें रु. ६०००. किंमत रु. १००० देऊन विकत घेतलेली शनवार पेठ घ. नं. ७१३ ‘अ’ ची जागा सुमारें २५४ चौ. यार्ड. या जागेंत बांधलेली शाळेची इमारत मूळ किंमत सुमारें रु. २३५००.

६. खाली दिलेले विमे:—

(अ) रु. ५००० चा एक विमा.
(आ) डॉ. सर र. पु. परांजपे यांचा रु. १००० चा विमा.
(इ) श्री. लक्ष्मीबाई भट यांचा रु. १००० चा विमा.
(ई) डॉ. ह. रा. दिवेकर यांचा रु. ३००० चा विमा.
(उ) रा. शं. ग. गाडगीळ यांचा रु. १००० चा विमा.

७. एक मोटार चार वर्षांपूर्वीची मूळ किंमत रु. ३०००.

अनाथबालिकाश्रमाचें १९४३ सालचें अंदाजपत्रक

जमा

खात्याचें नांव	१९४१ प्रत्यक्ष	१९४२ अंदाज	१९४२ प्रत्यक्ष	१९४३ अंदाज
देणगी	२३३०	२०००	१९८९	२०००
वार्षिक वर्गणी	१५२६	१५००	१७२१	१७००
देव इस्टेट	३००	५००	७००	५००
व्याज	१०७१६	१०४५०	१०८९८	११०४५
भाऊबीज	३६६०	३५००	४०३१	४०००
पगारभरणा	३२६४	२०४०	२८८१	२७३६
ग्रांट	८९१७	८९००	९८५२	९८००
फी	७३५४	७४५०	७५९७	७६००
घरभाडें	३३५६	३३००	३३६३	३३००
तात्पु० शिष्यवृत्ति	७२	१४४	१४४	१४४
इन्शु० कमिशन	१२	५०	३९	४०
किरकोळ	३०६	५०	९५	५०
सातारा कन्याशाळा	१२८७८	१३०५५	१२३३३	१४४४५
महिला सदन			३२२	३००
एकूण	५४६९१	५२९३९	५५९६५	५७६६०

खर्च

खात्याचें नांव	१९४१ प्रत्यक्ष	१९४२ अंदाज	१९४२ प्रत्यक्ष	१९४३ अंदाज
सातारा कन्याशाळा	१४४३७	१३५३५	१२७४३	१४२७०
,, महिलासदन			२४५	२६०
महिलाश्रम हायस्कूल	१२५८२	११८७०	११९१७	१२१६८
अध्यापिकाशाळा	१०८०४	१०८००	१०७३२	१०००४
प्राथमिक शाळा	४६७०	४७८०	४३९८	४७१९
– दान-निधींतून	३११४	३१६०	३१३१	३१९९
– तात्पु० शिष्य०	७२	१४४	१४४	१४४
– बक्षिसें	६१०	७८१	७९६	७९६
– चालू फंडांतुन	३३१६	३५४०	३६१७	३५५०
व्याज	३१८४	५०६६	५१९३	५६०३
पगार	१४८२	१६००	१४६६	५६४
स्टेशनरी	१५९	१५०	१२६	१५०
फर्निचर	...	५०	...	५०
आरोग्य व दुरुस्ती	३६३	६००	३०३	६००
छापणावळ	५४७	५००	५४७	५५०
टपाल	३७६	४००	३५१	४००
भाडें व कर	२६	२६	१	१
पेन्शन	६६७	४९०	३९०	३९०
हिशोब-तपासणी	५०	६०	६०	६०
इन्कम टॅक्स	२८	३०	७	१०
प्रवास	३१५	३००	१७७	१५०
किरकोळ	२८०	२००	२२५	२००
एकूण	५७०८२	५८०८२	५६५६९	५७८३८
तूट	२३९१	५१४३	६०४	१७८

कायम ठेवीच्या देणग्या

पुष्कळ मंडळींना स्वतःला किंवा आपल्या आप्तांकरिता कांही तरी ठराविक वार्षिक उत्पन्न करून ठेवण्याची इच्छा असते. अशा तऱ्हेची व्यवस्था आश्रमाला कायम ठेवीच्या रूपाने देणगी दिल्याने सहज होऊं शकते. आपल्या किंवा आपल्या आप्तांच्या हयातींत या देणगीचें व्याज मिळत राहून पश्चात् सदर रक्कम संस्थेच्या अक्षयनिधींत किंवा दाननिधींत जमा झाल्यास आपल्या आप्तांचें अगर स्वतःचें चांगलें स्मारक होऊन आश्रमाला मदत केल्याचें श्रेय मिळतें. देणगीच्या अटी-प्रमाणे व्याज स्वतःला किंवा आप्ताला नियमित मिळत असतें व त्यांत कायदेशीर भानगडी उपस्थित होण्याचा संभव नसल्याने लिहितां वाचतां येत नसणाऱ्या निराधार स्त्रियांना देखील आपला पैसा संस्थेच्या हवालीं करणें सोयीचें असतें. तरी अशा प्रकारच्या ठेवीच्या देणग्या संस्थेस देऊन मदत करावी, अशी विनंति आहे. सध्या आश्रमाजवळ खाली दिल्याप्रमाणे रु. ६५९०० अशा कायम ठेवींच्या देणग्यांच्या स्वरूपांत आहेत.

सौ. आनंदीबाई कर्वे, पुणें,	रोख	रु.	६०००
	३॥ टक्क्यांचे रोखे दर्शनी किंमत	रु.	८६००
रा. रामचंद्र काशिनाथ भिडे, पुणें,	”	रु.	१००००
अनामिक	”	रु.	७२००
नामदार जस्टिस महादेव विष्णु भिडे, पतियाळा	”	रु.	७०००
कै. रा. शिवराम वासुदेव काळे, पुणें,	”	रु.	७०००
सौ. सत्यभामाबाई दाबके, पुणें,	”	रु.	४३००
कै. रा. श्रीनिवास बळवंत चांदवडकर, कल्याण,	”	रु.	४१००
रा. घनश्याम बाळकृष्ण चिपळूणकर, पुणें,	रोख	रु.	३०००
श्री. शांताबाई गोखले, नागपूर,	३॥ टक्क्यांचे रोखे दर्शनी किं.	रु.	२१००
रा. माधव बाळकृष्ण व्यवहारे, भंडारा,	”	रु.	२०००
श्री. भागीरथीबाई मराठे, पुणें,	रोखे	रु.	२०००
सौ. सरस्वतीबाई मारुळकर, कऱ्हाड,	३॥ टक्क्यांचे रोखे	रु.	१५००
श्री. दुर्गाबाई किर्लोस्कर, सोलापूर,	शेअर व ठेव मिळून	रु.	११००

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वर्गवारीः—

(अ) महिलाश्रम हायस्कूलः—प्रवेश वर्ग—१२, उपप्रवेश-१६, ९ वी-१८, ८ वी-८, ७ वी-२२, ६ वी-२०, ५ वी-१३.
(कुमारिका १०१, सुवासिनी ४, विधवा ४) एकूण १०९.

(आ) अध्यापिका शाळाः—वर्ष २ रें-२६, पुरोगामी (सीनिअर) वर्ष १ लें-४१, अनुगामी (जूनिअर) वर्ष १ लें-२३
(कुमारिका ३८, सुवासिनी २१, विधवा ३१) एकूण ९०.

(इ) प्राथमिक शाळाः—७ वी-१८, ६ वी-११, ५ वी-१०, ४ थी-३०, ३ री-१७, २ री-१८, १ ली-२२, बालवर्ग- १२.
(कुमारिका ६१, सुवासिनी १७, विधवा २०, मुलगे ४०) एकूण १३८

(ई) प्राथमिक शाळा (कोथरूड):—४ थी-१३, ३ री-१७, २ री-९, १ ली-८, बालवर्ग-३७.
(कुमारिका ३१, मुलगे ५३) एकूण ८४.

हिंगणें येथील विद्यार्थिनींची स्थलवारी (जिल्ह्यांप्रमाणे):—

पुणें ९२, मुंबई ५१, रत्नागिरी ३०, सातारा २४, दक्षिण संस्थानें २३, खानदेश १५, कारवार १३, सोलापूर १०, नगर १०, नाशिक ८, ठाणें ८, मध्य हिंदुस्थान ७, कोल्हापूर ७, कुलाबा ७, कर्नाटक ७, गोवा ५, मध्यप्रांत ५, सिंध ५, गुजराथ ३, कर्नाटक २, संयुक्तप्रांत २, बेळगांव २, मद्रास २, इराण १, एकूण ३३७.

हिंगणें येथील विद्यार्थिनींच्या पालकांचे धंदेः—

सरकारी नोकर ९९, खाजगी नोकर ९४, व्यापारी ४५, शेतकरी ३५, घरकाम १६, पेन्शनर १५, वकील ९, विद्यार्थी ९, संस्थानी नोकर ६, कारखानदार ५, डॉक्टर ३, इनामदार १ एकूण ३३७.

हिंगणें येथील विद्यार्थिनींची वयवारीः—

	५ ते १०	१० ते १५	१५ च्या पुढे
कुमारिका	२२	८१	९७
सुवासिनी	—	१	४१
विधवा	—	—	५५
लहान मुलगे	२८	१२	—
	५०	९४	१९३ एकूण ३३७.

दार नादारः—वसतिगृहांतील संख्या ३०८

'अ' –१००, 'ब' –१५३, 'क' –५५ (मुली ३५ व मुलगे २०)

दार २१६ (कुमारिका १४९, विधवा २३, सुवासिनी १८, मुलगे २६)

नादार ७१ (कुमारिका २८, विधवा ३०, सुवासिनी १३)

अर्धनादार २१ (कुमारिका १२, विधवा ४, सुवासिनी ५)

परीक्षांचे निकालः—	बसल्या	पास झाल्या
वर्ष २ रें	२२	२२
वर्ष पुरोगामी (सीनिअर) १ लें	३७	३१
प्रवेश परीक्षा	११	१०
प्रायमरी स्कूल लीव्हिंग परीक्षा	२१	९
चित्रकला प्रथम परीक्षा	२०	१२
चित्रकला मध्यम परीक्षा	७	४
महाराष्ट्र साहित्य परिषद् प्राज्ञ परीक्षा	२	२

सातारा कन्याशाळा

वर्गवारी–१ ली–५७, २ री–४९, ३ री–३९, म. शा. पा. वर्ग–३२, ४ थी–५०, ५ वी–२८, ६ वी–२६, ७ वी–२१. एकूण ३०२

वयवारी	१० ते १४ वर्षे	१४ वर्षांच्या पुढे
कुमारिका	११६	१८३
सुवासिनी	०	२
विधवा	०	१
	११६	१८६ एकूण ३०२

परीक्षांचे निकालः—	बसल्या	पास झाल्या
मुंबई विद्यापीठ मॅट्रिक्युलेशन	६	४
ठाकरसी विद्यापीठ प्रवेशपरीक्षा	१६	१३
सरकारी म. शा. पा. वर्ग	२८	२२
चित्रकला प्रथम परीक्षा	२०	११
चित्रकला मध्यम परीक्षा	२	२

शिष्यवृत्ति व बक्षिसें
(१९४२-४३ सालाकरिता)
नादार विद्यार्थिनी

अ. क्र.	शिष्यवृत्तीचें अगर बक्षिसाचें नांव	रक्कम	विद्यार्थिनीचें नांव	वर्ग
१	इचलकरंजी*	१८०	श्री. पार्वती कुलकर्णी	अनुगामी
२	फलटण शिष्यवृत्ति	१८०	श्री. सुशीला वैद्य	२ रें वर्ष
३	रा. रा. साने	१०८	कु. इंदू बापट	मॅट्रिक
४	भागीरथीबाई साने	१०३	श्री. इंदिरा महाजन	२ रें वर्ष
५	ल. कृ. सामंत	१०२	कु. अंबू गोखलें	प्रवेश
६	राधाबाई काणे	९०	श्री. शांता देशपांडे	२ रें वर्ष
७	वामनराव कोल्हटकर	९०	कु. मिरा महाजन	प्रवेश
८	कर्वे ज्युबिली	८४	कु. इंदू अभ्यंकर	प्रवेश
९	,,	८४	कु. वत्सला उकिडवे	१० वी
१०	,,	८४	कु. सिंधु पेंडसे	१० वी
११	,,	८४	कु. मोहिनी रेगे	१० वी
१२	,,	८४	कु. शरयू खळे	२ रें वर्ष
१३	,,	८४	श्री. तारा दशपुत्रे	२ रें वर्ष
१४	,,	८४	कु. चंपू अत्रे	२ रें वर्ष
१५	,,	८४	श्री. इंदिरा लगडकर	२ रें वर्ष
१६	,,	७८	सौ. गंगू कोकणे	२ रें वर्ष
१७	मिसेस निळकंठराव नातु	८३	सौ. इंदुमती परांजपे	२ रें वर्ष
१८	,,	८३	कु. अंबू गोडबोले	पुरोगामी
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२०	,,	७४	सौ. पुष्पा पारवे	२ रें वर्ष
२१	स. धों. साने	७२	श्री. नर्मदा अत्रे	पुरोगामी
२२	,,	७२	श्री. लक्ष्मी बापट	पुरोगामी
२३	भाऊसाहेब योगी	७२	श्री. शारदा चौथाई	अनुगामी
२४	,,	७२	श्री. तारा टेंबे	अनुगामी
२५	सावित्रीबाई टोळ	७२	कु. कमल आपटे	पुरोगामी
२६	पार्वतीबाई पटवर्धन	७०	श्री. सुधा गोगटे	पुरोगामी
२७	अमन्नीबाई मुदलियार	७०	कु. मनू गाडगीळ	अनुगामी
२८	केसरबाई	६०	सौ. अन्नपूर्णा मराठे	पुरोगामी
२९	सावित्रीबाई शिरगांवकर	६०	श्री. प्रमिला संत	पुरोगामी
३०	अन्नपूर्णाबाई केळकर	६०	सौ. मंदोदरी नेमाडे	पुरोगामी
३१	लक्ष्मीबाई भिडे	६०	कु. वत्सला साबळे	पुरोगामी
३२	रखमाबाई साठे	५८	कु. हिरा सुळे	पुरोगामी
३३	उमाबाई तेलंग	५०	कु. कमल पालकर	पुरोगामी
३४	लक्ष्मीबाई ढेकणे	४५	कु. वत्सला जोशी	८ वी

* ह्या शिष्यवृत्तीखेरीज इचलकरंजी संस्थानतर्फे कु. द्वारका चिटणीस (२ रें वर्ष), कु. कुमुद गोगटे (५ वी) व सौ. इंदिरा करंदीकर (अनुगामी वर्ष १ लें) या तीन नादार विद्यार्थिनी आहेत.

अ. क्र.	शिष्यवृत्तीचें अगर बक्षिसाचें नांव	रक्कम	विद्यार्थिनीचें नांव	वर्ग
३५	आर. बी. मेलग	४२	श्री. सावित्री कुलकर्णी	पुरोगामी
३६	अन्नपूर्णाबाई भडभडे	४२	श्री. पार्वती तेरदेसाई	पुरोगामी
३७	सुमतीबाई	४०	श्री. सीता वर्तक	अनुगामी
३८	म. वि. टिळक	४०	सौ. सुमति साठे	अनुगामी
३९	आक्काबाई नाडकर्णी	३६	श्री. इंदू केणी	२ रें वर्ष
४०	मिसेस नायडू	३५	कु. उमा बाणावली	पुरोगामी
४१	जानकीबाई पटवर्धन	३५	सौ. आनंदी सांगले	पुरोगामी
४२	यमुनाबाई व सीताबाई खरे	३५	सौ. पुष्पावती दामले	पुरोगामी
४३	सीताबाई सबनीस	३५	श्री. सुंदरा देसाई	७ वी
४४	सरस्वतीबाई पराडकर	३३	कु. मंजुळा महाले	पुरोगामी
४५	रा. गो. कानडे	३०	श्री. बनू वेदपाठक	अनुगामी
४६	कॅप्टन मॉरिस स्टील	३०	कु. संजीवी बाणावली	९ वी
४७	मेहेरबाई पे. खंडाळेवाला	३०	कु. इंदू नाडकर्णी	पुरोगामी
४८	यमुनाबाई अभ्यंकर	३०	श्री. प्रमिला दशपुत्रे	पुरोगामी
४९	कांतीलाल खांडवाला	३०	कु. सुमति अमृते	१० वी
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५१	पार्वतीबाई भाटे	३०	कु. मनू गाडगीळ	अनुगामी
५२	वाळुबाई भातखंडे	२८	कु. लीला देशपांडे	९ वी
५३	सरस्वतीबाई ठाकूर	२४	कु. दुर्गा ब्रह्मे	२ रें वर्ष
५४	बयाबाई बर्वे	२४	कु. मथुरा जतकर	पुरोगामी
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६४	गं. रा. सबनीस	१६	कु. वत्सला जोशी	८ वी
६५	लक्ष्मीबाई करमरकर	१५	कु. हिरा सुळे	पुरोगामी
६६	द्वारकाबाई बापट	१५	श्री. लीला कुळकर्णी	५ वी
६७	शि. सु. पाटकर	१५	कु. इंदू नाडकर्णी	पुरोगामी
६८	रुक्मिणीबाई पप्पू	१४	कु. कमल नाईक	७ वी
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७२	ललिताबाई नायंपल्ली	१२	श्री. उमा निलकुंद	पुरोगामी

अ. क्र.	शिष्यवृत्तीचें अगर बक्षिसाचें नांव	रक्कम	विद्यार्थिनीचें नांव	वर्ग
७३	गोकुलबाई धुमे	१०॥	श्री. सुशीला आठवले	६ वी
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८६	हेमकुंवरबाई कोठारी	५	सौ. सुशीला लोवलेकर	४ थी
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९१	प. म. गोवित्रीकर	५	सौ. सुमति साठे	अनुगामी
९२	प्रि. आर. एस्. जोशी	५	सौ. सुमति साठे	अनुगामी
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			सौ. सुमती साठये	अनुगामी

अ. क्रं.	शिष्यवृत्तीचें अगर बक्षिसाचें नांव	रक्कम	विद्यार्थिनीचें नांव	वर्ग
१०६	इंदिराबाई सरदेसाई (प्रवेश परीक्षा)	१५	कु. मालती डोंगरे	प्रवेश
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प्रभाकर कंदील

व

एनॅमल्ड इलेक्ट्रिक शेडस्

दरदाम व इतर माहितीकरितां लिहा :—

ओगले ग्लास वर्क्स, लि.

ओगलेवाडी (सं. औंध)

जिल्हा :—सातारा

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कोणत्याही निधीस रु. ५ च्या वर मदत देणारांचीं नांवें पुढील यादींत दिलीं आहेत. स्थलसंकोचास्तव 'राजश्री', 'श्रीमती', 'सौभाग्यवती', वगैरे शिष्टाचारार्थ घालण्यांत येणारीं विशेषणें यादींतून गाळलीं आहेत, याबद्दल क्षमा असावी.

सूचना:-कृपा करून आपल्या वर्गणीची नोंद बरोबर झाली आहे की नाही तें पहावें व कांही चूक आढळल्यास कळवावें. तसेंच पत्ता बदलल्यासही कळवावें. ज्यांच्या नांवापाठीमागे फुली (*) असेल त्यांचे पत्ते कोणीं आम्हांस कळविल्यास फार आभारी होऊं.

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विनंती

पूर्वी नियमितपणें कांहीतरी वार्षिक मदत पाठविणारे बरेच वर्गणीदार हल्ली गळून गेले आहेत. आश्रमाच्या सध्याच्या सांपत्तिक स्थितीकडे लक्ष देऊन कांही ना कांही तरी मदत पाठवून आपली वर्गणी पुन्हा सुरू करावी, त्याचप्रमाणे इतरांनीही वार्षिक वर्गणीदार व्हावें अशी विनंती आहे. कितीही थोडी वर्गणी दिली तरी वार्षिक वर्गणीने संस्थेला ठराविक उत्पन्न होऊन त्यावर अवलंबून राहतां येतें. तरी धनिकांनी उदारपणाने संस्थेला मदत करावी अशी विनंती आहे.

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स्वतःच्या कुटुंबाची तरतूद करून
अनाथबालिकाश्रमाचा फायदा करून द्या.

तरुणांना विनंती

तरुणपणामध्ये अंगांत असणाऱ्या ताकतीवर उद्योगधंद्यांत वाटेल तशी संपत्ति मिळत असतांना अंगीं बेछूटपणा असणें स्वाभाविक आहे, परंतु त्याचवेळीं दूरदृष्टि ठेवून भावी काळाकरिता तरतूद करून ठेवणें जरूर असतें.

नाहीतर

बैल गेला आणि झोपा केला अशा तऱ्हेची पश्चात्तापाची
पाळी उतारवयांत यावयाची.—तेव्हा

वेळ गेली नाहीं तोंच

आपण आपला विमा 'कॉमनवेल्थ' मध्ये उतरावा.

दि कॉमनवेल्थ अॅशुअरन्स कंपनी लि., पुणें

सर्व ठिकाणीं सढळ अटींवर एजंट नेमणें आहेत.

भेटा अगर लिहा.

दे. भ. ल. ब. भोपटकर, एम्. ए., एल्एल्. बी.,
चेअरमन व मॅनेजिंग डायरेक्टर

अनाथबालिकाश्रम संस्थेमार्फत आपला विमा उतरून एजन्सी कमिशनचा फायदा संस्थेला करून द्या. एजन्टः—भा. धों. कर्वे,
चिटणीस, अनाथबालिकाश्रम मंडळी, हिंगणें बुद्रुक, पुणें ४.

आ. भू. मुद्रणालय, पुणें.]

अनाथबालिकाश्रम,
हिंगणें बुद्रुक, पुणें नं. ४.

हा अहवाल वाचणाऱ्यांचे ध्यानांत तेव्हांच येईल की आश्रमावर ६० विद्यार्थिनी अवलंबून आहेत त्यांस व इतर १६० विद्यार्थिनीस कार्यक्षम करण्यासाठी संस्था योग्य शिक्षण देत आहे. असली सोय करणें अवश्यक आहे हें कोणीही समंजस मनुष्य कबूल करील. एवढी सोय करण्यास काय खर्च येत असेल व किती परिश्रम पडत असतील हें कल्पनेने ओळखतां येईल. तरी हा अहवाल वाचणाऱ्यांनी आश्रमाकडे शिक्षणासाठी अनाथ मुलींच्या पालकांस वळवून, व त्यांच्याबद्दल सहानुभूति बाळगून आश्रमास हस्तें परहस्तें जरूर मदत करावयास नको काय ? सूज्ञ वाचक आपलें कर्तव्य जरूर करतील अशी आशा आहे.

आ. म. प्रेस, पुणें.]

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Hindu Widows' Home Association

HINGNE BUDRUK, POONA 4

2nd April 1943

CIRCULAR

The Triennial Election of the Members of the Managing Committee is to be held this year and the Electoral Roll is being sent herewith to all Patrons and Sympathisers of the Association. According to rules, Patrons have to elect five and Sympathisers have to elect five members from both Patrons and Sympathisers.

Names of the retiring members, who are eligible for re-election, are given overleaf. You are requested to fill the voting paper attached herewith at the back and to send it so as to reach the undersigned on or before the *23rd of April 1943*. Votes received after that date will be considered invalid.

The results of the election will be declared and the new Managing Committee will be appointed in the next meeting of the Association to be held on Sunday, 25th April 1943, in the S. N. D. T. Kanyashala, Shanwar Peth, Poona City.

BHASKAR DHONDO KARVE

Secretary

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Names of the retiring members of the Managing Committee

No.	Electoral Roll No.	Name	Meetings attended out of 22
1	557	Mr. B. S. Kamat, B. A.	3
2	89	R. B. Dr. D.L. Sahasrabuddhe, D.Sc., M.Ag.	18
3	541	Mr. R. J. Gokhale, B. A.	20
4	518	Mr. R. K. Bhide, B. A.	20
5	526	Mr. R. S. Dikshit, B. A.	18
6	569	R. B. Dr. N. H. Kulkarni, M.C.P.S., D.M.R.E.	14
7	571	Mrs. Yesubai Kulkarni, B. A.	6
8	573	Prof. R. K. Lagu, M. A.	15
9	81	Sardar G. K. Kale, B. A., LL. B.	11
10	613	Dr. V. L. Sathe, F. R. C. S.	13
11	603	Dr. N. L. Ranade, B. A., M. B. B. S.	9
12	529	Mr. G. K. Gadgil, B. A. Bar-at-Law	14
13	590	Sir Dr. Raghunath P. Paranjpye M. A., D. Sc.	9
14	614	D. B. V. G. Shete, L. C. E., M. I. E.	0
15	553	Mr. M. R. Joshi, B. A.	9

N. B.—As the number of Life-workers is now reduced to ten, only ten members are to be elected.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Hindu Widows' Home Association

Note :—Members are requested to intimate errors and omissions which may be discovered in this Electoral Roll, to the Secretary. They are also requested to see if there are any mistakes, in their titles, degrees or addresses written on the covering envelope, and to intimate them to the Secretary. Incorrect names should also be pointed out. Addresses of persons whose names are marked with an asterisk * should be kindly communicated to the Secretary. Names of persons whose address is not known for a period of more than six years will be removed from the Electoral Roll.

PATRONS

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1 Dr. T. C. Khandwala, L.M.& S.

Amalner

2 Seth Motilal Maneckchand alias Pratapshet

Amraoti

3 Sir Moropant Joshi, K. C. I. E.
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Aravali

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Bangalore

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11 Mr. G. A. Lele
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13 The Bhavnagar Darbar

Bombay

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228 Dr. M. G. Kher
229 Seth Khimji Assur Virji
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235 *Bai Radhabai Tulsidas Kuvarji*
236 Shreeman Radhakrishnaji Lahoti
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261 *Mrs. Yamunabai Shrikrishna Paradkar*
*262 *Mrs. Parvatibai Paranjpye*
263 Dr. V. K. Parulekar
264 *Mrs. Sonubai Shridhar Patil*
265 *Mrs. Trivenibai Patil*
266 *Lady Shantabai Patkar*
267 Sir Sitaram S. Patkar
268 Mr. & Mrs. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit
269 Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanji
270 The Presidency Magistrate, 4th Court
271 The Presidency Magistrate, 5th Court
272 Seth Purushottamdas Karasandas Moolji
273 Dr. Purushottam Ramchandra Pulgaonkar
274 Seth Ramdas Khimji
275 R. B. D. D. Ranade
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277 Mr. Rajaram B. Raut
*278 Mr. Sakharam Daji Rege
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*305 Mr. Vithal S. Vyavaharkar
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309 Mr. Yashwant Babu Wete
*310 *Mrs. Lalitagauri Chandulal Yadnik*
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312 Raja Shrimant Sir Madhavrao Babasaheb Patwardhan Raja of Miraj Junior

Calcutta

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314 *Mrs. Sulochanabai Deo*
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323 Seth Harakchand Motichand

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328 Mr. B. R. Kagal

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330 Bhausaheb Kelkar Trust

Dhoraji

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*339 Seth Paramanand Ratanji
340 Seth Ratansi Jivandas

Godwal

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342 Dr. S. K. Jatar

Gwalior

343 Dr. Yeshwant Govind Apte
344 The Jayaji Rao Cotton Mills
345 *Miss Godubai Ketkar*
346 Anonymous
347 The Theosophical Lodge

Hatta

348 *Mrs. Jasodabai and Mrs. Bhagabai Zamindarni*

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350 Calendar House
351 *Mrs. Sitabai Chitnis*
352 *Mrs. Ramabai Joshi*
353 Mr. B. D. Karve
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394 *Shrimant Sow. Putala Raje Ranisaheb*

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398 Mr. Bhaskar Atmaram Parashare
399 Mr. V. L. Phadke

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403 Mr. Laxmidas Ishwardas
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420 *Mrs. Parvatibai Bhanage*

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422 R. S. V. G. Sovani

Ladghar

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Palanpur

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623 *Mrs. Annapurnabai Shitut*

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684 Mr. Pralhad Ramchandra Deshpande

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*685 *Shri Pramilaben Narabheram*
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Thana

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693 *Mrs. Janakibai Khatavkar*
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696 Seth Ratansi Premji
697 Mr. V. R. Saraf

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702 Darbar Shri Bawa Wala

Vileparle

703 Mr. C. B. Nanavati

Wadhona

704 Mr. T. N. Deshmukh

Wai

705 *Mrs. Godubai Gadnis*

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706 *Mrs. Ramabai Marathe*
707 *Mrs. Shantabai Vaidya*

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708 Mr. Vechalekar

Yeotmal

709 Cotton Buyers' Charitable Fund
710 *Shrimati Sitabai Landge*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

216
(223)

HINDU WIDOWS' HOME ASSOCIATION

Election of Members of the Managing Committee

VOTING PAPER FOR SYMPATHISERS' ELECTORATE

Preference No.	Electoral Roll No.	Name
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

Write any names from the accompanying list, showing the order of preference. Sympathisers have to elect *five* members. Five votes in order of preference will be counted, excluding the names of members already elected by the Patrons' Electorate. This voting paper must reach the office *before 23rd April 1943.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

श्री. (224)

अनाथबालिकाश्रम-मंडळी

व्यवस्थापक मंडळाच्या सभासदांची निवडणूक (साहाय्यकारींकडून)

मतपत्रिका

निवडीचा अनुक्रम	मतदारांच्या यादींतील नंबर	नांव
१		
२		
३		
४		
५		
६		
७		
८		
९		
१०		

सोबत दिलेल्या यादींतील कोणतींही नांवें आपल्या पसंतीच्या अनुक्रमाने वर लिहावीं. साहाय्यकारींनी फक्त **पांच** सभासद निवडावयाचे आहेत; परंतु आश्रयदात्यांकडून अगोदरच निवडून आलेल्या सभासदांचीं जितकीं नांवें पहिल्या पांच नांवांमध्ये आढळतील तितकीं पुढील नांवें मताकरिता घेतलीं जातील.

मतपत्रिका **२३ एप्रिल १९४१ च्या आंत पोचेल** अशा बेताने पाठवावी.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

VOTING PAPER

Signature सही ____________________

Full Address पूर्ण पत्ता ____________________

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No. 213 Sympathisers' Electorate.

मतपत्रिका या पाकिटांत बंद् करून वर सही करावी आणि हें पाकीट मोठ्या पाकिटांत बंद् करून पाठवावें.

Seal this envelope after enclosing the voting paper and sign above. This envelope should be sent in the other envelope.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Secretary,

Hindu Widows' Home Association,

Hingne Budruk,

POONA 4.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

BILL TO AMEND HINDU LAW

Times of India 20.4.43

Women's Day

Bombay Women's Plea

The necessity for carrying on vigorous propaganda in every ward of Bombay City and the suburbs in support of the Bill to amend and codify the Hindu Law of Intestate Succession, as recommended by the Rau Committee, was stressed by Lady Rama Rau, acting Chairman of the All-India Women's Conference, presiding over a public meeting of women in the Sunderbai Hall on Monday evening. The President forcefully put in a plea that in view of the criticism voiced by two women at the meeting that a large number of women being still unaware of the various provisions of the Bill, steps should be taken to ascertain their views on it and that no resolution should be passed till then.

The President replied that the Bill had been before them for nearly six months and that it was up to all of them to educate public opinion on that important piece of legislation.

The meeting, which was convened under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, the Bombay Women's Association and 17 other women's organisations, adopted resolutions supporting the principles of the Bill and suggesting that for securing uniformity of legislation the position of women in the so-called backward Provinces should be raised to that of Bombay and that under no circumstances should the status of women in Bombay be lowered. The Select Committee was also requested to invite representatives of women's organisations to give evidence before it. The meeting further authorised the President to forward copies of the resolutions to the Law Member of the Government of India and the select committee.

IMPLICATIONS OF BILL

The Right Hon. M. R. Jayakar and the Hon. Mr. Govindlal Shivlal explained the implications of the Bill. Mr. Jayakar said that the Rau Committee which was primarily intended to codify the whole of the Hindu Law relating to succession, marriage, divorce, etc., had unfortunately been disbanded, for reasons known to the Government of India, and the distinguished chairman of the Committee had now resumed charge of his office as Judge of the Calcutta High Court. Mr. Jayakar hoped the women of Bombay would condemn that action of the Government of India and ask them to go on with that Committee, so that the other parts of the Hindu Law might be reviewed by it. The excellence of the Bill was that it introduced many important changes by its definitions of the terms occurring in that legislation. These definitions sought to revolutionise the various provisions of the Hindu Law. By one stroke of the pen the Rau Committee had reduced six or seven schools of Hindu law in the country to a common level. He then explained the provisions of the Bill.

Earlier, Lady Rama Rau said that the economic independence of women was the stepping stone to acquiring full citizenship. The Bill was, therefore, of vital importance to Hindu women primarily and to women generally.

Among the other speakers were Mrs. Sulochna Modi, Mrs. Mitha Lam, Dr. (Mrs.) Gilder, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Dr. (Mrs.) Malinibai Sukhtankar, Mrs. Kamala Dongerkery and Mrs. Sarojini Mehta.

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National Council of Women in India.

Owen Dunn Road,
Gamdevi,
Bombay.
6-7-43.

To:
Dr.M.R.Jaykar:
Bombay:

64

Dear sir:

The National Council of Women in India is holding a conference to discuss the legal status of Indian women. The conference will be held in the first week of August(from the 5th to the 8th).The main idea is to make a comparitive study of the legal and economic positions of Indian women of different faiths.

My committee has asked me to request you to address the conference during one of these days.

If you will kindly let me know the date and the time convinient to you we will personally explain to you the details.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

Malini B Sukthankar

Convener:Standing Sectional Committee ~~for~~ on Legislation(N.C.W.I.).

Mbs/Mrj.
6/7/43

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Women

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222

Guest House No. 4,
Srinagar (Kashmir).
14th July 1943.

65

Dear Malinibai,

Your letter of the 6th has reached me here. I regret that I shall not be in Bombay on the date mentioned in your letter and, therefore, I shall be unable to attend the Conference which you propose to hold in the first week of August. Please, therefore, convey to the members of your Committee my regret at being unable to accept their kind invitation.

Yours sincerely,

sd [signature]

Dr. Mrs. Malini B. Sukhtankar,
Shantaram House,
Walkeshwar Road,
Malabar Hill,
Bombay, 6.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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ASSOCIATION OF THE

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

President and Chairwoman (1944-1945) SHRIMATI KAMLADEVI

Vice Presidents :
LADY RAMA RAU
LADY PREMLILA THACKERSEY
Mrs. HANNAH SEN
Mrs. HANSA MEHTA
Mrs. S. C. MUKERJEE
Mrs. HOSAIN ALI KHAN

Hon. Treasurer :
Dr. Mrs. MALINIBAI SUKTHANKAR
Hon. Organising Secretary :
Shrimati MRIDULA SARABHAI
Hon. General Secretary :
Mrs. KULSUM SAYANI
TELEPHONE 44241
"RUPA VILLA,"
CUMBALLA ROAD, BOMBAY 26.

22nd May 1944.

The Right Hon'ble Dr. M.R.Jayakar,
"The Ashram", Winter Road,
Malabari Hill,
Bombay.

67

Dear Sir,

Your message for the success of the last Session of the All-India Women's Conference, held in Bombay, was read out and was much appreciated.

The Conference was a great success and I have much pleasure in enclosing the copies of important resolutions passed for your kind perusal.

We hope you will continue to take interest in our organisation as ever.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,
Kulsum Sayani
Hon. General Secretary.

Enclo : 1.

S/-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

(231) 224

66

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.
17th Session - Bombay.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

8. This Conference welcomes the Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education on Post-war Educational Development as an effort towards universal and compulsory education, and authorises the appointment of a Representative Committee to submit within a specified time, the considered views and recommendations for presentation before the next meeting of the Standing Committee.

9(a). This Conference recommends that the study of social sciences be introduced in all stages of Education, with particular emphasis on practical work.

(b). Bearing in mind the need for the spread of adult education and literacy and other social service activities this Conference calls upon the higher educational institutions to define a scheme, whereby it will be incumbent on students to serve a period in one of the recognised social activities before they are qualified to receive a certificate, Diploma or Degree.

12. Traffic in Women and Children. The grave economic distress in famine areas has raised a special problem with regard to traffic in women and children. Advantage is being taken of the helplessness of women destitutes, who are being enticed away for immoral purposes. This Conference emphatically condemns such exploitation and urges : (a) that exemplary punishment be meted out to the culprits by official authorities, and

(b) that recognised organisations take immediate steps for the protection and re-habilitation of such women, and Government by legislative and executive action safeguard their interests.

13. Baroda Marriage. This Conference strongly condemns the action of the Maharaja of Baroda in violating the law of monogamy in force in his State and considers his anti-social action tending to retard the social progress of Hindu Society.

15. Women in Labour Organisations. This meeting of the All-India Women's Conference is of opinion that all efforts should be made to co-operate with other organisations, including Trade Unions, to help women workers to obtain their maternity benefits without fear of dismissal.

It further resolves that the Indian Factories Act may be amended to include the following provisions :-

(a) Proper houses equipped with separate water taps and bathing taps and latrines for women.

(b) High stools in those departments of factories in which women are made to labour for long hours in a standing position.

16. Health Insurance. In view of the extremely inadequate provision which exists for medical aid in India, this Conference urges upon the Government to take effective steps that medical help is made available for every citizen of this country by a scheme of compulsory health insurance.

17. Women in Mines. The All-India Women's Conference condemns the action of the Government of India in withdrawing by a notification the prohibition of women to work underground in the coal mines in India, as a retrograde and reprehensible step, infringing a convention of the International Labour Organisation. No circumstances justify the employment of women underground, and hence the Conference urges upon the Government to restore the same immediately.

18. Hindu Law. (a) This Conference welcomes the reappointment of the Hindu Law Committee and hopes that, as soon as the entire Code has been completed, it will be enacted into law. The Conference, however, regrets the exclusion of Diwan Bahadur V.V.Joshi from the Committee, who is a well-known champion of women's rights.

(b) This Conference notes with satisfaction that the Marriage Bill was referred to a Joint Select Committee without a division. But it feels that there should be some provision for the dissolution of marriage under specific conditions. They, therefore, draw the attention of the Hindu Law Committee to the urgent need of incorporating such provision in the final draft of the Code as a whole.

(c)

(c). While re-affirming the claim for equal rights for both men and women, this Conference supports the Intestate Succession Bill as originally introduced into the legislature and deplores the changes suggested by the Select Committee in regard to the addition of simultaneous heirs, as this has resulted in the dilatory tactics of re-circulating the Bill.

19. Representative Government. This Conference, realising that the ~~ga~~ gravity of the present crisis in the country is the result largely of the political impasse, and the lack of public confidence in the present administration, is firmly of the opinion that the only effective solution to the problem is the formation of representative government responsible to the people.

20. Civil Liberties. This Conference reiterates the resolution on Civil Liberties passed at the 16th Session of the A.I.W.C. at Cocanada, and records its emphatic protest against the continued attempt to curtail the fundamental rights of the Indian people, in particular those of personal security and free speech. The Conference demands : (a) the immediate and unconditional release of all citizens who have been detained in jail without charge or trial, &
(b) the cancellation of the arbitrary and high-handed order on Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and others forbidding them to make any public speech or statement.

21. Franchise in Municipalities ~~of~~ in Punjab. This Conference reaffirms the principle of equality as between men and women in the right of exercising the vote and therefore, strongly condemns the action of the Punjab Government in depriving women of the franchise in the coming Municipal Corporation elections. It urges the immediate withdrawal of this retrogressive step.

22. Atrocities on Women. This Conference records its deep resentment at Government's attitude to the atrocities committed on women at Chimur, Midnapore and elsewhere, and, believing that such atrocities still occur in various parts of the country, hopes that information of specific cases will be supplied by public spirited citizens to the Conference authorities.

23. Resolution on Food. This Conference views with utmost alarm the food situation in Bengal, Orissa and elsewhere and emphatically condemns the wholly unsatisfactory handling of the situation by the authorities concerned. It firmly believes that continued lack of planning by the Central and Provincial Governments, their failure to prevent inflation and hoarding by large stockists, and to tap India's vast resources, and their inability to secure and distribute stocks are contributory factors.

Whilst affirming that the only adequate solution lies in the hands of a representative Government responsible to the people, it is of the opinion that the present distress can to some extent be mitigated in co-operation with popular committees by the following measures :-

(a) The stoppage of depletion of rural areas to feed cities.
(b) The feeding of cities directly by Government through imports and surpluses.
(c) Uniform policy of control and rationing of the necessities of life at prices commensurate with the economic conditions of the people.
(d) Drastic steps to stop the prevailing wide-spread corruption and unscrupulous handling whether by Government or officials, particularly in rural areas.
(e) A more developed and practical form of the "Grow More Food" campaign with subsidies to cultivators to grow more food grains in preference to more paying commercial products.
(f) Arrangements and priority for the supply of adequate milk for children and invalids.
(g) The prevention of export of food-grains in the period of the food-crisis.
(h) The discontinuation of the denial policy which is pravalent in Bihar and elsewhere.

24. Medical Relief. The All-India Women's Conference welcomes Dr. B.C.Roy's efforts to unite all Medical Relief work in Bengal under the banner of the Medical Relief Co-ordination Committee and extends its whole-hearted support to this patriotic endeavour.

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BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

President: MRS. S. R. DONGERKERY.

Vice-President: MRS. SULOCHANA M. MODI, M. A.

Hon. Treasurer: MRS. F. D. NANAVATI.

TELEPHONE 31847

BPWC

Hon. Secretary: MRS. M. C. MEHTA, M. A.

Office Hours: 11 A. M. - 1-30 P. M. EXCEPT SATURDAYS.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY, 1.

68

8th August 1944.

Dear Dr. Jayakar,

The Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council has decided to organise a Propaganda Week during the months of October or November, in the City of Bombay and other parts of India through its provincial Councils, on the subject of the Bills drafted by the Rau Committee on Hindu Law. It is felt that the matter should be sufficiently agitated in order to bring to the notice of the Hindu women in general the fundamental principles of the Bills.

The Committee has decided to invite articles from eminent persons and lawyers on the subject and to have them published in different magazines and papers, to create public opinion thereon.

I have been asked by the Committee to request you to contribute an article on the subject of the said Bills and thereby co-operate with us in our efforts to make the Propaganda Week a success. Please send the article before the end of the next month.

Hoping to receive a favourable reply from you soon.

Yours sincerely,

Hemlata Mehta

Joint Hon. Secretary,
Parliamentary Sub-committee

(234) 227

Women.

Bombay

August 16, 1944.

69

Dear Mrs. Mehta,

I have received your letter of the 8th, requesting me to write and send you an article on the subject of the Bills drafted by the Rau Committee on Hindu Law. I shall be delighted to give you my assistance in agitating the matter, but I regret that it is not possible for me at present to find time for writing an article on the question.

Yours sincerely

MRJ

Mrs. Hemlata Mehta,
Jt. Hony. Secretary, Parliamentary Sub-Committee,
Bombay Presidency Women's Council,
Bombay.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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National Council of Women in India.

President :—
H. H. MAHARANI SETU PARVATI BAI OF TRAVANCORE.

Chairman :
Mrs. MANEKLAL PREMCHAND.

Vice-Chairmen :
LADY COWASJI JEHANGIR.
Mrs. A. H. FYZEE.
Dr. KASHIBAI NOWRANGE.

Hon. Treasurer:
Mrs. PADMABAI MADGAOKAR.

Hon. Gen. Secretary :
Mrs. MALINI PARANJPE.

Dinshaw Manor,
Owen Dunn Road, Gamdevi,

Bombay 7 30-12-1943

70

To,

The Rt.Hon'ble Dr.M.R.Jayakar,
Ashram, Winter Road,Malabar Hill,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

We are sending herewith your inaugural & Presidential address and also the concluding remarks as taken by the stenographer. We would be very much obliged if you can kindly look it over and see whether it is the proper report of your speeches. We are collecting this material for printing a detailed report of the Conference.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours sincerely,

Malini Paranjpe

Hon.General Secretary.

M. R. JAYAKAR
MALABAR HILL
BOMBAY

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

(236) 229

National Council of Women in India.

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LADY COWASJI JEHANGIR.
Mrs. A. H. FYZEE.
Dr. KASHIBAI NOWRANGE.

Hon. Treasurer:
Mrs. PADMABAI MADGAOKAR.

Hon. Gen. Secretary :
Mrs. MALINI PARANJPE.

Dinshaw Manor,
Owen Dunn Road, Gamdevi,

Bombay 7 15th June 1944

71

To,

The Rt.Hon'ble Dr.M.R.Jayakar, Bar-at-law,
'Ashram' Winter Road, Malabar Hill,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

As desired by you in your letter to Mrs. Maneklal Premchand, Chairman, N.C.W.I., I am herewith sending the copies of your speeches made at the Legislation Conference, as taken by the Conference Stenographer.

Yours truly,

[signature]

N.C.W.I.office.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Ashram, Winter Road,
Malabar Hill,
Bombay 6.
January 10, 1944.

Dear Mrs. Malinibai Sukthankar,

I have received your letter of the 30th ultimo enclosing a copy of the report of my speech as President of your last Conference. I am afraid you will have to give me some time to correct it, as at present my hands are very full. I shall send you the speech duly corrected as soon as I find a little time. Kindly wait till then and don't publish the speech in the present form.

Yours sincerely

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Women

238 231

73

November 24, 1944.

Dear Mrs. Paranjpye,

As desired by Mrs. Nalinibai Sukthankar, I am enclosing herewith a complete copy of my speech, both the inaugural and in conclusion. This speech was made a year ago as President inaugurating the women's conference at the University Convocation Hall on the 12th of November 1943. The Stenographer's report, which was sent to me, was extremely bad and I had practically to reconstruct the whole of the inaugural speech. The report of the speech in conclusion was slightly better. I have, therefore, made the necessary alterations in this part of the report. I hope you will be able to read them. If you desire, you can send me the proof sheets for my finally passing them. I was asked to see that this reached you this evening and I am, therefore, sending it with a special messenger.

Yours sincerely

215

Mrs. G.R. Paranjpye,
Royal Institute of Science, Fort,
Bombay.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

National Council of Women in India.

President :—
H. H. MAHARANI SETU PARVATI BAI OF TRAVANCORE.

Chairman :
Mrs. MANEKLAL PREMCHAND.

Vice-Chairmen :
LADY COWASJI JEHANGIR. Masani
Mrs. A. H. FYZEE.
Dr. KASHIBAI NOWRANGE.

Hon. Treasurer:
Mrs. PADMABAI MADGAOKAR.

Hon. Gen. Secretary :
Mrs. MALINI PARANJPE.

Dinshaw Manor,
Owen Dunn Road, Gamdevi,

(239) 232 328

74

Women's File

Bombay 7 25th Nov., 1944

Dear Dr. Jayaker,

I thank you very much for a ~~complimentary~~ complete copy of your speech made at the Legal Status Conference of the N.C.W.I.. We knew the Stenographer's report was very bad and hence we waited so long to get it corrected by you.

I thank you again for all the trouble you have taken to correct it. I shall send you the final proofs.

With regards.

Yours sincerely

Malini Paranjpe

Hon. General Secretary

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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(240)

National Council of Women in India.

President :—
H. H. MAHARANI SETU PARVATI BAI OF TRAVANCORE.

Chairman :
Mrs. MANEKLAL PREMCHAND.

Vice-Chairmen :
~~LADY COWASJI JEHANGIR.~~ Masani
Mrs. A. H. FYZEE.
Dr. KASHIBAI NOWRANGE.

Hon. Treasurer:
Mrs. PADMABAI MADGAOKAR.

Hon. Gen. Secretary :
Mrs. MALINI PARANJPE.

Dinshaw Manor,
Owen Dunn Road, Gamdevi,

Women 75

Bombay 7 13th Dec., 1944

From :-

Mrs. Malini Paranjpe
Hon. General Secretary

To The Rt. Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jayakar,
Winter Road, Malabar Hill
Bombay 6

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the National Council of Women in India I thank you very much for your kind message of good wishes and success to the 9th Biennial Conference held at Nagpur. The message was most inspiring and encouraging and was greatly appreciated by all of us.

The Conference was a great success. Delegates from different parts of India attended and participated in the deliberations. Important resolutions were passed and decisions taken, which will form the basis of our future work.

Thanking you again.

Yours sincerely,

Malini Paranjpe

Hon. General Secretary

M. R. JAYAKAR
MALABAR HILL
BOMBAY

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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OCR/HTR

Page - 1
M. R.
Jayakar paper's
F.No-523
7. No-523
Hindu Women
From -18-10-1940
to -13-12-1944
Items-2-67
Pages-1-233
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Page - 2
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523
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To

Page - 3
M.R. Jayakar Papers

1) Item
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Page - 4
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Mrs K. Shiva Rao.
Mis S. asaz Fyzee

"Legal Rights Hunda women !!
вер кв вареннож задрах
Pamphlet with foreword by MR
T.M. Premchand
Mas
W. Bryce
Dr. Mrs. L. W.
Reen-cuttings & mill to Amend
How Law (MRI)
Mrs. Maline B. Sukhtankan
Dr
Mrs
Kulsum Sayanu
Mos Hemlata Mehta,
Mas Malini Panchayne
B
Home Asso

Page - 5
Chairman:
30%
यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः । —मनु
The Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society
Mr. B. G. Kher, B.A., LL B., M.L.A.
vice-Chairmen :
Mrs. Tarabai M. Premchand, J.P.
Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal
Treasurer:
Mr. Velji Lukhamsi Nappoo, B.A., LL.B.
Joint Hon. Secretaries :
Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar, M.B.B.S.
Mr. S. S. Navare, B.A.
Superintendent :
Mrs. Laxmibai Kolhatkar,
(Registered Under Act XXI of 1860)
(SHRADDHANAND ANATH MAHILASHRAM)
श्रद्धानंद अनाथ महलिाश्रम
President:

The Right Hon'ble Dr. M. R. Jayakar, P. c.
3
Phone No. 60652.
कॅंग्रिज सर्कल, श्रद्धानंद रोड,
माटुंगा, बम्बई.
BOMBAY 19.
18th October 1940
The Managing Committee of the Society will meet on Wednesday
the 23rd instant at 5.30. p.n. (5.I.) at the Ashran.
Agende
(I) To confirm the minutes of the last meeting
(2) Business arising
(3) To adopt the monthly report of the Joint Hon. Secretaries
(Circulated herewith)
(4) To manetion expenses
(5) To elect Sub-Comettess (The considerationof this item
was postponed last time owing to small attendance)
(6) To consider important letters
(7) Any other competent business
1.1.dagaonkar
Jt. Hon. Secretaries

Page - 6
The Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society, Bombay.
Shraddhanand Anath Mahilashram, Matunga.
Tenancial Position as on 18th October 1940.
(1) Marriage Deposits-
In Savings A/C
In Fixed Deposit
A/C
5069-13- O
2500- O-.0
In PostalC.c.
In Current A/C
1030-0- O
58-13- 0
Rs.
8659-2-0

(2) Inmates Deposits-
In Fixed Deposit
A/C
In Current A/C
2000- 0-0
1418-3-2
Re.
3418-3-2
(3) Ashram Funds-
Balance in Current A/C
Deduct Marriage and
Inmates Deposits
17602-5-3
1477- 0- 2
Cash in Hand
16125- 5-I
384- 0-9
Rs. 16509- 500
The balance with the Bank includes Rs. 10,000 taken as
boan from Heaara N.H.Pandia and N.N. Pandia as per resolution
of the Managing Committee, Rs. 5000 earmarked for Anath Vidya-
rthini Griha and interest on which is only to be utilisede.
The Building Contractor has been paid Rs. 12500 so far.
NL

THE HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME SOCIETY BOMBAY.
SHRADDHANAND ANATH MAHILASHRAM, MATUNGA.
Expenses for the month of September 1940.
October
2
I. Barding
2.
Conveyance
אל
39
General
4.

Industrial
5.
Travelling expenses
6.
Education
7.
Stationery
8.
Medicines
9.
Garden
IO.
Postage
II.
Electricity
12.
I3.
Funeral
Building expenses
14. Printing expenses
15. Clothes
16
Salaries and Honorarium
818- 4- 3
45-15- 6
58-12-0
6-14-9
0-0-0
IO- 0-0
0- 8- O
15-14. 3
0-8- 0
19-10-0
22- 0-0
5060-0-0
2- 8- 0
275-6-0
90-0- 0
Compapative

figures for Sept.
886-9-6
28-12-6
30-12- 6
6-II-6
29-9- 0
23- 4-6
5-7-3
31-3-3
0-0-0
27-13- 9
18-15-9
2560- 0-0
I- 4- 0
0-0-0
0-0-0
294- 8- 0
273-6-9
6720-13- 6
3923-14- 3
Total Rs.

THE HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME SOCIETY, BOMBAY.
SHRADDHANAND ANATH MAHILASHRAM, MATUNGA.
Statement of income for the month of Sept. 1940.
Patrons
Sheth Bhanji Damji Charities
The Hon, Rajabahadur Govindlal Shivlal
3
I000-0-0
Motilal (last instalment out of Rs.6500)500-0-0
Life Members
Raosaheb Govind Ramchandra Pendse, Nagpur
IOI
Mrs.Manoramabai Gopal Joglekar
IOI
Mrs. Pushpavati Narendralal Pandia

100
Mrs, Mahashweta Mahendra Pandia
100
Mrs. Ahilyabai Vinayak Jayakar
100
Maintenance Charges from
(I) Children's Aid Society (for July)
400-10-2
(2) The Accountant General, Bombay
(for June, July, August)
Donations from Guardians
306-13-0
305
Monthly Donations
Sheth Bhagoji Baluji Keer (for Sept)
II
Mrs.Laxmibai R.Kalewar (for August)
Mr.Sakharam Yeshwant Sakpal (for Sept)
TO
5
Other Donations
Instituto Indo-Portugues
150
Mrs.Laxmibaisaheb Angre
75
Mcholarship from R.B.Joshi Trust, Poona
(for Oct. Nov. Dec.Jan.)
40
Miss Ahilya S. Bhandarkar, Indore.
I5
Messrs. Sakharam Satwaji Pansare
I5
Donations below Rs.15
ene
145-12-6
Members' Subscriptions
55
From various Courts in Bombay
25

Sale of marriage application forms...
Sale of Ashram products
16-8- 0
Postal stamps for reply
31-14- 6
5-9-9
3615- 4-6

Page - 9
No. on
Sept. I
The Hindu Women's Rescue Homesociety, Bombay.
Shraddhanand AAnath Mahilashram, Matunga.
Report for the month of September 1940.
Inmates
New
Admissions
Disposals
No.on
7
October I
Women
Students
Children-girls
63
I3
7
69
4I
I
40
7
*
boys
6
Infants-girls
I6
I

20
boys
16
I5
I
I5
Sent by C.A.
Society-girls
49
3
A
48
boys
8
I
9
Sent by Gove.
IO
IO
Total
226
18
15
.229
Why they came
Women-
Infants-girls
Where they went
Women-
Students-
C.A.Society
6 For delivery
5 Sent by police and courts
I For tem porary shelter
I Helpless
I Born in Ashram
4 Returned to Guardians
2 Returned to Guardians through courts.
I Died in Hospital

I Returned to Guardians
3 Transferred to other Homes
I Returned to C.A.Society, Bombay.
Classification according to castes
Women- 4 Brahmin, 2 Maratha, I Malim 2 Lingayat, I Sethi, I Dyvadn
I Leva Patil, I Arya.
Ashram News
Mr. Mathuradas Trikamji, the Mayor of Bombay, and Mr. J.M. B
Barot, Presidency Magistrate, paid a visit to the Ashram.
A programme of orchestra by blind boys of the Poona School for
the blind was arranged at the Ashram.
The inmates of the Ashram were shown two Marathi films, Shyam-
sunder and the King of Ayodhya.
ya

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.
PRESIDENT
MRS. J. R. DOCTOR M. A.
VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS, GULESTAN R. BILLIMORIA M.A.L.T.C.L.
-
OFFICE HOURS:
10-30 A. M.-1 P. M.
EXCEPT SATURDAYS.
TELEPHONE
31847
SECRETARY
MRS. SUMUD SHAH
W
7
HON. TREASURERS
MRS. D. D, H. BARIA M.Sc.
MRS. F. D. NANAVATI.
TOWN HALL.
BOMBAY, 1.
14th December
1940.

8
Dear Sir
The Bombay Preside noy Women's Council is holding its
Annual Meeting & Conference from the 12th to 15th February
1941.
My Committee has asked me to request you to kindly
speak to the Conference members at the Sessions to be held at
the Town Hall, on Thursday 13th February, at 11-40 A.M.,
The subject we would like you to speak is on the following
resolution.
RESOLUTION:-
"This Conference urges the Government of India
to appoint at an early date a Committee having adequate
representation of women as promised by the Home Member
in the Central Assembly, to examine the whole question
of revising the present Hin du Law".
Will you kindly let me know as early as possible if
you accept the Council's request to speak at this Conference.
Thanking you.
Yours faithfully,
Nooshahch Sunud Shah
HON. SECRETARY.

Page - 11
Bombay.
6
December 16, 1940.
Mrs. Sumud Shah,
Hon. Secretary,
Bombay Presidency Women's Council,
Bombay.
Dear Madam,
I have received your letter of the 14th,
requesting that I should speak at the Conference to
be held on the 13th of February 1941, on a resolu-
tion mentioned in your letter. I very much regret
that I will not be able to do so, as I do not expect
to be in India on that date.

Wishing every success to the Conference,
I am,
Yours faithfully
M. R. J.

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10

Hindu Widows' Home Association,
HINGNE BUDRUK, POONA 4

NOTICE

2nd April 1941

An Ordinary General Meeting of the Hindu Widows' Home Association, will be held on Saturday, 12th April 1941, at 5 p. m. in the S. N. D. T. Kanyashala, Shanwar Peth, Poona City.

Business

(1) To pass the Annual Report of the Association for the year 1940.
(2) To pass the accounts of the Association for 1940.
(3) To appoint Auditors to audit the accounts of the Association and all its departments for the year 1941 and fix their honorarium.
(4) To sanction the expenditure of Rs. 1500 for bath-rooms for teachers' quarters built at Hingne, from the Permanent Fund and to sanction an amount up to Rs. 16000 for the school building from future collections of the Permanent Fund.
(5) Any other business as may be allowed by the Chairman.

A second meeting will be held on Sunday, 27th April 1941, at 5 p. m., in the S. N. D. T. Kanyashala, to confirm resolution No. 4 to be passed in the above meeting.

All members of the Association are requested to attend both the meetings.

Bhaskar Dhondo Karve
Secretary

N. B.-Patrons (who have paid Rs. 500 as donation or who pay Rs. 50 annually) and sympathisers (who have paid Rs. 100 as

donation or who pay Rs. 10 annually) who have fully paid their subscription for the year 1940, and retired and working life-workers are eligible to attend the meeting and vote. Well-wishers (who have paid Rs. 10 or pay Re. 1 annually) can attend the meeting, but have no vote. Votes can be given by proxy.

M.
R.
JAYAKAR
MALABAR HILL
*
BOMBAY

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M
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ROAD
ROAD
J. M. ROAD
F.
POONA
MAP
SHOWING WAY TO
HINGNE
I. LAKADI BRIDGE
H. W.H.
INSTITUTION
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3

S. N. D. T. COLLEGE
FOR WOMEN
MUTHA
3. HINGNE
4. KOTHRUD SCHOOL
Printed at the Aryabhushan Press, House No. 915/1, Bhamburda,
Poona 4, by Mr. Vitthal Hari Barve, and Published by
Mr. B. D. Karve, Secretary, Hindu Widows' Home
Association, at Hingne Budruk, Poona 4.

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5
G. D. Agraval
Dr. R. S.
Sahasrabudhe 5
Suman Abhyankar 5
Dr. V. G. Agashe
35
Raichur
Shantabai Yardi
Shankarpalli
5 Krishnabai
Deshpande
5 Vijayarao Rege
12
Raipur
13
5
V. C. Bedekar
5
Smith Pears
5 K. Swami
5
S. R. Bhagwat
5
Nirmala Sovani
5
Shirali

K. W. Bhole
5
Ratnagiri
N. R. Heble
10
Tarabai Ghitale
5
Capt. R. N. Karode
10
Sholapur
Rama Parisa
D. K. Mulye
5
D. B. Shende
50
Chaughule 5
Sadashivgad
R. S. G. L. Dhekane 5
Rukminibai
Durgabai Kirloskar 25
Dr. V. K. Kirloskar 10
Swadeshi Bhandar
5
Mahajan
10 V. V. Phadke
10
D. V. Dike
5
Sangmeshwar
H. V. Kelkar
5
Dr. Gangubai
Savitribai Shere
5
Shrivardhan
Gadgil 5
S. M. Kelkar
51
Sangli

Vimalabai Godbole 5 Shri. Sow.
Surat
Gore & Mandali
5
Mrs. I. Gupta
5
Ranisaheb
M. N. Shirgaonkar
14 *Sushila D. Joshi
5
5
Taloda
Prin. R. S. Joshi
5
Sangola
M. G. Chaudhari
10
Messrs. H. R.
Parvatibai
Karandikar Bros. 5
Tarapur
R. S. M. K.
Deshpande 5 K. P. Barve
Karkhanis 5
Satara
Thana
Dr. G. K. Kinare
5
Mahila Mandal
125 Snehalata Bal
5
Bhatawadekar
K. R. Koshti
G. S. Kulkarni
M. N. Pataskar
5
Patwardhan
T. B. Pawar
5

Laxmibai Joshi
Radhabai Phatak
5
Mr. & Mrs. V. A.
D. B. Punekar
5
Modak
10
N. D. Purandare
5
D. R. Paranjape
8
R. B. N. P. Ranade
5
Tuljaram Modi
Shri. Sow. Girjabai-
B. K. Deshpande
saheb Raste
5
V. V. Sathaye
5
Babasaheb Dixit
V. G. Ganu
5
Vileparle
H. M. Shah
5 Nanasaheb
S. N. Kalbag
10
K. G. Sharangpani
5
Karandikar
5
S. K. Gokhale
B. C. Shivalkar
J. D. Sohoni
M. V. Sugandhi
G. K. Tamhankar
V. M. Thatte

5 Bhausaheb Kuber
V. R. Kasargod
5 Laxmibai Kulkarni 5 A. G. Khare
5 Janakibai
5
5 Shri. Chhatrapati
G. T. Lalit
Paranjape
5
Wardha
R. N. Walvekar
M. D. Wakalkar
5
5
Rahuri
N. R. Risbud
Sow. Sumitra Raje
Ranisaheb
Secunderabad
5
Deo Estate
5 B. Ranga Reddy
R. S. T. B. Jog
Yeotmal
50 S. N. Bhalchandra
05550
Annapurnabai
Kirtikar 5
Trust 50 Suryanarayan Vyas 5
5 Messrs Miniyar
5
Indubai Kulkarni 5 Gangabai
P. K. Kulkarni
5
Brothers 25 Kamalabai Joshi 101
Abhyankar 25 R. J. Kulkarni
Nathusing Bhausing 5 Dr. M. H.
25
Uran

12 Shapurji Madon
Vadala Pravara
V. K. Mahajan
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5
5
93
5
6 Dr. K. V. Karmarkar 5
5
Vasana
Veravali
5 G. V. Amberdekar- 5
Ujjain
Umbargaon
Dr. R. K. Joshi
5
1000
5

Page - 15
Halo! # (18
Sathe Biscuits
and
Golden Cocoa too!!
CITET!
Sathe Dammite
Lather Biscuits
with a cup of
GOLDEN COCOA
is a nice combination for all
in the family and especially
for growing children.
Try yourselves and get convinced.

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No. 78

The Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society
श्रद्धानंद अनाथ महलिाश्रम
STA The Rt. Hon. MR
श्रीमती-
Jayakar Bombay
नम्नि लखिति दान धन्यवादपूर्वक स्वीकार कयिा जाता है ।
वस्तु
Old but
संख्या
useful fumiture,
Earthenware,
J Palm trees
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ता.
व्यवस्थापकिा
सेक्रेटरी
458

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46
ASSOCIATION OF THE
ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE
President and Chairwoman (1941): SHRIMATI RAMESHWARI NEHRU
15
Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. G. R. BILLIMORIA
Hon. General Secretary:
MRS. URMILA MEHTA
15TH ROAD, KHAR.
BOMBAY 21.
Vice-Presidents:
LADY RAMA RAU
MRS. VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT
LADY MIRZA ISMAIL
SHRIMATI AMMU SWAMINADHAN
MRS. S. C. MUKERJEE
MRS. SHARDABEN MEHTA

The Rt. Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jayakar,
"The Ashram", Winter Road, Malabar Hill,
Bombay.6.
0
15th March 1941.
Dear Mr. Jayakar,
Lady Rama Rau, the other day, told me that you had left but in today's Chronicle I read your name as one of the visitors to the Leaders' Conference. I really wonder when you are leaving and if you are very busy. But if you can spare
some time, I would like to consult you about Sir Rau Committee's questionnaire. I am busy on Tuesday after 3-30 p.m. and Wednesday after 1 p.m. If it is possible I would like to see you on Tuesday or Wednesday at about 11-30 A.M. or so.
Hoping to get a favourable reply, and with Namaskars,
5/-
Yours sincerely,
Urmila metto
Hon. General Secretary.

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Hindu Widows' Home Association (16)
Forty-fifth Annual Report
(For the year 1940)
President
Sreemant Babasaheb Ghorpade, Chief of Ichalkaranji
Vice-President
Dr. Mrs. Indirabai Niyogi, Nagpur
Chairman
Mr. B. S. Kamat, B. A.
Vice-Chairman
R. B. Dr. D. L. Sahasrabuddhe, D. Sc., M. Ag.
Trustees
Mr. B. S. Kamat, B. A.
Sardar G. K. Kale, B. A., LL. B.
Prin, D. R. Gadgil, M. A., M. Litt.
Satara Kanyashala Advisory Committee
Mr. R. G. Soman, M. L. C.
Mr. V. K. Deshpande

Dr. V. V. Athalye
Mrs. Pramilabai Gadgil
Consulting Engineer
Mr. V. N. Vartak, M. A., L. C. E., Retired Chief Engineer
Legal Adviser
Mr. G. C. Bhat, M. A., LL., B., Advocate
Auditors
Messrs. G. M. Oka & Co., 180 Budhwar, Poona 2.
Printed on paper made by the Deccan Paper Mills Co., Ltd.

Elected Members of the Managing Committee
* Mr. B. S. Kamat, B. A.
*R. B. Dr. D. L. Sahasrabuddhe,
D. Sc., M. Ag.
* Mr. R. S. Dixit, B. A.
Mr. R. J. Gokhale, B. A.
R. B. Capt. N. H. Kulkarni,
M. C. P. S., D. M. R. E.
Mr. R. K. Bhide, B. A.
* Mrs. Yesubai Kulkarni, B. A.
* Prof. R. K. Lagu, M. A.
Sardar G. K. Kale, B. A., LL. B.
Dr. V. L. Sathe, F. R. C. S.
Dr. N. L. Ranade, B.A., M. B. B. S.
Mr. G. K. Gadgil, B. A.,
Bar-at-Law
Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, M.A., D.Sc.
D. B. V. G. Shete, L.C.E., M.I.E.
Mr. M. R. Joshi, B. A.
LIFE-WORKERS
(These are also Members of the Managing Committee)
Prof. D. K. Karve, B. A.
Mrs. Parvatibai Athavale
Prof. N. M. Athavale, M. A.
* Mr. V. A. Modak, B. A., B. T.
*Mrs. Varubai Shevade, G. A.

Mrs. Gangubai Tambole,
I Prof. V. M. Joshi, M. A.
Mrs. Banubai Aho, G. A.
Prof. R. H. Kelkar, M. A.
Dr. Kamalabai Deshpande,
G. A., Ph.D.
Mrs. Sitabai Annigeri,
Habaiz fodel G. A., B. A.
Prin. N. M. Patwardhan,
M. A., L. T.
* Mr. B. D. Karve,
B. Sc., B. T., M. Ed.
Mrs. Sharadabai Sathaye,
G. A., L. T. C. (London)
Mr. S. S. Patke, M. A., B. T.
Vice-Chancellor, S. N. D. T. Indian
Women's University
Collection of Subscription for the
H. W. H. Association
S. N. D. T. Women's College, Poona
Superintendent, Kanyashala, Satara
Lady Superintendent, Mahilashram
High School and Hostel, Hingne
Head Accountant, Hingne
S. N. D. T. Women's College, Poona
Lady-Superintendent, Mahila
Vidyalaya, Belgaum
S. N. D. T. Women's College, Poona
Principal, S. N. D. T. College for
Women, Poona
Lady Superintendent, S. N. D. T.
Kanyashala, Bombay
Principal Training College,
for Women, Hingne
Secretary, H. W. H. Association
Vice-Principal, T. C. W. and
Supdt. Pr. School, Hingne
Asst. Supdt. Mahilashram H. School
& Asst. Secretary, H. W. H. Assn.

* Members of the Governing Body.
I Members of the Satara Kanyashala Advisory Committee.

General Information about the Institution

Aims and Objects :-To educate widows so as to enable them to earn an honorable living; to educate unmarried girls to a sufficiently advanced age and thus to help the cause of late marriages of girls and to educate married women so that they may be good and helping wives, i. e. in general to educate women so that they may improve physically as well as mentally.

Membership:-Those paying Rs. 10 annually or 100 in lump sum are sympathisers; those paying 50 annually or 500 in round sum are patrons; and those who promise and are elected to serve the institution for life are life-workers. Persons giving more than Rs. 5000 are elected as Vice. Presidents of the Association, from amongst whom the President is elected.

Managing Committee:-It consists of life-workers of the Association for the time being, members elected by patrons equal to half the number of the life-workers and members elected by sympathisers equal to the remaining half. They shall be elected at the end of every third year, the same members being eligible for re-election.

Our Needs

are many; but the following are pressing ones :-

1. Commodious buildings for the schools at Hingne and Satara (the building where the Hingne school is housed at present is really meant for the boarding and the Satara school is housed in a very old wada which is absolutely unsuitable for school purposes).
2. A suitable site and building in Poona for starting new activities in the city.
3. A small motor-car.
4. A separate house for the boarding-school for children.

5. Rebuilding the Foundation Hut.
6. Flushing type water closets for teachers' quarters.
7. Cinema, Gymnasium apparatus, swings, etc.
Schemes (1) and (6) are already taken up in hand and
our generous benefactors are requested to send special dona-
tions to cover the estimated cost of about Rs. 20,000 and
also to satisfy the above mentioned other needs.

Page - 21
13
8
19
11
I Foundation Hut-1900
2, 3 Ashram-'B' Hostel -
1902 to 05
-
4, 6 Quarters for life-workers
and lady teachers-1909, 12
5 Vidyalaya-'A' Hostel-1912
7 Teachers' Quarters-1915
9 Karve Library-Whitworth
Hall-Deval Geeta Mandir
(Prayer Hall)-1918
IO Bath-rooms-1932
II Servants' Quarters-1915
12 Ichalkaranji Hall-1934
13 Krishna Talao
(Swimming Pool)-1938
12
10
2
THE CAMPUS, HINGNE

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(20
Hindu Widows' Home Association

Introductory
Forty-fifth Annual Report
It is gratifying to record that the Institution has had one more year of slow but steady progress in various directions. The Institution, it will be seen, is expanding its activities and increasing its usefulness year after year, thanks to the generous support of the public.

President and
Vice-President

A new post of Vice-President of the Association was created, it may be remembered, some years ago. Persons donating Rs. 5000 or more are eligible to be elected as Vice-Presidents, the President of the Association being elected from among them. Accordingly, one of the best benefactors of the Institution, Shreemant Babasaheb Ghorpade, the Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji, has been elected the first President of the Association. He was re-elected during the year under report to the post last year for a term of five years. Similarly, Dr. Mrs. Indirabai Niyogi of Nagpur was elected Vice-President at the last annual general meeting. The Association is fortunate indeed in securing a past-student of the Institution in the person of Dr. Mrs. Indirabai to fill up this post of distinction. We are grateful to both, the Chiefsaheb and Dr. Mrs. Indirabai Niyogi, for their kindly accepting these posts.

The services of Mrs. Sharadabai Sathaye, one of our life-workers were lent in 1935 to the
Life-workers
Women's Education Society of Dhulia, as Lady Superintendent of the Kamalabai S. Girls'

2)
8
High School. As her deputation period expired in June

last and since that Society made their own arrangements, Mrs. Sathaye was called back to Hingne, and was appointed the Superintendent of the Primary School and the Vice-Principal of our Training College for Women. It is highly satisfactory to Mrs. Sathaye as well as the Hindu Widows' Home Association that during her term of service at Dhulia the school in her charge developed into a full high school, and came to be permanently recognized by Government and the University of Bombay. Mr. Shridhar Shankar Patke, M. A., B. T. was admitted as a life-worker of the Association in June 1940. As a teacher he put in ten years' service and has gained sufficient experience about the working of the institution. He was already the Assistant Superintendent of the Mahilashram High School at Hingne, and now he has been appointed in addition as the Assistant Secretary of the Association. It is hoped that the institution will be benefitted by his services.

Schools at e
Hingne

The schools at Hingne are progressing satisfactorily. As a result of the policy adopted last year, of introducing the Matriculation curriculum of the University of Bombay along with that of the Entrance examination of the S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University, in the Mahilashram High School, the number of girls leaving our school to take up the former course elsewhere has considerably gone down. Consequently, the upper classes of the High School at Hingne are growing gradually in strength as girls from the lower classes are promoted up.

This year it was not found to be necessary to start a special class for the Bombay Matriculation as all the girls that were promoted to the Entrance Class, during the year under report, had already taken up the Women's University

22

Krishna' Swimming Pool

Built through the generous donation of Rs. 2800
from a past student of the Institution, Dr. Mrs. Saralabai Khot
and Dr. G. K. Khot, Tanganyika.

Domestic Science Class, Hingne

Standing:-

1 Bandaging

4, 5 Dyeing

Sitting:--

8 Cloth Printing

11 Oil-painting

2 Ironing 3 Metal Polishing

6, 7 Flower-making

9 Embroidery 10 Cutting

Page - 25

23

PHYSICAL EDUCATION WEEK, HINGNE

Wand-Drill

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Page - 26

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24

course and no fresh admissions for the Bombay University course mere made. Such alternative arrangements will be made when necessity arises. Now that almost all the teachers on the staff at Hingne are trained and permanent, the efficiency of the schools is expected to rise and it is strongly hoped that the total strength will grow up considerably in the near future.

The progress of the Primary school and the Training College for Women at Hingne is satisfactory. The total strength of the Training College rose from 75 to 89 and all the three classes are now almost full. The number of girls deputed by the Local Authorities through Govern-

ment is 27. The total strength of the Primary School at Hingne and Kothrud village has risen from 186 to 206- But the school with all the increased numbers can never adequately satisfy the needs of more than about 100 pupil teachers in the matter of practice-lessons and hence the total strength of the Training College will have to be restricted to that limit, at least for a few years to come. Considering the population of Kothrud village there appears no prospect of any considerable rise in the number of pupils at the School there. To accommodate the present number of 93 pupils in five different classes of the school an open shed 20' x 25' had to be added to the existing school building consisting of only two class rooms; this, it is hoped, will considerably raise the efficiency of the school. To secure more children for the Primary School at Hingne the Institution was registered as a certified school and children from the Juvenile Court have been admitted since last year. This has increased the number of children in the practising school by about 20. If this experiment succeeds and the strength of the practising school grows appreciably the difficulty of arranging practice-lessons for the Training College students would be solved to a certain extent.

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25
10

During the last two years the management has devoted more attention to the creation of a love for collective sports and games so as to foster among the girls a general physical-mindedness rather than merely developing individual efficiency in sports. Efforts are being made with this end in view at Hingne, for imparting physical education on broader and more scientific lines. Two of our teachers, trained at the Institute of Physical Education at Kandivali (Bombay suburb) were entrusted with the organization of physical training, and a special lady-teacher was appointed to teach the subject in the

Training College. What the institution aims at is that every girl must take part along with other girls in some sort of physical exercise every day. The progress made so far in this respect can be said to be quite encouraging. Mr. R. K. Sohoni, the Senior Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector for Physical Education, C. D. has inspected all the arrangements of this department and has expressed his entire satisfaction. As in the previous year a Physical Education Week was held during Christmas under the guidance of the Maharashtreeya Mandal, Poona and the Hindusthan Scout Association, Poona Branch; due to their whole-hearted co-operation it proved a splendid success. All the girls were made familiar with the different branches of physical training. Some of the girls were also given training in scouting, and Tender-foot, Scout and Ranger troops have been formed. At the end of the Week, i. e. on the 30th and 31st of December 1940, the Annual Social Gathering and the Prize Distribution were celebrated with great enthusiasm, when Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar, LL.B., O.B.E., J. P. presided and Mrs. Gulabbai Dhurandhar gave away the prizes, to successful students. We are thankful to both of them for taking active interest in the work of the institution.

11

Plan of the existing building of
Karve Library-Whitworth Hall-
Deval Geeta Mandir (Prayer Hall)
Plan of the new floor of seven class-rooms to be
constructed over the building shown above

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Elevation of the proposed School Building

Page - 30
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28
Lead gy
Construction of
New Building
13
During the year under report the total number of resident students went up a great deal, thus increasing the difficulty of accommodating the increased number of resident pupils. The congestion was so pressing that the spacious hall of the music class had to be converted into a sort of a dormitory. In the second term, even admission had to be refused to some students. Being originally built as extention of the hostel, the existing class-rooms in the school building are found to be very inconvenient and inadequate for the increasing numbers. The Training College classes are now full and the High School classes are also growing. Under these circumstances either admission will have to be refused to new entrants in next June or additional accommodation provided. The Managing Committee has, therefore, undertaken a scheme of constructing a new school building, despite the present financially adverse circumstances, so that the present class-rooms could be utilized for the hostel. It is proposed to add at the estimated cost of Rs. 16000, another floor of seven class-rooms over the existing building of Karve Library-Whitworth Hall-Deval Geeta Mandir (Prayer Hall) built in the year 1918. It is really a venture to undertake such a big financial responsiblity in these days of financial stringency, but construction work has already been started, with a firm faith that the numerous benefactors of the institution will not fail to extend their best possible financial help for the comfort and convenience of the girls. It is hoped that the public will

generously respond, as it has done on former occasions.
so It is very gratifying to note that the Satara branch
Satara
Kanyashala
has shown considerable progress in the
year 1940. The students of this school
have achieved allround success in all

the examinations bringing credit both to themselves as
well as their teachers. The residents of Satara have been
very favourably impressed by their success particularly in
the Bombay Matriculation examination, and consequently
the total strength has risen from 190 to 225, during
this year.
o As a result of this, additional accommodation had to
be provided for two more classes and a spacious hall has
been built for that purpose on the plot purchased last
year from Mr. Sakhare.
The entire staff of the school is now trained. Mr
D. A. Ravetkar, B. A., B. T. was confirmed as a permanent
teacher; there are now five permanent teachers on the
staff of the school. The school sustained a loss by the
sad death of Mr. Walimbe, who used to teach Hindu-
sthani. A new teacher who has passed the "Hindus-
thani Shikshaka Sanad" (Diploma) examination is now
in charge of the subject. Two lady-teachers who
have completed the physical training course of the
Maharashtreeya Mandal, Poona are entrusted with the
To fol
physical education of this school.
A radio set purchased by means of the generous
donation of Sardar Bapusaheb Kale of Poona and
Baramati has been a valuable addition to the educational
equipment of this school. This as well as the addition of
more books to the library and other teaching apparatus
has materially increased the general efficiency of the school.

The school has had a deficit of about Rs. 1200, in 1940,0
For the last five years the school has been conducted with a net loss of Rs. 1000 to 1200 per year. And yet to face the situation a loan of Rs. 9400 has been incurred for the new buildings. As the school grows, the needs multiply; it is hoped, however, that with the public support, which

is always forthcoming for a good cause, the school will attain a balanced budget in the near future.

The Mahila Mandal, a branch of the Mahila Sadan, Satara is doing very useful work. In addition to the donation of Rs. 400 from Mrs. Pramilabai Gadgil, the Mandal collected about Rs. 250 by way of subscription. A special hall has been constructed out of this sum.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the help received from the past students is on an ever-

Past Students

increasing scale. Mrs. Savitribai Joshi, a retired teacher from the Municipal Schools, Bombay, has become a patron of the institution by donating Rs. 500. Other donations received from past students during the year under report are as follows:--

Mrs. Padmavatibai Asayekar, Indore
Rs. 200
gisz
Dr. Mrs. Indirabai Niyogi, Nagpur, (for S. D. Sane Scholarship)
Rs. 149
edi
Mrs. Kamalabai Joshi, Umbargaon
Rs. 101
Mrs. Putalabai Jadhav, Poona
Rs. 80
doz

Mrs. Manoramabai Velankar, Poona
Rs. 60
Mrs. Vimalabai Bam, Alnavar
Rs. 50
10
Mrs. Leelabai Karandikar, Amalner
Rs. 40
Miss Sushila Palekar, Bombay
Rs. 37
Mrs. Padma Gosavi, Poona
Rs. 35
Mrs. Kausalyabai Ksheersagar, Kopargaon
Rs. 28
viq Mrs. Varubai Padhye, Bombay
Rs. 25
81907
Mrs. Anasuyabai Shah, Kirloskarvadi
Rs. 20
Mrs. Indirabai Tilak, Dhulia
Mrs. Chandraprabha Bandivadekar, Bombay
10 The institution is highly indebted to all these past-students. In the last year's report an appeal was made to all the past-students to establish contact with the insti-
Rs. 20
Rs. 20

31
16
tution by paying occasional visits. But it did not receive a satisfactory response. Boarding and lodging arrangements will be made with pleasure for such past-students who would like to stay at Hingne, especially during the Divali or Summer vacations. All past students are cordially invited to take advantage of these arrangements.
The Bhaubeej Purse Presentation was celebrated under the presidentship of Prin. D. R. Gadgil on
Bhaubeej

20th December 1940, the anniversary of
the death of the late Mr. G. M. Chiplunkar. This year the collection work was carried out more vigorously, with the result that the total collection amounted to Rs. 3636, the peak figure reached in seven years past. 252 volunteers took part in this collection and Miss Indu Gavade who topped the list by collecting Rs. 357, secured the honour of presenting the Bhaubeej Purse to Prof. D. K. Karve. This she could not have been able to do but for the active help of Mr. A. S. Mundkur, Dist. Deputy Collector, Belgaum. Mr. Shivrampant Vaze (the son of Mr. S. G. Vaze of the Servants of India Society) donated his first salary of Rs. 150 to express his gratitude for the education which his mother Mrs. Yamunabai Vaze received at Hingne-very creditable indeed! Mrs. Krishnabai Pathak of Karachi and Mrs. Hemalatabai Soman of Pen, deserve a special mention, in as much as they have been continuously and unfailingly collecting Bhaubeej year after year ever since they left the institution. We are deeply indebted to these as well as to all the other volunteers and donors.

05 The work of collecting subscription is becoming very difficult day by day. Appointment of
Work special full-time workers for propoganda
-tani ed dilw work involves a lot of expenditure with-
Subscription
& W

out bringing in proportionate return. The normal duties of the life-workers and permanent servants of the institution hardly leave them any time to go out for collection work. Nonetheless, a few workers at Hingne could spare some time for this purpose and their efforts were not altogether unsuccessful. As a result, the total amount of donations rose to Rs. 3774, a figure higher than that

collected during the last few years. The annual subscri-
ption has also gone over Rs. 1600. During the year
under report the
report the Association's veteran worker, Mrs.
Parvatibai Athavale visited several places such as
Raipur, Bilaspur, Drug, Bhandara, Nagpur, Bombay
and suburbs, Poona and Kirkee, and could collect
Rs. 1568. Mrs. Godubai Joshi collected Rs. 895 in Bombay
and suburbs. Mrs. Parvatibai Palashikar tapped some
distant places such as Calcutta, Dehli, and some more in
U. P., Gujrat, Khandesh the Deccan and the Nasik Dis-
trict and brought in Rs. 658, for the Satara Kanyashala.
The above figures are somewhat lower than their total
collections in previous year.
wo
The most outstanding donation of the year under
Tuber report comes from the Phaltan Darbar.
Donations bme The Rajasaheb and the Raneesaheb of
Phaltan have expressed on previous occasions, in various
ways, their sense of respect for Prof. D. K. Karve and their
appreciation of his life-mission. The Phaltan Darbar has
now donated to the Endowment Fund Rs. 5000 in the
name of Shreemant Ranisaheb of Phaltan. Out of the
interest of this sum an annual scholarship of Rs. 180 will
be awarded to a student deputed by the State to the
Training College at Hingne. This donation has not only
helped the Institution but has established a permanent
bond between the Institution and Phaltan State. By this
arrangement the State will obtain the services of a second

year trained lady teacher every third year. The Chief-
saheb of Ichalkaranji had already made such provision
for the free education of four students at a time deputed by
him. If other Maratha States would make such arrange-

ments their problem of securing the services of trained lady teachers for their primary schools would be solved to some extent. This year Rs. 1000 have been received from the Trustees of the Deo Estate at Yeotmal. Out of this sum, Rs. 500 are set apart for the school building and Rs. 500 are spent for current expenses. Mr. Shankar Vishnu Gokhale of Bombay has donated Rs. 500 to the Endowment Fund in memory of his sister. Out of the interest of this sum a scholarship of Rs. 16 called "Mrs. Durgabai Ketkar Scholarship" is to be awarded annually to a deserving poor Brahmin girl. Mrs. Sharadabai Rameshwardas Birla of Bombay sent Rs. 500 through Seth Jamanalal Bajaj for purchasing Hindi books for the library at Hingne. Besides these generons donations other donations of Rs. 100 and above were received as mentioned below:-

ziad b

Mrs. Pramilabai Gadgil, Poona, Trustee
of the Estate of the late Rao Bahadur
Kale (for Satara Kanayashala and
Mahilasadan) og no benaxe

Prof. D. K. Karve, Poona (Amount of
8 Guru-Dakshina given by Shreemant
Venutai, Grand-daughter of Shreemant
Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji at the time
of her marriage) as nee

11 085

ab Juebuje

I to Sardar G. K. Kale, Poona (for Radio set
them for the Satara Kanyashala.

добна

Rs. 562

Rs. 250

tan... Rs. 250

Mr. Shivram Shreedhar Vaze, Bombay... Rs. 150

28
34
106%
-00
Seeds Traders' Association, Bombay Rs. 101
Indore Darbar, Indore (Annual
Donation)
boni Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar, Kirkee
are
101
Mrs. Radhabai Kolhatkar, Poona
Rs. 100
1. Rs. 100
600
wsะ
R. S. L. G. Sathe, Dehra Dun (for
Leanne Chiplunkar Fund) 0000 ST ...
babe Mr. M. R. Joshi, Poona be
Mr. M. N. Kulkarni, Bombay
Rs. 100
608
dogs
Rs. 100
Rs. 100
Rs. 100

In addition to the above donations in cash, Mrs. Thakubai Kokje of Bombay has presented a tradle sewing machine with a cupboard. The institution is indebted to all the sympathetic donors who have helped the institution.

During the year under report so many prominent persons were kind enough to pay a visit to the institution. For want of sufficient space, only a few names are mentioned below:-s

Visitors

Sir Nripendra Nath Sarkar ; Mr. Jamanalal Bajaj, Wardha; Col. Sir K. V. Kukday, Nagpur: Mr. D. A. Dhruva, Backward Class Officer; Miss Davis, Chief Inspector of Certified Schools; Acharya Kakasaheb Kalelkar Mr. Purushottam Das Tandan; Mrs. Sarojini Naidu ;

Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru; Mr. Bhausaheb Chitale, Ahmednagar; Mr. Vishwanath Das, Ex-Prime Minister of Orrissa: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Madan; Mr. S. Moos, Director of Public Instruction; Mr. A. K. Khan, Chief Inspector of Certified Schools; Mr. Syed Nurullah, Asst. Director of Public Instruction; Mr. D. C. Pawate, Educational Inspector, C. D.; Miss H. V. Twells, Inspectress of Girls' Schools; Prof. S. P. Agharkar, Calcutta.

20
Financial
Position

As compared with the last two or three years the year 1940 has turned out a better year from the financial point of view. Taking into consideration the financial stringency caused by the war situation, the nett deficit of Rs. 1323 sustained by the Satara branch and the deficit of only Rs. 671 incurred by the Hingne branch are much less than what was apprehended. The deficit as anticipated in the budget for 1940 was about Rs. 5000. But as the amounts of annual subscriptions, donations and Bhaubeej collections exceeded the expectation, things could be managed without drawing upon the Reserve Fund to a great extent. But the budget for the year 1941 is by no means hopeful. In spite of all possible economy in various items of expenditure the budget of the current year shows a deficit of Rs. 5000. The Satara branch has already raised a loan of Rs. 9400 and still the question of accommodation is not as yet fully solved. A loan of Rs. 16000 will have to be incurred for the new building to be built at Hingne. It is a great problem how to meet these difficulties. It is, however, fervently hoped that the work of the institution will go on unhindered by any such difficulties, sure as we are of the support from the generous public.

7 Thanks

a
In conclusion we must record our thanks to the innu-
181
merable helpers of the institution. There
are so many persons who have helped us
one way or another that it is almost impossible to mention
their names for want of space. However the names of Mr.
V. N. Vartak, our Consulting Engineer, Poona, Mr. G. R.
Vartak, District Engineer, Local Board, Satara, who super-
vised the Kanyashala building, Mr. G. C. Bhat, the
legal adviser and Mr. G. M. Oka, the auditor, must be
thankfully mentioned.

Hingne Budruk, Poona 4
9th Feb. 1941
}
Bhaskar Dhondo Karve
Secretary

Hindu Widows' Home Association
Budget for the year 1941
INCOME
1939
Actuals
1940
Estimates
1940
1941
Actuals
Estimates
Rs.
Rs.
Rs.
Rs. 88
Donations

3094
2500
3763
3000
Annual Subscriptions...
1253
1200
1607
1500
Deo Estate
500
500
500
500
Interest
10165
10165
10269
10400
Bhaubij
2140
2000
3667
3000
Surplus Pay
2087
2500
2710
2800
Grant
7797
7500
8352
7500
500
Fees
3546
5660
6478

6400
Rent
2549
2900
3390
3300
Scholarships
Insurance Commission
Miscellaneous
Satara Branch
449
460
144
144
69
50
97
50
99
50
**
12510
11170
400
Total 33649
35441
54586
50314
EXPENDITURE
600
Satara Kanyashala
12050
Mahilashram
9233
10736
11537
11810
Training College
7625

8610
10200
10669
Primary School
3378
3947
4521
4509
Free Students
Endowment Fund
3117
3107
3111
3127
Scholarships
469
460
144
144 1
Prizes
624
604
705
771 904
Current Fund
2190
3100
3597
3575
Interest
3996
4076
4183
4382
Pay
1997
1720
1781
1230

Stationery
178
150
72
150
Furniture
235
50
50
Repairs and Sanitation
792
400
430
400
Printing
472
400
504
500
Postage
372
350
407
450
Rent and Taxes
26
27
26
26
Pension
690
690
690
690
Audit expenses
50
50
50
50

Income-tax
159
160
82
100
Travelling
733
600
609
600
Miscellaneous
134
200
106
100
1988
Total... 36480
39437
42755
55383
Estimated Deficit Rs. 5069

22.
Hindu Widows' Home Association
Accounts for the year 1940
Rs. as. p.
285292-3-5 Balance of 1939
Rs. as. P
Insurance and Pen-
5814-3-0
550-0-0
sion Fund
5965-15-9 Insurance & Pen- Endowment Fund
sion Fund
Endowment Fund
Permanent Fund

254-0-0 Specific Fund
975-0-0 Reserve Fund
634-0-0 Chiplunkar Fund
60-0-0
Building Fund
25-0-0 Satara Building
Fund
5711--9-0 For building from
Hostel and Repair
Dept.
7456-0-0 Permanent Depo-
sits
Loan Deposits
Income-tax
1794-11-6
90-0-0
Hingne Buildings
4175-12-9
Permanent Deposits
3-3-0
611-0-0
Small Deposits
647-0-6
Specific Donations
766-1-0
Temporary Scholarships 144--0-0
Suspense Account
7262-1-3
Advance Payment
500-0-0
Interest
4839-1-5
81-9-0
Free Students
6749-0-0
Training College
10200--1-0
Mahilashram High
School

11537-4-6
4650-0-0 Loan Deposits
1617-2-3 Small Deposits
Primary School
4521-5-6
Pay
1781-1-3
701--1--0 Specific Donations
Repairs and Sanita-
757-13-0
Discount on
tion
429-12--9
Securities
Pension
690-0-0
aselloo
Scholarships
3710-6--6 Surplus Pay
1000-0-0 Deo Estate
10268-11-3 Interest
3762-9--3 Donations
144-0-0 Temporary
7201-5-3 Suspense Account
Travelling
608-14-0
Printing
503-12-0
Postage
406-10-0
Stationery
72-1-0
Rent and Taxes
alo
25-13-3
1607-4-0 Annual Subscrip-
tions
3666-10-1 Bhaubij
Audit Expenses

Satara Kanyashala
50--0--0
Miscellaneous
106-6-9
13833-13-10
Satara Kanyashala
Building
4867-12--0
Total... 82802--4--6
7749-0-0 Grant
6478-1--9 Fees
3390--1--0
Rent
97-0-6
Insurance
Commission
603-0-0
Office Grant
98-13-0
Miscellaneous
11786-6-9 Satara Kanyashala
723-14--6
Mahila Sadan
382751-3-3 Total
sismited
Balance for 1941... 299948-14--9
Total...
382751-3-3
I

Page - 40
23
32
38
DISTRIBUTION OF BALANCE
Securities
Imperial Bank
Rs. A. P.

285310-0-0
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES
Insurance and
Rs. A. P.
727-10-1
Postal S. Bank
9595-2-3
Poona Cen. Co. Bank 2452-1-9
Cash
elis 1864-0-8
Pension Fund
Poundation Fund
Endowment Fund
Permanent Fund
54164-6-7
40643-11-8
123752-5-6
3455-11-11
to ton
Specific Fund
3122-1-10
299948-14-9
Chiplunkar Fund
770-11-0
800
ASSETS
Building Fund
560-0-0
Balance
299948 14-9
Deposits with others 7355-0-0
Loan to Saraswati
Mandir, Sholapur 5000-0-0
Satara Kanyashala
Bldg. Tasalmat 10722-15-3
Permanent Deposits
Loan Deposits
Small Deposits
Specific Donations

Satara Kanyashala
Building Fund
5620-4-7
63000-0-0
18689-1-0
79-0-0
100
702-15-0
Advance
500-0-0
Suspense Account
3815-0-0
323526-14-0
Reserve Fund
Balance at the end of 1940
7146-4-10
Satara Kanyashala Deficit
Other Deficit
1323-8-7
671-3-4 1994-11-11
5151-8-11
no 00001.al rode dow griblind lood al 323526-14--0
DISTRIBUTION OF SECURITIES
ind
Funds
31%
Ins. & Pension 50800
4%
5% Cash Cer. Shares
Total
goilog
50800
Foundation 39600
920
40520-
Endowment
Permanent
Reserve
Specific

Chiplunkar
Per. Deposits
115500
1200
5400
1250
123350
2600
20
2620
900
0000
120
1020
2400D D
000
2400
500
500
53900
0008 EX
500
54400
Loan Deposits 5000
Small Deposits
500
lasqgA A
4200
9200
500
Total
271700
1200
5400
4200
2810
285310
We have audited the above Balance Sheet of the Hindu Widows
Home Association, Hingne, as at 31st December, 1940, and have

found the same to be correct. We have also verified the Investments
on hand on the same date.
edt doid no
Inu nolaungze to Sd./-G. M. OKA & Co.
8th February 1941. apostels Registered Accountants ob
Hon. Auditors.
Poona
uoluiten edd
01

Page - 41
39
24
ear Immovable property not shown in the accounts
1. (a) About 6 acres of land in Hingne village
(survey No. 62) presented to the Association
by the late R. B. Ganesh Govind Gokhale.
(b) About 6 acres of land (survey No. 22) costing
Rs. 1650, bought for the Mahila Vidyalaya.
(c) About 11 acre of land to the north of the
irrigation canal (survey No. 55) costing
about Rs. 175.
0-
2.
Buildings on these lands worth about Rs. 1,84,500.
3. Estate of the late Mr. Sadashiv Moreshwar Deo,
Yeotmal held in trust for the Association by the executors
of his will. The income of this estate is to be received by
the Association.
4. 1525 sq. yards of land and building on the land in
the Bhavani Peth of Satara City Survey and Municipal
Nos. 154 and 155 valuated at about Rs. 6,000 presented to
the institution by the late Rao Bahadur Raoji Ram-
chandra Kale. School building worth about Rs. 10500 on
this land built by the Association.IATEK
00803
5. The following insurance policies:-
(a) A policy of Rs. 5000

(b) Rs. 1000 by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye
(c) Rs. 1000 by Mrs. Laxmibai Bhat
(d) Rs. 3000 by Dr. H. R. Divekar
(e) Rs. 1000 by Mr. S. G. Gadgil
06. Motar Car-cost price Rs. 3000
008
00

An Appeal

Many members who used to send regular annual subscription have ceased to support the institution. They are requested to revive their membership and others should also help the Association in these difficult times. Annual subscriptions, however small, ensure a regular income, upon which the institution can safely rely. It is impossible to undertake schemes of expansion unless substantial donations are received. Wealthy persons are therefore requested to liberally help the institution.

Permanent Deposits

This institution offers a very convenient arrangement for those who wish to have a definite annual income for themselves or their relatives. They can easily do so by keeping the necessary amount with the Association as permanent deposit, the interest of which is regularly paid. After the depositor or his relatives the amount may be added to the Endowment Fund of the Association and a prize or a scholarship may be given in the name of the depositor or his relatives. You can help the Institution in this way while providing for your relatives at the same time. Such arrangement is a boon to old and illiterate women who can be free from anxiety about legal proceedings. They can receive their allowance without any trouble. At present there are Rs. 61900 as permanent deposits with the Association as given below:-

Mrs. Anandibai Karve, Poona,

Cash Rs. 6000
31% Govt. Pro. Notes of the face value of Rs. 8600
Mr. Ramchandra Kashinath Bhide, Poona,
Rs. 10000
99
99
Rs. 7200
Anonymous
99
99
99
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. V. Bhide, Lahore,
Mr. Shivram Vasudeo Kale, Poona,
Rs. 7000
99
Rs. 7000
23
99
Mrs. Satyabhamabai Dabake, Poona,
Rs. 4300
99
99
The late Mr. Srinivas Balvant Chandvadkar, Kalyan,
Mrs. Shantabai Gokhale, Amalner,
Rs. 4100
adkar, Kalyan, Rs. 2100
99
Mr. Madhav Balkrishna Vyavahare, Bhandara,
Mrs. Saraswatibai Marulkar, Karad,
29
99
Rs. 2000
Rs. 1500
99
Rs. 1100
Mrs. Durgabai Kirloskar, Sholapur, Shares and Deposits
res and Cash Rs. 1000
Mrs. Bhagirathibai Marathe, Poona
00

uage
Read this fascinating book in
Professor KARVE'S own simple language
LOOKING BACK
Cloth Re. 1/8] The Autobiography [Paper Re. 1/4
By
Prof. D. K. KARVE, B. A,

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JUST THE THING
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ON WEDDINGS & OTHER OCCASIONS
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OGALE GLASS WORKS, Ltd.
OGALEVADI, (Aundh State)
Dist. SATARA.

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(42
27
01-17 APPENDIX
Important days
beits
Date
Occasion
President
18th April 1940 Prof. D. K. Karve's
D. B. V. G.
Shete
83rd Birth-day
20th June 1940 Adhyapikashala
Anniversary
20th Dec. 1940 Bhaubij-Purse
Presentation
30th Dec. 1940 Annual Gathering and
Prize distribution
(Satara Branch)
Mr. V. P. Bokil
Prin. D. R.
Gadgil
Mr. J. R. A
Dhurandhar
17th Jan. 1940 Anniversary of the
Prin. D. G.
Karve
Death of R. B.
R. R. Kale
16th July 1940 Anniversary of the Death
of Mrs. Satyabhamabai
Kale
Mr. V. R.

Karandikar
23
Statement of Students
CLASSES:-
(a) Mahilashram High School :-Entrance 9, Pre-
entrance-11, Std. IX-21, Std. VIII-16, Std.
VII-12, Std. VI-18, Std. V-17. (Virgins 84,
Widows 12, Married 8), Total 104.
(b) Training College for Women:-2nd Year-24,
1st Year Senior-23, 1st Year Junior-42.
(Widows 32, Virgins 27, Married 30), Total 89.

48
28
(c) Primary School :-Std. VII-12, Std. VI-10,
Std. V-10, Std. IV-21, Std. III-17, Std. II-13,
Std. I-14, Infants-16, (Virgins 38, Married
22, Widows 22, Boys 31), Total 113.
(d) Primary School (Kothrud) :-Std. IV-12, Std.
III-13, Std. II--18, Std. I--15, Infants--35,
(Girls 23, Boys 70), Total 93.
Localities of Hingne Students (According to districts):-
Poona 66, Bombay 38, Khandesh 23, Satara 22,
Deccan States 22, Nasik 22, Ratnagiri 20, Karnatak 19,
Ahmednagar 17, Central India 11, Sholapur 10, Kolhapur
10, Central Provinces 6, Karwar 5, Kolaba 4, Thana 4,
Delhi 3, United Provinces 2, Goa 2, Total 306.
OCCUPATIONS OF GUARDIANS OF HINGNE STUDENTS:-
ert Government Service 101, Private Service 75, Agri-
culture 35, Merchants 25, Pensioners 12, House-hold work
18, Pleaders 8, Factory Owner 1, Doctors 3, State Servants
8, Students 13, Miscellaneous 7, Total 306.
AGE OF HINGNE STUDENTS :--
5 to 10
10 to 15
Virgins
13

49
Over 15
87
Married
0
Widows
0
Boys
23
821
59 0
64
0
36
60
60
210
Total 306
PAYING AND FREE:
Total number in the hostel 261.

38
44
29
Destitute
"A"-83, "B"-157,
Girls 11, Boys 10)
Children-21,
Paying 153 (Virgins 79, Married 37, Widows 36 and 1 Boy)
Free 68 (Virgins 29, Married 18, Widows 21)
Half-free 19 (Virgins 12, Married 3, Widows 4)
EXAMINATION RESULTS :-
II Year Training College
Appeared
26
Passed

22
000
I Year Senior,,
19
18
99
000
I Year Junior,,
33
21
99
Entrance Examination
14
13
Primary School Leaving Cert. Exam.
12
6
Elementary Drawing Exam.
17
15
Intermediate Drawing Exam.
4
4
Satara Kanyashala
CLASSES:-
Std. I-61, Std. II-35, Std. III-34, Std. IV-30,
Std. V-20, Std. VI-17, Std. VII-12, P. S. L. C. Class-
11, Total 220.
AGE:-
Under 14-113, over 14 -107, Total 220.
EXAMINATION RESULTS:
Matric (Bom. University)
Appeared
8
Passed
600
Entrance (I. W. University)
7
Govt. Eng. III Std.

11
8
649
7
(P. S. L. C.)
Intermediate Drawing Exam....
8
6
Mahilasadan Satara
CLASSES:-
(all over 15) Sewing-7, English-0, Total 7.

List of Contributors

Names of those who have contributed Rs. 5 or more to any of the funds of the Association appear in this list. For want of space prefixes such as "Mr." & "Mrs." are dropped. We appologise for this omission.

N. B.--Contributors are requested to see that their contributions are correctly entered in the list, and kindly inform the Secretary if there are any mistakes. They should also notify to the Secretary the change of address, if any. Addresses of persons whose names are marked with an asterisk* should kindly be communicated to the Secretary.

Ahmedabad
Vatsalabai
Nadkarni
Ahmednagar
Amraoti
Sir M. V. Joshi
10 N. V. Sahasrabudhe
5 Shantabai Bhat
Maya Dixit
L. G. Ghanekar 40
10 Subhadrabai Pagar 25
Prof. B. R. Arte 10
Barwaha

G. G. Dhru
10
10
10 Dr. M. G. Katdare
5
Savitribai Kher
10
Indira Aradhye
18
Belapur
Vatsalabai
Sardar K. V. Joshi
5
Rajwade
Indumati
10
N. A. Navale
5
Yamunabai
Dahanukar 15
Ajmer
Saranjame 8
Maharashtra Sugar
Akola
5 N. B. Javadiwar
V. R. Rajwade
25
N. K. Joshi
M. L. Shraogi
S. A. Bhagwat
V. V. Samudra
D. R. Dongre
Arvi
10 Mr. & Mrs. Sathe
10
Ashvi
Belgaum
K. Y. Deshpande
15 Sardar Basavaprabhu

Lakhamgauda 25
75
Mills 10
51
E. R. Mahajani
10 Capt. P.G. Gune
G. C. Deshpande
25
5 V. G. Naik
25
10
Durgabai Joshi
5
Aurangabad
V. M. Uppin
25
A. S. Athalye
5
Major B. B. Gadgil
27
V. A. Mujumdar
15
Vatsalabai Chaoii
Dr. S. K. Jatar
10
C. G. Kale
12
5
Dr. R. N. Chaudhari 5
R. B. Balkrishnadas
P. B. Gole
A. R. Naidu
55
Bagalkot
Venkatidas 25 R. B. A. F.
Bakarganj (Bengal)
Seth Abdul
Rahiman 11
Chaugule 10

Alibag
S. B. Bapat
10
B. V. Desai
10
J. V. Lele
5
R. K. Dorkadi
10
Bandra
Alnavar
V. B. Hervadkar
10
M. S. Patkar
Vimalabai Bam
50
5 S. S. Kalghatgi
10
Bangalore
V. S. Kalghatgi
10
Amalner
G. D. Joshi
10 S. A. Keshkamat
10
Lilabai
Karandikar 40
W. R. Deo
Baroda
Shri. Sow.
6 Maharanisaheb
R. M. Murkumbi
50 V. M. Sukthankar
Y. N. Lele
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31
Dr. K. B. Kamat
V. Y. Gavade
G. V. Hanamshet
6 V. S. Gokhale
5 S. S. Vaze
150
5
The Seeds Traders
Dr. G. V. Herekar
B. V. Jakati
5
Association
101
5 M. N. Kulkarni
100
yo
(46
500 Presidency Magistrate
IV Addl. Court 10
The Addl. Presidency
Magistrate,
Dadar Court 10
R. R. Kini
5 Prof. R. B. Kale
Hon. Presidency
5
Violin
Magistrate
5 K. M. Sampat
5
Gramophone
Mazgaon 10
5
5
L. V. Manjrekar
A. S. Mundkur

M. S. Parulekar
G. Y. Patnekar
T. R. Raval
Messrs Sabnis &
Patnekar
Benares
V. K. Kunte
50 Presidency Magistrate,
Dr. M. D. Desai 50 II Court Mazgaon 10
Sir Roger Lumley 50 Presidency Magistrate
5 The Trustees, Edward
Indirabai Gokhale 5
Sontara Joshi
5
Prof. V. V. Naralikar 5
Shree Prakash
Betul
Jay Narayan
Bhandara
B. R. Chandorkar
M. S. Sapre
Bhavnagar
B. V. Mehta
Dr. P. V. Kane
III Court 10
Rehatsek Bequest 40 R. B. D. D. Ranade 10
Sumatibai Varde 10
Sushilabai Palekar 37
Athavale Shahade
P. G. Joshi & P. A.
Khare 28
& Co.
8.
7
5 The Grain Merchants V. A. Jayavant
Association 25
Varubai Padhye 25
Staff, Kalbadevi Post 7
S. S. Balsekar

15 C. N. Sahasrabudhe 25 G. K. Sandu
25
G. V. Salvekar
Presidency Magistrate
IV Court 20
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Janakibai Kane
Radhabai Kulkarni 5
Balkrishna Keshav 5
Sonubai Bapat
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Kamala Sanyal
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5 Chandraprabha
V. P. Bedekar
Bandivadekar.
20
P. G. Barde
10 K. H. Dhamdhere
15
V. R. Barde
5 M. D. Bhat
15
Prof. S. G. Beri
J. A. Madan
12
Bhusaval
Bhuiwada Court
Malatibai Karnik
11
K. C. Bakhale
No. 7 5
5
D. N. Patwardhan
11
Mirabai

Bilaspur
T. Y. Dehankar
K. B. L. Agnihotri
V. H. Pethe
11
Brahmandakar 5
15 P. Prabhudas
10
10
Ramabai Bakhale
10
Sumitra Borukar
5
Radhabai
B. R. Agarwala
5 S. D. Kolet
10
Contractor 5
G. V. Ayachit
5 Kusum Kulkarni
10
Krishnabai
Secretary, Bhagini
Sulabha
Dadarkar 5
Samaj
B. D. Bhave
55
D. Wasan
Bilimora
P. H. Godbole
V. G. Modak
Sardesai Brothers
555
R. B. Dr. G. R.
Govardhan
Yamunabai
Sardesai 5
Bombay

Sharadabai Birla 500
Panandikar
Presidency Magistrate A. B. Dangi
V Court
5 Dr. D. S. Sardesai
5 Barnes E. Elliot
D. V. Gogate
Prin. P. N. Joshi
V. R. Kantabet
Dr. H. G. Moghe
N. G. Motwane
Yesubai Pandit
10 Dr. R. D. Desai
10 Dhondu Shravanshet
10 Sitabai Dixit
10 Yamunabai Dravid
10 Mrs. S. Gadgil
10 Shalinibai
10
Gajendragadkar
Presidency Magistrate Ganpat Gopal
II Addl. Court, Ganpat Mahadeo
Mazgaon 10 Ganpat Vithal
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S. N. Damle
10 Dhanjibhai Kanji
10 K. B. Dhavale
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Page - 49
Manoramabai
47
Gharpure 5
Mr. Ghosh
Mr. Gokhale
32
The Presy. Magistrate B. R. Bhatta
VI Court, Mazgaon 5 K. Hoven
5 Harjivandas Purohit 5 Bhagirathibai
Ramchandra
5
Dr. A. M. Gokhale 5
Gauridhar 5 T. S. Sabnis
слетел 55
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Gogate 5
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6
Chorwad
Prof. K. R. Gunjikar 5 Ramchandra Sitaram Mrs. R. Sathe
Chanda
5 G. G. Takale
5
Hiralal Panachand
5
& Co. 5
Mrs. B. P. Jagtap
5
Prof. S. B. Ranade
Dr. S. G. Joshi
5
Malati Rao
N. B. Kale
5
V. S. Raut

G. B. Kalsekar
5
Dr. Rukmabai
Savitribai Kalvari
5
N. J. Sanjgiri
Chandbi
Kamdarkhan 5
P. V. Kane
Hira Karekar
Dr. S. T. Kelkar
P. S. Khedekar
Mrs. Khedgikar
Malinibai Kirtikar
Kisandas
L. V. Sathe
Sushilabai Savant
5 Kashibai Sayaji
5 Nalinibai Sansare
5 Shahade & Co.
5 V. V. Shaligram
5 Shankarbhai
5
V. L. Shevade
Damodardas 5 Nirmalabai Shroff
5 Sushilabai Swami
Lilabai Koppikar
Lieut. B. N. Lele
N. G. Limaye
R. S. Limaye
Sumatibai
Madgaonkar
5 T. P. Thorat
5 K. K. Vaidya
5 Seth Harakchand
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Motichand
Cochin

K. G. Gaglekar
5 D. D. Kamat
A. L. Shirgaonkar
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Sumatibai Kirtane 6
Daryapur
5 A. V. Thakkar
5 Dr. Mrs. B. R.
Bhagwanji
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D. R. Vaidya
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Dehradun
5 R. S. L. G. Sathe
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Delhi
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Kagal
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Shakuntala
Devdhar 5
Deolali
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5 Indirabai Varde
L. K. Vartak
Vasudeo Keshav
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Dongarsi 5
Shet Maganlal
H. P. Magte
X
N. A. Malushte

D. G. Mapuskar
Nandubai Mehta
Dr. Motilal
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5
5 Dr. H. Patel
& Co. 5
Vishvanath Sitaram 5
Vithaldas Gangagir 5 Janakibai Sathe
U. A. Vyavaharkar 5
5 Illegible
Illegible
Buldana
C. V. Garde
N. V. Sathaye
5
Bhargavlal 5
Sojmal Motichand
Narbheram
Pranshankar 5
J. V. Navlakhi & Co. 5
Sitabai Padbidri
B. R. Parulekar
G. T. Patankar
Sitabai Patkar
Pearl & Co.
5
S. S. Gokhale
R. A. Kanitkar
Bulsar
Ghelabhai L. Desai
Calcutta
5 Sulochanabai Deo
5
Babu B. K. Rohitgi
5 V. M. Marathe
5 Siser Saraswati
5
Dhamtari

5 Anjarrao Keerdutta
T. A. Keerdutta
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Dharwar
10 Bhausaheb Kelkar
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5
5
Trust 50
5 Prof. V. G. Bhat
Prof. A. D.
1350
Dhopeshwarkar 5
Sardar L. N.
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Heblikar 5
10 S. M. Kaikini
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Dhoraji
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Dr. D. K. Sapre
10
Cawnpore
Dhulia
D. S. Karandikar
25
Presy. Magistrate,
III Addl. Court
Sinhaniya
Lala Biharilal
25 Indirabai Tilak
20
Drigh Road
Mazgaon 5
Ramcharan 21 A. S. Deshpande
35

Narammabai
Pochanna 5 Lala Laxmipat

Page - 50
Drug
Mrs. N. G. Bharucha 5
Ellichpur
B. S. Divekar
Finjeshwar
Rani Shamkumari
20
33
A. L. Monzes
Jodhpur
Bilaswati Gurtu
Junagadh
Miss C. H. Shahane
Kaira
5 S. S. Khatu
Kulgaon
10 Yamubai Sapre
Kurundwad
48
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5 R. S. V. G. Sovani 10
Lahore
S. B. Deshpande
Latur
Devi 5 Mr. & Mrs. S. B.
8
Ghoti
Vaidya
15
Punamchand
Kalyan
Shivramshet 10

V. L. Phadke
Puranmalji Lahoti
50 Mohanlalji Baldeo
21
5
Gokak
Jetha Raja
Dr. M. L. Malshet
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Vasantrao
Gulburga
Vyankatlal
Kamshet
Kashibai Desai
8
Karachi
Gwalior
R. V. Date
5
Sardar Jathar Saheb 5
G. V. Bedekar
Krishnabai Pathak
Indirabai Patil
Major G. L.
R. P. Shinde
L. B. Mulye
Kamalabai
Karjat
Walimbe
5, K. D. Katpitiya
Hingne
G. J. Padhye
Lonavla
Dr. R. V. Bivalkar
Korgaonkar 5 Dr. M. C. Soman
Shankarlal 11 G. S. Sardesai
Khirwadkar 5 Laxmibai Lagu
5 Kamalabai Shinde
Shet Dongarmal P.

10 G. A. Natesan
10 Dr. K. Venkatarao
Mahad
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10 V. M. Kale
5
Malkapur
5 M. D. Sathe
Malshiras
A. G. Maydeo
Mangalore
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Lunavat 5
Madras
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Tulsabai Kamat
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Shantabai Desai
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Kharagpur
Manmad
Ramabai Joshi
5 D. V. Kale
5
V. V. Modak
5
Hyderabad (Dn.)
Khed
Mehesana
Vamanrao Naik
5 Parvatibai
Indore

Khambete
Dr. V. N. Likhite
10
9
Mombasa
Padmavatibai
Annapurnabai
G. V. Juvekar
10
Indore Darbar
Asaikar 200
100
Shitut
8
Kashitai Gode
5
Khopoli
Murena
Dr. Mrs. Malatibai
Gharpure 11
K. V. Moghe
F. H. L. Ward
5
G. B. Matapurkar
5
Shri. Sardar R. B.
Kirloskarvadi
Nagpur
Dr. Indirabai
M. V. Kibe
10
S. V. Kirloskar
23
M. B. Deo
7
S. L. Kirloskar
20
Niyogi 149
Islampur

Anasuyabai Shah
Shrimant Raje
20
Sushilabai Chitnis
5
Kolad
Pratapsingh Saheb
Bhosale
51
Kamalabai
Jalgaon
* Mrs. Paramanand 12
Janugadewadi
K. G. Gurjar
G. L. Gurjar
Dr. N. S. Govindrao
Y. V. Deshpande
Jamner
Panavkar Lalvani 12 S. K. Raje
S. H. Kulkarni
Javali
U. K. Gavada
5 Kausalyabai
5 T. N. Khedekar
5
Pradhan 5
S. V. Chitale
10
Kolhapur
Sumatibai Deo
10
11
Capt. N. V. Modak 10
Dr. A. K. Gune
7 R. R. Shirgaonkar
10
Sushilabai Puranik 10
5
Mrs. D. V. Rege

10
Kopargaon
The Hon'ble Mr.
5
5
Kshirsagar
Kosumb
28
Justice M. Bhavani-
shankar Niyogi 5
Saibai Takale
5 Mrs. B. Abhyankar 5
5

49
Shri. Rani Indirabai- Y. A. Godbole
saheb Bhosale 5
* Saraswatibai
Chandorkar 5
*A. V. Chhatre
*
34
10 Radhabai Bhide
10
Kamalabai
R. K. Bhide
10
Godbole
5 V. P. Bokil
10
Pen
Satyabhamabar
Lady Parvatibai
Chitanvis 5
5 N. M. Dharkar
Phaltan
Shrimant. S. S. M.

5
Dabake 10
Prin. D. R. Gadgil
10
V. M. Gadre
10
* V. N. Deo
5
Laxmidevi
Prin. J. R.
* Tarabai Ghatate
5
Nimbalkar 5000
Gharpure
10
Y. V. Jakatdar
5
Phaltan Darbar
5
K. B. Ghate
10
T. J. Kedar
5
Poona
Revatibai Karve
10
Venubai Kher
5
Pramilabai Gadgil
(Kale Trust)
Saralabai
Sushilabai Kothivan 5
Pramila
Krishnamurti 5
Neil City High School 5
G. A. Ogale
Savitribai Joshi
Prof. D. K. Karve
500

350 Justice N. S. Lokur 10
The Hon'ble Mr.
Sardar G. K. Kale 250
J. R. Dhurandhar 100 R. B. G. V.
Kulkarni
10
512 G. V. Lele
10
5
* Shantabai Ogale
5
Patwadhan 10
M. R. Joshi
100
Dr. M. G.
Ushabai
Radhabai
Patwardhan
V. S. Phadke
*B. R. Phalke
* Mrs. K. D. Sagvji
Prof. V. N. Thatte
Nandurbar
M. G. Chaudhari
55555
Patwardhan 10
Kolhatkar
100
Putalabai Jadhav
80 Satyabhamabai
5
R. N. Abhyankar
60
Phadke 10
Dr. Y. V. Modak
60 S. R. Rajguru
10
Manoramabai
5

Gangabai Parchure 60 Seth S. Vaikunthalal
Velankar 60 H. M. Waghire 10
Thakur 10
Nasik
Deccan Paper Mills
H. T. Vanarse
10
N. P. Gurjar
10
Anandibai
Co. Ltd.
(Paper Comm.)
54 Abbasbhoy
Kadarbhoy 10
Purandare 10 Trustees, Ranade
G. V. Joshi
Laxmibai Datar
Late Mr. V. G. Kardile
Memorial Fund
Dr. V. P. Limaye
Mathurabai Pargi
Dr. & Mrs. G. M.
7
Charity Fund 35
Bhat 10
5
Padmabai Gosavi 35 B. V. Devadhar
10
Y. T. Naik
31 B. B. Konde
5
H. G. Gharpure
30
Deshmukh
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K. M. Belsare
30 D. A. Dhruva
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G. M. Oka
25 G. V. Joshi
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N. P. Patankar
5
D. B. V. G. Shete
25 S. S. Kolhatkar
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Navasari
Kamalabai Apte
M. L. Teli
10
* Durgabai Limaye
5
Members, Lodge St.
Andrews
N. M. Talati
5
S. V. Paithankar
U. K. Tripathi
5
R. B. Sathe
Panvel
K. S. Jatar
M. V. Puranik
15 B. G. Shinde
Hanamantram
Murlidhar
5
N. R. Jethalal & Co. 5
Ramachandra
Umabai Gadre
B. S. Kamat
G. K. Gadgil
Vedashastrottejak
Laxminarayan 5 Ramabai Soman
Patna
Manoramabai

L. N. Godbole
Gokhale 50 R. B. S. B. Bapat
25 Prof. P. M. Limaye 10
Kamal Pardeshi 10
25 Narayan Kumbhar 9
25 Ramabai Joshi
25 Annapurnabai
15 Sonubai Kale
8.
Barve 6
Malatibai Kirtane
14 V. K. Deshpande
12 Dr. R. P. Paranjpye 5
12 Shri. Sow. Sulochana-
12
11 Prof. S. K.
11
10 Dr. N. L. Ranade
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17
Sabha
9999 A 00055 1
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5.
bai Patankar 5
Pimpalkhare 5

Page - 52
Warein
conferm
Dear Mrs. Mehta,
50
Bombay.
March 17, 1941.
I have received your letter of the
15th. I have postponed my departure
owing to illness. I am leaving bombay

tomorrow for a little rest and will be
back after a week. If you will write
to me thereafter, I shall be happy to
give you an appointment.
Yours sincerely
M. R. J.
Mrs. Urmila mehta,
Hon. Gen. Secretary,
All-India Women's Conference,
Bombay.

Page - 53
Chairman:
यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवता : -मनु
The Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society
(Registered Under Act XXI of 1860)
(SHRADDHANAND ANATH MAHILASHRAM)
Mr. B. G. Kher, B A., LL. B., M.L.A.
Vice-Chairmen :
Mrs. Tarabai M. Premchand, J. P.
Mr. Narayanlsl Bansilal
Treasurer:
Mr. Velji Lukhamsi Nappoo, B.A., LL. B.
Joint Hon. Secretaries :
Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar, M.B.B.S.
Mr. S. S. Navare, B.A.
Superintendent :
Mrs. Laxmibai Kolhatkar
श्रद्धानंद अनाथ महिलाश्रम
President:
The Right Hon'ble Dr. M. R. Jayakar, p.c.
"
Phone No. 60652.
5148
कंग्रिज सर्कल, श्रद्धानंद रोड,
माटुंगा, बम्बई.
BOMBAY, 19.
20th March 1941

16

The Managing Committee of the Society will meet an Wednesday the 26th instant at 5-30 p.m (S.T.) at the Ashram.

AGENDA

(1) To confirm the minutes of the last meeting
(2) Business arising
(3) To adopt the monthly report (Circulated herewith)
(4) To sanction expenses
(5) To consider important letters
(6) Any other competent business

M.B. Udgaonkar
S.S. Navare
Jt.Hon. Secretaries

Page - 54

THE HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME SOCIETY, BOMBAY
SHRAD HANAND ANATH MAHILABHRAM, MATUNGA.

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52
12

Financial Position of the Society as on 15th March 1941.

(Id Marriage Deposits-
In Savings A/C
In Fixed Deposit A/C
In Postal C.C.
4187-6-0
2500-0-0
1030-8-0
Total Rs. 7717-14-0

(2) Inmates' Deposits-
in Fixed Deposits A/C
In Current A/C
2000- 0-0
417- 4-II
Total Rs. 2417- 4-II

(3) Deposit of Mrs. Indumati Kalidas
In Current A/C

(4) Ashram Funds-
In Current A/C
In Savings A/C
Less Deposits of others
as shown above
1000- 0-0
5025-10- I
732-7- 0
5758- I- I
Add
Cash in hand
Govt. Pro. Notes
In Fixed Deposit a/c
1417- 4-II
4340-12-2
275- 0-0
7500-0-0
7000-0-0
19115-12- 2
The building contractor has been paid Rs. 25000, the plumber
Rs. 700 and the electrician Rs. 200.
The Society owes debt of Rs. 10000 to Mr. Pandia.
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Page - 55
50
THE HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME SOCIETY, BOMBAY
SHRADDHANAND ANATH MAHILA SHRAM, MATUNGA.
Expenses for the month of February 1941
February
746-6-9
30-0-6
5-3-0
(1) Boarding
(2) Conveyance
(3) Travelling
(4) Industrial

(5) General
39-15- 3
6-13- O
(6) Education
(7) Stationery
(8)
Medicines
(9) Garden
(10) Postage
(II) Electricity
(12) Building expense
Ipaid to plumber)
(13) Building Insurance
3-9-6
5-0-0
47-14-9
0-12- O
12-9-6
24-4-3
700-0-0
0-0-0
13
Comparative
53
figures for Jan.
808-II- 9
37-6-0
2- 0-0
10-14- 9
20- 6-3
126-9-3
20-II- O
29-8-3
0-8-0
13- 8-6
24- I- O
5060-0-0
56- 4-0
(14) Economic Chulas (Advance

paid to the contractor)
(15) Funeral
(16) Printing
(17) Cloth (Blankets)
(18) Salaries and Honorarium
I25-0- 0
I-4- O
0-0-0
13-11-0
283-8- 0
2045-15-6
0-0-0
I- 4- O
12-0- 0
0-0-0
283-8- 0
6507-4-9

Page - 56
THE HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME SOCIETY, HOMBAY.
SHRADDHANAND ANATH MAHILASHRAM, MATUNGA.
Statement of income for the month of February 1941.
Patron
Mr. G.V. Salvekar (4th and last instalment)
250
Life Members
Mr. V.K. Date
Mr. G.G. Deo
...
Monthly Donations
Mrs. Laxmibai R. Kalewar
Mr. S.Y. Sakpal
Other Donations
Mrs. Sharadadevi R. Birla
Mr. G.G. De o
Mr. S. G. Kantak ...
Dr. C.D. Gandhi
Mr. M.H. Topas

Mr. K. R. Gurkha
Mrs. C.D. Kapadia
Donations from Guardians
Donations below Rs. 15
Members Subscriptions
100
100
IO
5
LO
(54
75
51
...
...
25
25
25
25
21
135
184-12-
0
35
4-5-3
..15
71- 4-9
Total Rs.
II07- 6- 0
Postal stamps for reply
Sale of marriage application forms
Sale of Ashram products

THE HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME SOCIETY, BOMBAY.
SHRADDHANAND ANATH MAHILASHRAM, MATUNGA.
Report for the month of February 1941
592

Inmates
No.on
Feb. I
New
Disposals
No.on
Admissions
Mar.I
Women
77
8
12
73
Students
42
I
4I
Children-girls
6
I
7
boys
7
7
Infants-boy.
13
I
I3
girls 19
I
I8
Court-Committed
girls 52
2
52
boys
13
13
Prisoners

II
II
240
I7
235
Why they came
Women-
3 Sent by Police and Courts
I Destitute
3 Temporary shelter
I For delivery
I Came with mother
Children-girls-
Infants- boy-
Where they went
Women-
Students-
Infants-girls-
boys-
Court-Committed
girls-
I Came with mother
3 Returned to guardians
I Reconciled to husband
2 Married in Ashram
4 Left Ashram of their own will
I returned to guardian through
Court
I Returned to husband through Police
I Returned to guardians
'I Went with mother
I Died in Ashram (one month old)
I Married in Ashram
I Absconded (later traced)
Of the new 8 women 7 were married and one was unmarried.
CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO CASTES
Women- I Vani, I Rajput, I Chambhar, I Maratha, I C.K. Prabhu,
I Harijan, I Bhoi, I Paradeshi.
Children-girls- I Vani

Infants-boy- I Bhoi
Ashram News
Visitors (1) Rao Bahadur V. Ramanujachari; Secretary
Ramkrishna Students Home, Madras.
(2) Diwan Bahadur Rajsewas akta K.R. Sheshachar,
Banglore.

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56
ASSOCIATION OF THE
ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S
Vice-Presidents:
LADY RAMA RAU
MRS. VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT
LADY MIRZA ISMAIL
SHRIMATI AMMU SWAMINADHAN
MRS. S. C. MUKERJEE
MRS. SHARDABEN MEHTA
CONFERENCE
President and Chairwoman (1941): SHRIMATI RAMESHWARI NEHRU
The Right Hon'ble Mr. M.R.Jayakar,
"Ashram," Winter Road,
Bombay. 6.
17
Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. G. R. BILLIMORIA
Hon. General Secretary:
MRS. URMILA MEHTA
15TH ROAD, KHAR.
BOMBAY 21.
1st April 1941.
Sir/Madam,
You must have already received a copy of the 1st instalment of the questionnaire issued by the Hindu Law Committee appointed by the Government of
India. I will be obliged if you will give time to it and give your considered opinion to the Chairman of the Committee.
Whenever you send your opinion to this and other parts of the

questionnaire, I shall be obliged if you will send me a copy of the same for our reference.

In this connection, I would like to mention that our Conference is strongly of opinion that piecemeal reforms do little good; so we have requested the Government of India to extend the scope of inquiry of the Hindu Law Committee
so as to let them make a comprehensive inquiry into the whole body of the Hindu Law and bring it up into conformity with requirements of modern Hindu Society. If you, also, agree with this opinion, I will be obliged if you will state that in a preface to your replies to the questionnaire of the Hindu Law Committee, and also I would request you to send a similar request to the Hon'ble the Home Member, Government of India, New Delhi.

Thanking you,

S/-

Yours truly,

Umile Mehta

Hon. General Secretary.

ALL-INDIA

Vice-Presidents:

LADY RAMA RAU

MRS. VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT

LADY MIRZA ISMAIL

SHRIMATI AMMU SWAMINADHAN

MRS. S. C. MUKERJEE

MRS. SHARDABEN MEHTA

ASSOCIATION OF THE

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

President and Chairwoman (1941): SHRIMATI RAMESHWARI NEHRU

The Right Hon'ble Mr. M.R.Jayakar,

The Ashram,

Winter Road,

Bombay.6.

18

Hon. Treasurer:

MRS. G. R. BILLIMORIA

Hon. General Secretary:
MRS. URMILA MEHTA
15TH ROAD, KHAR.
BOMBAY 21.
21st May 1941.
Sir,
Some time back judgment was given by the Federal Court regarding the interpretation of the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act 1937 as amended in 1938. The Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference is meeting for its Half-yearly meeting on the 29th instant for four days in Bombay. One of the items on the Agenda is discussion on the above-mentioned decision of the
Federal Court and the situation that has arisen from it and to find out what immediate steps could be taken to avert the hardship that may now result. I shall
be obliged if you are kind enough to send me your legal opinion regarding this for our help and guidance.
I shall also be thankful if you will send me your reply so as to reach me about the 27th instant, to enable me to put it up before the meeting on the 29th instant.
s/-
Thanking you in anticipation,
Yours sincerely,
Momile mehte
Hon. General Secretary.

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Dear Mrs. Mehta,
Bombay.
May 22, 1941.
13. Mente, eived your letter of the 2188
I have received your letter of the 21st
May 1941, asking me to give my legal opinion
regarding the judgment of the Federal Court re-
lating to the interpretation of Hindu Women's
Rights to Property Act 1937 as amended in 1938.
In making this request you do not appear
to realise that an appeal from that judgment may

be preferred to the Judicial Committee of the
Privy Council, of which I happen to be a member
at present. It is not, therefore, possible for
me to express any opinion upon the judgment.
Yours sincerely
Mrs. Urmila Mehta,
Hon. Gen. Secretary,
All-India women's conference,
Bombay.
sd. M. R. J.

ALL-INDIA
ASSOCIATION OF THE
WOMEN'S CONFERENCE
President and Chairwoman (1941): SHRIMATI RAMESHWARI NEHRU
Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. G. R. BILLIMORIA
Hon. General Secretary:
MRS. URMILA MEHTA
15TH ROAD, KHAR.
BOMBAY 21.
6th June 1941.
Vice-Presidents:
LADY RAMA RAU
MRS. VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT
LADY MIRZA ISMAIL
SHRIMATI AMMU SWAMINADHAN
MRS. S. C. MUKERJEE
MRS. SHARDABEN MEHTA
The Right Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jayakar,
The Ashram,
Winter Road,
Bombay.6.
21
Dear Sir,
I have been commissioned by the Standing Committee of the All-India

Women's Conference, meeting in Bombay on the 30th May 1941, to send you a copy
of the Statement of the Committee on the recent decision of the Federal Court of
India on the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act of 1937 and the amending Act of
1938.
2.
s/-
I am thankful to you for your kind letter of the 22nd May 1941.
Enclo : 1.
Yours sincerely,
Momile mette
Hon. General Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE A.I.W.C.
ON THE RECENT DECISION OF THE FEDERAL COURT OF INDIA.

20

The All-India Women's Conference is greatly perturbed at the situation created by the Federal Court ruling on the scope and validity of the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Acts of 1937 and 1938. When the Central Legislature passed the bill in 1937, it was competent to deal with all kinds of property, and we may assume that the bill intended to give the widow an adequate measure of economic relief, placing her on a status almost equal to that of a son. The decision of the Federal Court, however, limits the application of the Acts to non-agricultural property in the Governors' Provinces and thus substantially nullifies the presumed intention of the Legislature in as much as property in India is predominently agricultural.

Before the Acts in question were passed, the widow was entitled to maintenance out of the whole of her husband's estate. But in view of the Federal Court judgment, it may be contended that in cases, where a widow gets a share in her husband's non-agricultural property, she is no longer entitled to claim maintenance under the ordinary law. The effect of this may tend to make the

position of the widows worse than it was before the Acts were passed.
The history of these Acts affords yet another proof of the danger and
futility of tinkering piecemeal with Hindu Law and the Conference once again
affirms its conviction that no real progress is possible without a comprehensive
reform of the entire systom.
Indeed it is a matter of great concern to us that instead of an advance
there has probably been a retrogression in regard to a Hindu widow's rights
to property.
We would, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to recommend and
upon the Provincial Governments to sponsor the necessary legislation so as to
make the principle of the Act of 1937, as amended in 1938, applicable also to
all agricultural property.
S/-
Sd/- Rameshwari Nehru,
President, All-India Women's Conference.

ASSOCIATION OF THE
ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S
CONFERENCE
President and Chairwoman (1941): SHRIMATI RAMESHWARI NEHRU
Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. G. R. BILLIMORIA
Hon. General Secretary:
MRS. URMILA MEHTA
15TH ROAD, KHAR.
BOMBAY 21.
Vice-Presidents:
LADY RAMA RAU
MRS. VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT
LADY MIRZA ISMAIL
SHRIMATI AMMU SWAMINADHAN
MRS. S. C. MUKERJEE
MRS. SHARDABEN MEHTA
18th June 1941.
The Right Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jayakar,

"Ashram",
Winter Road,
Bombay.6.
Dear Sir/Madam
и
I am forwarding by separate Book Post a copy of the Annual Report of the All-India Women's Conference for the year 1940, which contains also the proceedings of the Fifteenth annual session held at Bangalore during the last week of December 1940. The Conference is very grateful to you for the interest that you have always shown in its work, and it earnestly hopes that you will continue your valuable assistance in making known its aims and work, as widely as possible, and in helping us to implement its programme.
s/-
Thanking you,
Yours sincerely,
Umile mella
Mehta
Hon. General Secretary.

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भारतवर्षीय महिला विद्यापीठ,
मुंब
मुंबईच्या नाथीबाई ठाकरसी कन्याशाळेच्या इमारत
फंडासाठी विनंति
16
"June 1941
19462
23
या विद्यापीठाला आतां पंचवीस वर्षे झाली आहेत. सरकारी अगर निमसरकारी नौकरीसाठी विद्यापीठाच्या जी.ए., पी.ए. व डी.टी. ह्या परीक्ष आणि मुंबई युनिव्हिर्सिटीच्या बी.ए., एम्.ए., व बी.टी. ह्या सारख्या योग्यते-च्या समजल्या जाव्या असा सरकारी ठराव झाला आहे. पांचरोंहून अधिक पदवीधर स्त्रिया विद्यापीठांतून बाहेर पडून समाजांत वावरत आहेत. तेव्हां आतां विद्या-पीठाला स्थैर्य आले आहे असे समजण्यास हरकत नाही.
मुंबईतील लोकांना विद्यापीठाची ओळख करून देणारी पहिली संस्था म्हणजे नाथीबाई ठाकरसी कन्याशाळा ही होय. ही शाळा ता. १ फेब्रुवारी १९२४ रोजी स्थापन झाली. १९२५ से आरंभापासून श्रीमती सतिबाई अणिगेरी

यांना शाळेच्या सुपरटिंडेंट नेमले. त्याच हल्ली मुख्याध्यापिका आहेत व त्यांनींच मुख्यत्वेकरून या शाळेला आजचे स्वरूप आणून दिले आहे. सतिाबाई या जी.ए, असून अमेरिकेतल्या स्वतंत्र संस्थानांतील कॅलफिोर्नयितल्या मिल्स कॉलेजच्या बी.ए. आहेत. तेथे त्यांनी दोन वर्षे शिक्षण घेतले. कन्याशाळेत हल्ली सुमारे ४०० विद्यार्थिनी व शिक्षक जिविका मिळून २० आहेत. केवळ महिला विद्यापीठाच्या प्रवेश परीक्षेसाठी विद्यार्थिनी तयार करणारी व मराठी भाषेतून शिक्षण देणारी मुंबईत एवढ एकच शाळा आहे.

ह्या शाळेला विधािपीठाच्या मालकीची इमारत नाहीं ही मोठ्या खेदाची गोष्ट आहे. वाळेसाठी दरमहा साडेपाठ रुपये भाडे भरावे लागत आहे राहण्यासाठी बांधलेल्या घरांत शाळा चालवावयाची म्हणजे किती तरी अडचणी असावयाच्या व त्या तथा हल्लांच्या जागेत आहेत. आधी जागा पुरेशी नसल्यामुळे कांहीं विद्यार्थिनींना परत दवडावे लागते. साजुबाजुला हातपाय हलविण्यास विलकुल जाथा नाही. वास्तविक विद्यापीठाच्या मुंबईतील पहिल्या संस्थेला इमावत बांधून देण्याचे काम विद्यापीठाच्या धुरीणांनी केव्हांच हाती घ्यावयास पाहिजे होते. परंतु अनेक संकटातून पार पडून स्थिरस्थावर होई तो किती तरी काळ लोटला व युनिव्हिर्सिटीला स्थैर्य आणण्यासाठी युनिव्हिर्सिटी ऑफीस व मुंबईतील नाथीबाई ठाकरसी कॉलेज यांच्यासाठी इमारती बांधण्याचे काम अगोदर हाती घ्यावे लागले. हे काम मारुतीच्या शेपटासारखे वाढतच आहे हैं पुढील मजकुरावरून समजेल.

विद्यापीठाची सांपत्तिक स्थिती समाधानकारक नाहीं. चालू खर्चासाठी दरवर्षी सात आठ हजारांची तूट येते. ती भरून काढण्यासाठी कायम फंडाकडे जाणाऱ्या देणग्या घ्याव्या लागतात व कधी कधी कायम फंडांतीलही कांहीं रक्कम घ्यावी लागते. युनिव्हिसिटीजवळ दुसरे कांहीं फंड आहेत पण ते विशिष्ट कार्यासाठी दिलेले असल्यामुळे त्यांना हात लावतां येत नाहीं . विद्यापीठाला स्टॅट्युटरी रेकग्निशिन मिळिवावयाचे आहे. म्हणजे हिंदु युनिव्हिर्सिटी व मुस्लीम युनिव्हिर्सिटी ह्यांच्यासाठी जसे विशिष्ट कायदे झाले आहेत तसा कायदा ह्या विद्यापीठासाठी करून घेतला पाहिजे. अर्थात तसे होण्याला विद्यापीठाचे स्वरूप

सरकारच्या डोळ्यांत भरण्यासारखे झाले पाहिजे. कॉलेजच्या नव्या इमारतीसाठी जी जागा हिंदुस्थान सरकारकडून घेण्याचे ठरले आहे तिची किंमत अडीच लाखांहून अधिक होत आहे. तिच्यासाठी हिंदुस्थान सरकार व मुंबई सरकार ह्या उभयतांची अक लाखाची देणगी वजा जातां बाकीच्याची फेड करण्यास विद्यापीठाला हलक्या व्याजाने कर्ज काढावे लागणार आहे. अशा परिस्थितिवैत कन्याशाळेकडे कोणाचे लय कसे जावे?

पण ज्यांना रोज अडचण सोसावी लागते त्यांच्या डोळ्यांपुढे नेहमी

तीच गोष्ट असते. वाईचे रहिवासी प.वा. श्रीयुत देव ह्यांनी आपल्या मृत्युपत्रांत
विद्यापीठासाठी कांही रक्कम ठेवलिी आहे अशी बातमी सिता बाजीना कळतांच
त्या मृत्युपत्राचे व्यवस्थापक रा. पंडति यांना भेटल्या व त्यांजकडून शाळेचे इमारती
साठी वीस हजारांची देणगी मिळविली. अट इतकीच की पंधरा वर्षांचे आंत
इमारत बांधून झाली पाहजि व शाळेतील मुख्य दिवाणखान्याला परलोकवासी
देवांचे नांव दलिे पाहजि. सदर देणगी सिंडिकेट व सीनेट ह्यांची संमति मिळवून
विद्यापीठाच्या हाती आली आहे.
माझा ह्या शाळेशी संबंध सितावाजी च्याहि अगोदरचा म्हणजे तिच्या
गर्भावस्थेपासूनचा आहे. सर विठ्ठलदास यांनी पंधरावीस मंडळींची लहानशी सभा
ह्या कामी विचार विनिमिय करण्यासाठी भरविली होती. त्यावेळी हल्ली अस्ति-
स्वांत असलेल्या एका या शाळेने विद्यापीठाचे धोरणाने काम करण्याचे कबूल केल्यास
पहावे नाहींतर विद्यापीठाने शाळा काढावी, असे ठरले. दुसरी कोणतीही
शाळा हे करण्यास तयार होखीना. जितक्यांत सर विठ्ठलदास स्वर्गवासी झाले व
वर्ष दीड वर्ष हा विचार तसाच तहकूब ठेवावा लागला. नंतर मलाच ह्या कामी
पुढाकार घ्यावा लागला. प्रथम मराठी विभाग व गुजराती विभाग असे दोन्ही
विभाग या शाळेत ठेवण्याचे ठरले. रा. ल. वा. नायक, बी. ए., पेन्शनर, मुंबभी
लांना सुपरिंटेंडेंट होण्यासाठी विनंति करण्यांत आली व त्यांनी कांही एक
मोबदला न घेतां काम करण्याचे उत्साहाने कबूल केलें. रा. नायक यांनी कोटांत
दुभाषाचे काम केलेले असल्यामुळे गुजराती चांगले येत होते. पहिल्याने इंग्रजी तीन
जियत्तेसाठी शाळा सुरू करण्यांत आली एक गुजराती व एक मराठी असे दोन शिक्षक
नेमण्यांत आहे. शिवाय श्रीमति पार्वतीबाजी आठवले ह्यांनी शाळेचे जार्गेतच रहावे
व शाळेतल्या विद्यार्थिनींवर देखरेख ठेवावी अशी योजना अमलांत आणली. वर्षा-
अखेर गुजराती मुली दोनच आल्या. दक्षिणी मुलींची संख्याही २५चे वर गेली नाहीं.
तेव्हां गुजराती विभाग बंद करून मराठी विभागच पुढे चाल-
विण्याची ठरले. १९२५ चे आरंभी सिताबाऔंची मुख्याध्यापिका म्हणून योजना
करण्यांत आली, तेव्हांपासून शाळेच्या प्रगतीकडे माझे सारखे लब आहे. अनेक प्रसंगांतून
विद्यापीठ बाहेर पडून स्थिर स्थावर होजीपर्यंत पुष्कळ काळ लोटला व शाळेला
इमारतीचे काम हाती घेण्यासारखे माझे वय राहिले नाहीं पण सिताबाओनी हे
काम हाती घेतल्या बरोबर मला थोडासा हुरूप आला व सिताबाजीना ह्या कामी
मदत करण्याचे मनांत आले. सिंडिकेटने कन्याशाळेच्या जमिारतीसाठी फंड जमविण्या-
करतां एक कमिटी नेमली असून तिच्या चिटणीस सिताबाजी आहेत व मी एक
सभासद आहे.
मला स्वत

मला स्वत:ला १०-५ दहा पांच रुपयांहून अधिक आर्थिक मदत करणे
शक्य नव्हते, परंतु सुदैवाने फलटणचे राजेसाहेब व श्रीमंत सौ. राणीसाहेब ह्या

थोर कैवाऱ्यांनी मला दरसाल सहार्थे रुपयांचे वर्षासन करून दलि्यामुळे मला दुसऱ्या वर्षाचे सर्व व तचिऱ्या वर्षाापैकी दोन रुपये मळि्न आठवें रुपये देतां आले. मला आणखी एक वर्ष लाभल्यास व वर्षासन हाती आल्यास त्यांतून आणखी दोन रुपये वेथून हजार पुरे करण्याचे मी योजलिे आहे. मुंबजीतल्या कांही मंडळींकडे मी सतिाबाओ बरोबर जाऊन एवढेच ह्यापेक्षां मला फारसे कांही करता येणार नाही फक्त द्रव्य सहाय्य मळिवण्याच्या माझ्या आवडत्या पद्धतीप्रमाणे मुंबत व उप-नगरांत चाळी चाळीतून प्रत्येक वहिाडी जावून कोणी आणा अर्धा आणा दलिा तरी आभारपूर्वक तो स्वीकारावा असे मी योजलिे आहे. अशा देणग्यांना वेगळ्या पावत्या न देता एका वर्गणीच्या वहीत त्यांची नोंद दात्यांच्या समव करावयाची व त्या बुकावरूनच ऑफीसचा जमाखर्च लहिावयाचा व हशिेबतपासनसिांनी तपासा वयाचा ह्या कामी मला एकाथा स्वयंसेवकिेची मदत घ्यावी लागेल ती सहज मळिेल असे वाटते. 'थवे थैबे तळे साचे' ही म्हण अवरश: खरी आहे. अर्थात् फार मोठ्या प्रमाणांत असले काम व्हावे लागते ते आतां माझ्या हातून होणे शक्य नाहीं तथापि साधेल तेवढेच करण्याचे मी योजलिे आहे. पुण्याचे नवीन काम मी हाती घेतले आहे. त्या कामाकडे मला अगदीच दुर्लक्ष करता येणार नाही. अर्थात् हे काम यथा तथाच होणार तयापिमुळीच कांहीं न करण्यापेक्षां थोडेसे होशील त्यांतच मी समाधान मानीन.

शेवटी मुंबापुरस्य मराठी बोलणाऱ्या स्त्रि-पुरुषांना माझी एवढीच वनिंतिआिहे की कन्याशाळेला स्वतःची इमारत नसल्यामुळे आपल्या मुलींची जी फार गैरसोय होत आहे तो दूर करण्यासाठी त्यांनी फुल ना फुलाची पाकळी चावी व मी येशीन तेव्हां मी रक्ति हस्ताने परत दवडूं नये.

नाथीवाथी ठाकरसी कन्याशाळ)

वठि्ठलभाभी पटेल रोड, मुंबधी ४)

16th June 1941

आपला नम्र सेवक,

ध. के. कर्वे.

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Donations received for the S.N.D. Thackersey

Kanyashala Building Fund, Bombay.

1940.

24

Trustees of Late G.B.Deo, Wagholi, Wai....... 20,000- 0-0

62

Prof. D.K.Karve

(1st instalment).....

Mr. Vaman Dhondeo Kelkar, Dhrangdhra....

A Sympathiser from England

625-0-0
183-0-0
150-0-0
1941.
Prof. D.K.Karve
(2nd instalment).......
200-0-0
Mrs. Rakhamabai Sathe, Poona
200-0-0
Mrs. Kaveribai Karve, Poona..
M.
50-0-0
Sitation Annigeri
Secretary,
Building Fund Committee,
3.N.D.Thackersey Kanyashala, Bombay.
26/6/41
R.
JAYAKAR
MALABAR HL
BOMBAY

65
SHREEMATI NATHIBAI
DAMODHAR THACKERSEY
KANNYASHALA,
Lady Superintendent:
Mrs. Sitabai Annigeri,
G.A., B.A., (U.S.A.)
VITHALBHAI PATEL ROAD,
सा. नमस्कार वि. वि:-
, 26ि
June 1961
26.
गु. अण्णा व मी कांहीं दविसलगें
आपणाकडे आलो होतो. गु. अण्णांच्या सांगण्याबदन

सोबत वनिंती पथक व त्यांचे स्वताचे पत्र आपल्या
अवलोकनार्थ पाठवले आहे. आपण शक्य तेवढ्या
उदार हाताने मदत कराल अशी आशा आहे.
तरुदीची माफी असावी. क. हे.वि.
31T
सीताबाई अभगिेश

Page - 69
city.
AN APPEAL
It is 16 years since the S. N. D. Thackersey Kanyashala, was started in this
The institution during this period has made remarkable progress and now
the total strength amounts to 400 pupils. At the beginning of every academic year, a
number of girls finds it difficult to get an admission to the school for want of accommoda-
tion. The present premises-not originally meant to be a school-building-are extremely
inconvenient. Exorbitant as the rent is, the premises allow no space for outdoor activities.
Besides, there is no Assembly Hall. It leaves little scope for physical development of the
pupils.
In order to suit the legitimate requirements of an educational institution, it is felt
for a long time, that the school should have a building of its own. Such an idea, it needs
hardly be told, fails to take shape for want of funds. The school occupies the present
premises under an agreement of 5 years. This appeal is presented to the public, with
a hope, that the project be an accomplished fact within this period. We have already
finished 2 years and 6 months from the above-mentioned period.
Fortunately enough, the idea has recently got an impetus with the magnificent
donation of Rs. 20,000/- from the estate of Late Mr. G. B. Deo, on some conditions.
If more such donations are forth-coming, the school-building will be a practical pro-

position in the near future.
This city never lacks the desire to give handsomely for a worthy cause.
Up
till now, the citizens of Bombay have had a great hand in helping the various
educa-
tional enterprises of Prof. Karve. We are confident that the people of Bombay, so
charitably disposed, will uphold this scheme, too.
The girls of the lower and middle class families mainly benefit by this insti-
tution. If this class too, gives its mite, it will immensely help the project. No sum
is
too little for this worthy cause.
The University has appointed a Building Committee, consisting of the following
members:-

1. Sir Sitaram Patkar,
2. Prof. D. K. Karve,
3. Shet Motichand Shah,
4. Mr. B. S. Dabake,
5. Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar,
6. Mrs. Indirabai Gokhale,
7. Mrs. Sitabai Annigeri, (Secretary).

Prof. Karve has himself graciously contributed towards this project the sum of
Rs. 625/- (given to him by his admirers on his 82nd birth-day). Two more
donations of
Rs. 183/- and Rs. 150/- on his behalf are forthcoming, making a total of Rs. 958/-.
Prof. Karve has thus given a lead in this matter and moreover, he is prepared to
help me
in every possible manner.
We hope that the public of Bombay will keep its worthy tradition and generously
respond to this appeal.
KARNATAK PRESS, BOMBAY 2.
SITABAI ANNIGERI,
Secretary,
Building Committee,
S. N. D. Thackersey Kanyashala, Bombay.

6765
Bombay.
July 11, 1941.
Miss Kamal Wagle,
Jt. Hon. Secretary,
Reception Comittee,
Bombay Women's Association,
Bombay, 4.
Dear Madam,
I am in receipt of your letter enclosing back a cheque for Rs.100/-, which my Secretary sent to you in payment of the money I had promised to your Association. I am sorry that it has not been credited. Probably, it is some mistake of my Secretary. I am asking him to send you another cheque for the amount of Rs.100/-. I am sorry for the inconvenience which has been caused to you.
Yours faithfully
sd. M.R.J.

68266
Bombay.
July 29, 1941.
Dear Mr. Karve,
28
I got your letter of the 24th.
It was difficult to snatch time to visit your institution. But I hope to do it some day in future.
Yours sincerely
M.R.J.
Mr. B.D. Karve,
Secretary,
Hindu Widows' Home Association,
Poona 4.

Page - 72
Dear Mr.Jayakar,
Hydevale Cottage,
Simla,
3rd August, 1941.
28
In spite of the fact that I know you are very busy these days having entered public life again, which I for one heartily welcome, I am going to request you to help us as you have done so often before.

You must have received a copy of the Report of the Hindu Law Committee. We are holding a public meeting here in Simla towards the middle of August under the chairmanship of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur to discuss the recommendations of the Report and urge Government to proceed with the revision of Hindu Law. We would very greatly appreciate if you could kindly send us a statement on the subject, to be read out at that meeting.

I know that you are always willing to help a good cause, and I also know how near this subject is tot your own heart. I therefore hope you will make it a point to send us a statement in spite of the fact that the notice is rather short.

Yours sincerely,
KShiva Rao.
Member-in-Charge
of Legislation.
A.J. W. C.
69

Page - 73
Wonum mont
Dear Mrs. Shiva Rao,
Bombay.
68
(20
August 9, 1941.
3°

I have received your letter of the 3rd.
I am glad to note its contents. Please convey to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and her co-workers, my best wishes for success in their effort at Simla.
As I have often said, tinkering with individual branches of Hindu Law will afford no relief to women. On the contrary, it will worsen their position. The rules of Hindu Law are grounded on certain essential conceptions hostile to women's independence in the matter of holding and disposing of property and these basic notions require to be controverted. They are spread throughout all departments of Hindu Law. Indian women should now agitate that the Expert Committee, now sitting in Simla, should deal with these basic notions in a manner calculated to bring them into conformity with the requirements of modern Hindu society. In the domain of text and Sanskrit commentaries on Hindu Law, there are to be found a few works written at a time when women's re-generative movement had attracted public attention, especially in Western India, in the Maharashtra country. These Sanskrit works, which are still extant, will afford a fairly good guide to the Committee,,working under the wise guidance of Sir B.N. Rau, as indicating the lines on which reference may proceed. It should be the effort of the women's movement to assist the Committee in devising an equitable code of the rules of Hindu Law and it would be an advantage if a liberal-minded woman lawyer is invited to sit on this Committee and join in its

deliberations. I wish Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and her co-workers every success.

Mrs. K. Shiva Rao,
Hydevale Cottage,

Simla.
Yours sincerely
M.R.J.

Page - 75
PHONE 45658
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AHMED MANOR
WARDEN ROAD
BOMBAY, 6
28 Jan. 1942.
t
31
Dear Mr. Jayakar,
As a
convener of the Legislation
Committee of the National Council
of
Women in India I approach you
this letter."
au
of
with
Our Chairman Mrs Sirur has asked
that as you
have
me to inform you
very kindly consented to give us
informal talk on Hindu Law,
She has just discovered that on the

12th Feb. there is the Gugarati Stree
Mandal's meeting where we expect
many of our members 570.
There fore may
change the
we request you
to
date from the 12th Febe
to either the 11
Th
Or
The 13th of the

Page - 76
+pi
RONAM, H
CAOR
73
14th Feb? I hope any one of
a YAGMOB
these three days will suit you
will not disappoint
us,
+
& you
Sorry
for
for the trouble &
Many
thanks.
Loroute
Yours Sincerely
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From
16

S.
Asaf Fyzek
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Convenes Legislation Com.
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Page - 77
National Council of Women in India.
President-H. H. MAHARANI SETU PARVATI BAI OF TRAVANCORE.
Chairman:
MRS. MANEKLAL PREMCHAND.
Vice-Chairman:
MRS. D. N. SIRUR.
LADY JEHANGIR.
MRS. A. H. FYZEE.
Women éfile
Dear Mr. Jayakar
Many thanks
Jan.
74
720
Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. H. K. KIRPALANI.
Hon. General Secretary:
MISS LEAH JHIRAD.
Ruby Mansion, Darabshaw Road,
Bombay, 26, 5 February
32
1942
for your

kind letter of the 31st
Tu
The meeting has been arranged for The 11-
Mrs Sirur at 5P. 17.
list, at the residence of
I am enclosing
card for you.
been
a
we have
very careful not to mention anything
about a talk. It will be just question &
auswer meeting
as desired by you
turs. Scrus has asked me to write b you
that of d.
I
am writing this, she will not reply to
aftour letter now.
Many thanks for giving in your precious
time,
Yours sincerely
3. As of convener deg. Cours
дузе

Dear Sir,
(7575
HINDU WIDOWS' HOME ASSOCIATION,
HINGNE BUDRUK, POONA 4.
5th February 1942.
33
-
You had asked me to remind you in this week about
I understand that
paying a visit to this institution.
you are coming to Poona for the week-end and I will be
much obliged if you kindly let me know the time and date

on which you can come here.
Hoping to be excused for the trouble
The Right Hon'ble M. R. Jayakar
"Ashram "
Winter Road,
Malabar Hill
BOMBAY 6.
I am,
Yours truly
Secretary

Page - 79
The Secretary,
Hindu Women's Home Association,
Poopa 4.
Dear Sir,
Bombay
February 6, 1942.
34
Your letter of the 5th. I shall be glad to visit
your institution during my next visit to Poona.
Yours truly
M.R.J.
74

Page - 80
77
कोल्हापूर संस्थान महिला परषिद
अधविेशन १ लें
परषिदेत पास झालेले ठराव.
35
१. जयसगिपूर येथील समाजकार्यकर्ते श्री. भूपाल पंडति यांच्या अकालीं आणि शोचनीय नधिना-
बद्दल ही सभा दुःख व्यक्त करते.
२. हन्दिू स्त्रयिांच्या हक्काचा हा अत्यंत महत्वाचा प्रश्न असल्यानें कै. श्रीमच्छत्रपति राजाराम
महाराज यांच्या अभषिक्ति पट्टराणी श्रीमंत पुण्यशील मातुश्री छत्रपति ताराबाई महाराणीसाहेब
यांना करवीर गादीचे सर्व अधकिार सुपुर्त करावेत असें आमचें आग्रहाचें मागणें आहे.
३. कु. इंदरिा नेहरू व श्री. फरिोज गांधी यांचा हा आंतरजातीय ववििाह सामाजकि सुधारणेस व

जातीय ऐक्यास पोषक असल्यानें ही परषिद त्या उभयतांचे हार्दकि अभनिंदन करते.
४. जयसंगिपूर येथील कन्याशाळेच्या मुख्याध्यापकिा सौ. रुक्मणीबाई आवळे (हरजिन) यांनीं जयसंगिपूर येथें “ मोफत प्रौढ साक्षरता प्रसाराचें कार्य " चालवलिें आहे. तसेंच शाळेंतील मुलींना वनिामूल्य कशद्यिाचें काम शकिवीत आहेत.
एका हरजिन शक्षिकणिीनें केलेल्या या नरिपेक्ष लोकोपयोगी कार्याबद्दल या परषिदेस अभमिान वाटतो. मसिेस आवळे यांचेप्रमाणें इलाख्यांतील मुलींच्या सर्व शाळेंतील मास्तरणिीनीं कार्य करावें अशी या परषिदेची त्यांना वनिंतआिहे.
६. श्री. पु. मा. छ. ताराबाई महाराणीसाहेब यांनीं कोल्हापूर शहरांत अद्यावत उपकरणांनींयुक्त असे सूतकिागृह असावे या थोर कल्पनेस चालना देऊन लोककल्याणाची कामगरिी घेतली आहे त्याबद्दल ही परषिद महाराजांना धन्यवाद देत आहे.
७. कोल्हापुरांतील प्राथमकि शाळांतून ट्रेंड शक्षिकिांची संख्या वाढवावी.
८. कोल्हापूर दरबारनें प्राथमकि शक्षिण सक्तीचें व मोफत करावें व प्रौढ शक्षिणाच्या प्रसारासाठीं पूर्वीप्रमाणेंच फीवाढ रद्द करून सर्वतोपरी मदत करावी अशी या परषिदेची दरबारला वनिंतआिहे.
कोल्हापूर दरबारनें या गोष्टी केल्यास त्याची जबाबदारी करवीर भगनिी मंडळाने पत्करावी अशी या परषिदेची वनिंतआिहे.
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९. सरकारी व नमिसरकारी मुलांमुलींच्या दुय्यम शाळेमधून सध्यांच्या अभ्यासक्रमाबरोबरच वतंत्रपणे सक्तीच्या धंदेशक्षिणाची सोय करावी अशी या परषिदेची सरकारला वनिंतआिहे.
१०. कोल्हापुरामध्यें वद्यिार्थनिीसाठीं स्वतंत्र असें वसतगिृह नसल्यानें अत्यंत गैरसोय होत आहे. तरी सर्व जातींच्या वद्यिार्थनिींसाठीं वसतीगृहाची अत्यंत जरुरी असल्यानें सौ. कोरगांवकर यांनीं वसती-गृह चालवण्यिासाठीं करवीर भगनिीमंडळास १००० रु. ची देणगी दलिेली आहे. तरी करवीर दरबारनें वसतगिृह बांधण्यासाठीं जागा देऊन योग्य ती सक्रीय मदत करावी अशी वनिंतआिहे.
११. कोल्हापूर शहरीं एक बालसंगोपन संस्था भगनिीमंडळानें स्थापन करावी व संस्थेमार्फत प्रत्येक खेडोपाडी जाऊन आशक्षिति स्त्रयिांना बालआरोग्याची योग्य माहतिी पुरवण्यिाकरतिां या वषियाचें शक्षिण देऊन कार्यकर्त्या तयार कराव्यात. या कार्यासाठींच दरबारनें योग्य ती मदत करावी अशी या परषिदेची दरबारला वनिंतआिहे.
१२. देवाच्या व धर्माच्या नांवावर देवदासी, जोगत्या व मुरळ्या सोडण्याची पुरातन चाल या चालीवरिूद्ध कायदा झाला असून त्याची अंमलबजावणी होत नाहीं, तेव्हां सरकारने त्याकडे दुर्लक्ष न करतिां कायद्याची अंमलबजावणी जरूर ते उपाय योजून करावी अशी या परषिदेची वनिंतआिहे.
१३. स्त्रयिांच्या वैवाहकि जीवनास कीड लावणारा प्रश्न मद्यपानाचा असल्यानें त्यापायीं शेंकडों कुंटुंबे धुळीस मळित असलेली आपल्या पहाण्यांत येतात म्हणून या व्यसनास सरकारने कायद्यानें आळा घालण्यांत यावा. त्याप्रमाणें सध्या चालू असलेली रेस बेटींगचीं दुकानें सरकारनें बंद करावीं अशी करवीर दरबारला या परषिदेची वनिंतआिहे.
१४.

वडलिार्जति मळिकतीमध्ये लग्न झाल्याबरोबर ववािहति स्त्रीस नवऱ्यास जो कांहीं हस्सिा असतो त्या हश्यिांत मुलें होईपर्यंत नम्मिा हक्क रहावा व मुळे झाल्यानंतर मुलांच्या मानानें व नवराबायको धरून ववािहति स्त्रीस समान हस्सिा नवरा बायको मुले यांच्या दरम्यान वांटणींत जो हस्सिा मळितो तो मळिावा.

१५. सुशक्षिति व क्वालफिाइड स्त्रयिांना सरकारी व इतर नोकरीमध्ये सर्व ठकिाणीं पुरुषाबरोबरीनें प्रवेश मळिावा.

१६. कोल्हापुरांत स्त्रयिांचे अनेक समाज स्थापन झाले आहेत परंतु त्यांपैकीं एकाहि समाजास स्वतंत्र अशी जागा नाहीं त्यामुळे सर्व स्त्रयिांचीं कुचंबणा होते तरी सर्व समाजांना उपयोग करतां येईल अशी एखादी स्वतंत्र जागा असावी.

१७.

बालहत्त्या केल्यामुळे समाजांतील रूढीच्या दृष्टीनें स्त्रीकडून स्वतःच्या इभ्रतीसाठीं बालहत्त्या केली जाते, त्या तच्यिा असहाय्य स्थतिींतहि तिला कायद्यानें शक्षिा होते. याबाबत शक्यतों शक्षिा कमी होऊन स्वैरवर्तनासहि उत्तेजन मळिू नये यासाठीं शफिारस करणें करतां एक कमटिी नेमण्यांत यावी अशी या परषिदेची करवीर दरबारला वनिंति आहे.

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आपले राष्ट्र बलवान् व्हावें, व या हंदिभूमींत मोठमोठे देशभक्त नपिजून आपल्या राष्ट्राची संघटना, कार्यक्षमता आणि सामर्थ्य वाढण्याकरतां प्रत्येक सुमातेनें आपल्या लहान बालकांच्या मनामध्यें

देशप्रेम व राष्ट्रीय संस्कृतीच्या अभमिानाचे बीजारोपण करून राष्ट्रकार्यात मदत करावी.

१९. व्यसनी व बेजबाबदार नवऱ्याकडून चांगले वागवलिे जात नाहीं तरी त्याबद्दल पोटगी मळिण्या-बद्दल सरकारनें अज्ञान इस्टेटीप्रमाणे व्यवस्था करावी.

२०.

स्त्रयिांच्या चळवळीबाबत कोल्हापूर संस्थान मागासलेले आहे. यासाठीं हंदिी व जागतकि स्त्रयिांच्या चळवळीचें ज्ञान व्हावें या दृष्टीनें लहिलिेले वाङ्मय नर्मिाण करण्यासाठीं या परषिदेकडून एक कमटिी नेमली जावी व तच्यिा मार्फत दर वर्षी वरील प्रकारचे वाङ्मय प्रसद्धि होत रहावें.

५ (अ) पुरुषांनीं एकापेक्षां अधकि ववािह करण्यास कायद्यानें मान्यता देण्यांत आली आहे. ती पद्धत अत्यंत सदोष असून त्यामुळे अनेक भगनिींच्या जीवतिाची राखरांगोळी झालेली आहे, तरी ही अनेक पत्नत्विाची चाल सरकारने बंद करावी.

(ब) पतीपत्नीचे मतभेद झाल्यास योग्य ती कारणे दाखवून हंदिु स्त्रीला कायदेशीर घटस्फोट मळिण्याची व्यवस्था सरकारने करावी.

२१.

स्त्रीसमाजाचे आपल्या शारीरकि संपत्तीच्या जोपासनेकडे दुर्लक्ष होत आहे, तेव्हां स्त्रीसमाजाची उन्नति करणाऱ्या संस्थेने याबाबत पुढाकार घेऊन स्त्रीशक्षिणकेंद्र उघडावें व त्याच्या कार्यात सरकारने सढळ हाताने मदत करावी.

२२. जागतकि महायुद्ध आतां हिंदुस्थानांतच आल्यामुळे ओढवलेल्या आणीबाणीच्या गंभीर परि-
स्थितीचा विचार करतां ठकिठकिाणीं विशेषतः खेडोपाडी स्त्री नागरकि संरक्षक दलें स्थापन करणें अत्यावश्यक आहे, तेव्हां या परिषदेनंतर ठकिठकिाणीं परिषदेतर्फे अशी संरक्षक दलें स्थापन करावीं.
२३. कोल्हापूर संस्थानांतील जहागरीसुद्धां कारखान्यांतून काम करणाऱ्या मजूर स्त्रियांच्या मुलांची कामाच्या वेळीं सर्व प्रकारें व्यवस्था करण्यासाठीं कारखान्यांतील स्वतंत्र जागेत नर्सिंग होम काढावे व त्यासाठी एखादी टेंड नर्स नेमावी. ही सर्व व्यवस्था कारखानदाराने स्वखर्चाने करण्याबाबत सरकारनें कायदा करावा.
२४. चीन व सोव्हिएट रशिया या देशांतील शूर महिला आपल्या देशांतील स्वातंत्र्यरक्षणार्थं प्राणा-
चीही पर्वा न करतां आपल्या शत्रूशीं निकिराचा सामना देत आहेत व साऱ्या जगांतील महिलांना अनुकरणीय उदाहरण घालून देत आहेत त्याबद्दल ही परिषद त्यांचें हार्दिक अभिनंदन करते.
२५. कोल्हापुरांत महारोग्याचा कायदा असूनही शहरांत बाजार व प्रमुख रस्ते या ठकिाणीं महारोगी हिंडत असतांना दिसतात, तरी त्यांना तसें हिंडण्याची बंदी करून त्यांची राहाण्याची सोय दरबारनें म्युनसिपिालटीच्या सहकार्यानें शहराबाहेर करावी अशी या परिषदेची दरबारला विनंति आहे.

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२६. जगाच्या निरनिराळ्या भागांत जें युद्ध चालू आहे त्याबद्दल ही परिषद तीव्र निषेध जाहीर करून निरपराधी लोकांवर जी अनंत संकटपरंपरा कोसळलेली आहे त्याबद्दल दुःख व्यक्त करते. महा-
युद्धाच्या भीषण हत्याकांडांत मानवी संस्कृतीच्या प्रगतीचा, कलात्मक प्रतकिाचा आणि मानवजातीचा नाश होत आहे. राष्ट्रीय व आंतरजातीय वादाचा निकाल करतांना हिंसा व युद्ध यांचे वैयर्थ पटलें असून शांतमिार्ग हाच खरा मार्ग आहे.

स्त्री ही शांति देणारी देणारी असल्यानें तिच्यावरील जबाबदारी फार मोठी आहे. हिंदी स्त्री म्हणून तर ती फारच मोठी आहे. हिंद राष्ट्र आज शांतीसाठीं जगत असून सारें जग त्याकडे आशेच्या संदेशासाठीं पहात आहे. हिंदुस्थाननें आज या बाबतींत पुढाकार घेऊन साऱ्या जगाला शांतमिार्ग दाखवावा आणि आपल्या पूर्वपरंपरेला साजेल असें कर्तव्य पार पाडावें.

युद्धाची आंच स्त्रीलाच अधिक तीव्रतेनें लागत असते, तेव्हां तिनेंच पुढाकार घेऊन युद्धे कधींच निर्माण होऊं नयेत यासाठीं शाश्वत शांतीचा मार्ग शोधून काढला पाहिजे.

आंतरराष्ट्रीय समानता व सामाजिक न्याय यावर आधारलेल्या नव्या रचनेखेरीज जागतिक शांती स्थापन होणार नाहीं, जोंपर्यंत हिंदुस्थान व इतर गुलाम राष्ट्रें स्वतंत्र नाहींत तोंपर्यंत जगांत शांतता नांदणें शक्य नाहीं.

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-या युद्धाच्या अग्नीकुंडांतून नवें जग निर्माण होणार असल्यानें त्या जगाच्या निर्मितीसाठीं स्त्रियांनीं आपला वांटा उचलावा असा सर्व भगिनींना या परिषदेचा आदेश आहे.

श्रीसिद्धेश्वर प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, कोल्हापूर.)

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करवीर भगिनी मंडळातर्फे भरविलेली
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सन्माननीय अध्यक्ष नि प्रिय भगिनींनो !
आपल्या मंडळाच्या वतीनें ' गृह-औद्योगकि नि किलाकुसरीच्या
मनोवेधक प्रदर्शनाचे उद्घाटन ' करणेचा मान आम्हांस दलिांत व
आमच्या राज्यांतील या महलिांच्या पहलि्याच अधविेशनांत प्रत्यक्ष
भाग घेण्याची सुसंधि दलिीत, त्याबद्दल आम्ही आपणांसर्वांच्या फार
आभारी आहोंत. हें आमचें आभारप्रदर्शन औपचारकि नाहीं. कारण
छत्रपतींच्या राज्यांतील प्रत्येक स्त्री ही आमच्या कुटुंबांतीलच एक आहे,
अशी आमची सद्भावना असल्याने, आम्ही आपणांस परक्या मानत नाहीं.
ज्या करवीर नगरींत आपण ही परषिद भरवलिी आहे, तचिी कीर्त,ि
परंपरा व पावत्रि्य, फार मोठें आहे. ही नगरी म्हणजे श्रीशवि्छत्रपतींचें
स्मृतस्थिान आहे. या ठकिाणीं राजधानी करून गादी स्थापन करणारी,
एक शूर व मुत्सद्दी स्त्रीच होती. त्या थोर व शूर अशा नामवंत संस्थापकिेने
करवीर गादी स्थापून स्त्रयिा या अबला नसून सबला आहेत, हें सद्धि केलें
आहे; व आपल्या कर्तृत्वानें आपली कीर्त अिजरामर करून ठेवलिी आहे.
या आपल्या नगरीची एवढीच कीर्त निसून तलिा कलापूर (कोल्हापूर)

ही नामाभधिान शोभण्यासारखें आहे.
कारण हच्यिा उदरांतून कलाकुसरीचे व औद्योगकि क्षेत्रांत हिंदुस्थान-
भर कीर्तपिसरवणिारी नररत्ने नर्िमाण झाली आहेत. त्यांत मरहूम आबालाल
मास्तर, श्री. बाबूराव पेंटर, अल्लादयिाखां, यांच्यासारख्यांचीं नांवें
सांगतां येतील.
आर्य स्त्रयिांनीं आपल्या संस्कृतप्रिमाणें ज्या त्या काळांत आपल्या
परीनें कार्य करून कीर्तमिळिवलिी आहे; व अलीकडच्या काळाचा जर
आपण वचिार करूं लागलों तर चालूं काळांत स्त्रयिांचे दोन वर्ग पाडतां

येतील. पैकी पहलिा वर्ग म्हणजे कामकरी वर्ग. ज्यांना आपल्या जीवना-
करतिां काम करूनच उपजीवकिा करावी लागते अशांचा. यांच्याकडून
कलेची अपेक्षा करणे अनाठायीं होणार आहे. राहतांराहलिा मध्यम पांढर-
पेशा स्त्रयिांचा वर्ग. याच वर्गांतील स्त्रयिांना कलेची जोपासना करणेंची
संधमिळिते. त्यांनीं जर मनावर घेतले तरच त्यांना आपल्या संसाराला
हातभारही या दशिेनें कांहीं करूनसुद्धां लावतां येईल. कांहीं श्रीमंत
स्त्रयिाही कलाकुसरीचीं कामें करतात, परंतु त्या शोकाकरतां होय.
5. गेल्या शतकांत पाश्चात्य संस्कृतीचे आपल्या देशांत कतिीही जोरानें
परणिाम झाले असले, तरीही आपली थोर पवत्रि संस्कृतजिर कोणी राखलिी
असेल, तर ती आम्हां स्त्रयिांनींच होय; व हें पुरुषही मान्य करतात. यांच
संस्कृतीला जर नव्या युगाचें मार्गदर्शत्व लाभले तर तचिें श्रेय आम्हां आर्य
स्त्रयिांना मानवजात दलि्याखेरीज राहणार नाहीं. आपल्या जुन्या चालीरीती-
प्रमाणे सकाळी दारापुढे रांगोळी घालणे हीहएिक प्रकारची कलाच आहे.
तसेंच आपले अलंकारही एक प्रकारच्या कलेतच मोडतात.
या आजच्या प्रदर्शनांत ज्याचे नमुने कदाचति पहावयास मळिणार
नाहींत, अशा एका कलेबद्दल आज आम्ही दोन शब्द बोलणार आहोत.
ती कला म्हणजे पाकशास्त्र. अलकिडच्या मुली या कलेची फारच अवहेलना
करतात; व त्यामुळे त्यांना त्याचीं अनष्टि फळें चाखावी लागतात, कारण
आपल्या आवडीनविडीचा स्वयंपाक न झाल्यामुळे घरचे पुरुष हॉटेलांचा
आश्रय घेतात.
त्याचा परणिाम गृहसौख्याच्या अभावांत होतो. आणअिलकिडील
स्त्रयिा या कलेकडे दुर्लक्ष करूं लागल्यामुळे गल्लोगल्लीं उपाहारगृहें दसिूं लागलीं
आहेत. तरी ज्या कलेच्या जोरावर पुरुषवर्गाला ताब्यांत ठेवतां येते,
तच्यिाकडे दुर्लक्ष करूं नका.

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आपली कला ही आर्यसंस्कृतींतून विकास पावली आहे. परंतु
आजच्या घटकेस विचार केल्यास आपली संस्कृति जागतिक युद्धामुळे
धोक्यांत आली आहे. यांत एक पक्ष लोकशाहीचा असून मानव्यासाठीं
झगडत आहे, तर दुसरा पक्ष हुकूमशहाचा असून तो व्यक्तीच्या स्वार्थासाठीं
संग्राम करीत आहे. या युद्धाच्या ज्वाला आपल्या मायभूमीस लागल्यानें
आज जें प्रदर्शन आपण भरवीत आहों, अशींच प्रदर्शनें वरचेवर भरवितां
यावींत अशी जर आपली इच्छा असेल तर या सर्व गोष्टी तूर्त बाजूस ठेवून
आत्मसंरक्षणासाठी तन, मन, धन करून आपण सर्वांनीं एकोप्यानें झटलें
पाहिजे. आपल्या या महाराष्ट्रांत जिजामाता, येसुबाई, ताराबाई, अहिल्या-
बाई, यांसारख्या शूर स्त्रिया होऊन गेल्या आहेत, त्यांची स्मृति ठेवून आपणांस
आपल्या देशाच्या संरक्षणास जेवढा म्हणून हातभार लावतां येईल तेवढा
म्हणून एक दिलाने लावू या. या उच्च लोकशाही तत्त्वासाठीं दोस्त राष्ट्रें ब्रिटन,
अमेरिका; चीन, रशिया झगडत आहेत. या तत्त्वावर आमचा पूर्ण भरवंसा
आहे. शेवटीं सत्पक्षाचाच विजय होणार याबद्दल आमची पूर्ण खात्री आहे.
अशा या आणीबाणीच्या प्रसंगी आपण उदासीन राहून कर्तव्यच्युत होऊं तर
आपण तत्त्वभ्रष्ट झाल्याचाही आपल्यावर आरोप येईल.
भ्याड व दुबळें मन सजीव कला प्रसवूं शकत नाहीं. यासाठीं
आपण निर्धारानें, निश्चयानें व विश्वासाने आल्या काळाशी झुंजून विजयी
होऊ या. म्हणजे अशा प्रकारचीं प्रदर्शने भरविण्याची संधि आपणांस
लाभेल. एवढे सांगून प्रदर्शन खुले केल्याचें आम्ही जाहीर करतों, व
आपण जो हा मान आम्हांला दिलांत त्याबद्दल आपले आणखी एकदां
आभार मानून आमचें भाषण पुरे करतों.
-:* समाप्त *-
श्रीज्ञानेश्वर प्रेस, कोल्हापूर,

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महायुद्धाच्या कृष्णछायेखाली आज आपण एकत्र जमत आहोंत. आणि
या आणीबाणीच्या प्रसंगीं वर्तमानकाळाखेरीज, अन्य कोणत्याहि गोष्टीला
आज महत्व नाहीं. जेथें बलाढ्य साम्राज्यांचें भवितव्य संशयास्पद स्थितींत
आहे, व जिथे आम्हीं मायभूमीच्या भवितव्याबद्दल साशंक आहोंत, अशा वेळीं
वैयक्तिक किंवा जातनिष्ठि क्षुल्लक प्रश्नांचा विचार करणें आम्हांला शक्य
नाहीं. जगाचें, तसेंच आपल्या मायभूमीचें भवितव्य अंधुक, अस्पष्ट व
अनिश्चित आहे; तेथें इतर प्रश्नांचा विचार करतां येणें अशक्य आहे.
झपाट्याने बदलणाऱ्या परिस्थितीचा विचार केला असतां, आज जे निर्णय
आपण घेऊं त्यांचा उद्यां आम्हांला फेरविचार करावा लागेल. म्हणून सर्व
भगिनींना माझें असें सांगणें आहे की, त्यांनीं नजिकच्या भविष्यकाळांत
उद्भवणाऱ्या आपत्कालास तोंड देण्यासाठी स्त्रियांची संघटना प्रथम केली
पाहिजे. आणि जिर का तुम्हांला सांप्रतच्या स्त्रीविषयक प्रश्नांचा विचार
करावयाचाच असेल, तर प्रस्तुत युद्धकोलाहलांतून उदयास येणाऱ्या स्वातंत्र्य,
समता, व न्याय यांच्यावर अधिष्ठित असलेल्या व अखिल मानवजात ज्याची
उत्कंठेने वाट पाहात आहे अशा नव्या समाजरचनेच्या अनुषंगानेच त्याचा
विचार केला पाहिजे. आणि अशी ही नवी समाजरचनाच युद्धानें बेजार
झालेल्या जगाला चिरंतन शांति देऊ शकेल. विध्वंसक अशा या
भीषण युद्धाची आंच आम्हां स्त्रियांनाच जास्त सहन करावी
लागत असल्यानें,
असल्याने, शाश्वत शांति देऊ
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समाजरचनेच्या प्रतिष्ठापनेसाठी, आम्हीं प्रयत्नांची पराकाष्ठा केली पाहिजे.
आणि जगाच्या या पुनर्रचनेच्या बाबतींत आमचे कर्तव्य काय याचा आपण
विचार करूं या. तसेंच, या क्षणीं हिंदुस्थानच्या वैभवशाली कर्तव्यपालनांत

अनंत अडथळे उभे आहेत; कारण स्वतंत्र हिंदुस्थानच जगाच्या पुनर्रचनेंत आपला मोठा हिस्सा देऊ शकेल. हिंदी स्वातंत्र्याच्या मार्गांत येणारे हे अडथळे दूर करणें हें आमचें परम कर्तव्य आहे. आमच्या प्रगतीच्या मार्गांत येणारे हे अडथळे कोणते याचा साकल्यानें विचार करूं:-

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राजकीयदृष्ट्या, हिंदुस्थान आज स्वतंत्र देश नाहीं. त्याची ब्रिटिश-हिंदुस्थान व हिंदी - हिंदुस्थान, अशीं दोन शकले केली आहेत. ब्रिटिश हिंदुस्थानांत कोठेतरी प्रजासत्ताक राज्यपद्धतीचा भास होतो, पण आजकाल तो देखील बहुतेक प्रांतांतून लुप्त झाला आहे; तर संस्थानांतून सुलतान-शहांचा एकतंत्री अमल सर्रास चालू आहे. मात्र कांहीं संस्थानिकांनीं लोकसत्तात्मक विधिमंडळे स्थापन केल्याचें जरी नाटक केलें असले तरी संस्थानी राज्यकारभारांत जनतेला काडीचाहि अधिकार नाहीं. राजा कितीही प्रजाहितदक्ष व उदार अंतःकरणाचा असला तरी ज्या राज्यपद्धतीच्या नियंत्रणाखालीं तो राज्यशकट चालवितो ती पद्धति लोकशाहीविरोधी असल्यानें, स्वातंत्र्य, समता व न्याय या मूलतत्वांवर आधारलेली, लोकशाही-प्रधान नवीन समाजरचनेच्या प्रस्थापनेच्या कामी निरुपयोगी व निरर्थक आहे, हें निर्विवाद सत्य आहे. स्वतःच्या सत्तेवर नियंत्रण घालून संस्थानें लोकसत्तात्मक केलीं नाहींत, तर आपला भविष्यकाल भीषण आहे, हें सुज्ञ व समंजस संस्थानिक जाणतीलच नव्हे त्यांना जाणावें लागेल, कारण कालप्रवाहाबरोबर जे जात नाहींत, त्यांचा नाश हा टरलेलाच असतो.
ब्रिटिश हिंदुस्थानांतील प्रश्न हा कांहींसा निराळा आहे. कारण परकीय सत्तेचें तेथें वर्चस्व आहे. शत्रु दाराशीं ठेपला आहे व देशाचें संरक्षणार्थं जनतेच्या सहकार्याची निकड आहे, अशा या आणीबाणीच्या गंभीर

प्रसंगींसुद्धां ही परकीय सत्ता सहजासहजी अधिकारत्याग करण्यास राजी नाहीं. ब्रिटिशांचें वर्चस्व अबाधित राहण्यासाठी नव्हे, तर मायभूमीच्या स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीसाठींच, समानतेच्या भूमिकेवरून हिंदी जनता सहकार्याचा हात पुढें करील. ब्रिटिशांची ही सुलतानशाही आज ना उद्यां जाणारच-मग आजच कां नको! ब्रिटिन जर कां हिंदुस्थानांतील आपला अनियंत्रित कारभार असाच चालू ठेवील तर ज्या लोकशाहीसाठी व स्वातंत्र्यासाठीं आपण लढत आहोत असें ते कंठरवानें घोषणा करतात, त्या तत्वांशी त्यांचें हें वर्तन विसंगत व विरोधी नाहीं काय ? ब्रिटिननें आपल्या या दुटप्पी वर्तनावर आतां उदक सोडलें पाहिजे. जरी त्यांची तशी इच्छा नसेल, तरी परिस्थिती त्यांना तसे करण्यास भाग पाडेल. देशाची शकलें करण्यांत " फोडा आणि झोडा " ही राजनीति मध्यंतरीच्या कालांत यशस्वी झाली. आज परिस्थिति अशी निर्माण झाली आहे कीं, त्यांची ही कुटिल राजनीति त्यांच्या-

वरच उलटून वभिक्त हिंदुस्थान हा ब्रटिशि साम्राज्यशाहीच्या नाशासाठी टपलेल्या त्यांच्या शत्रूचें लक्ष्य बनला आहे. अशा तऱ्हेचे खेदजनक राजकीय चत्रि आज आम्हांस जगापुढे ठेवावें लागत आहे.
मनुष्यबलानें व संपत्तीनें समृद्ध असा हा बलाढ्य हदिू देश स्वतःचे संरक्षण करण्यास आज असमर्थ झाला आहे. अंतर्गत यादवीनें पोखरलेला आहे या सबबीवर स्वसंरक्षण करण्यास मनाई करण्यांत आली असल्यामुळे आम्हांला आमचें भवतिव्य ठरवतिां येत नाहीं. कोणत्या अधोगतीस यांनी आम्हांस आणून सोडलें आहे त्याची कल्पना, स्वराज्य संस्थापक श्री शविाजी महाराजांच्या राजधानींत राहणाऱ्या तुम्हां लोकांना अधकि येईल. म्हणून हिंदी जनतेंत ऐक्य घडवून आणणें हें आमचें परम कर्तव्य आहे. ब्रटिशि हिंदुस्थान व हिंदी-हिंदुस्थान असें कविा मुस्लमि हिंदुस्थान व हिंदु-हिंदुस्थान असे दोन खंड नकोत, तर अखंड हिंदी हिंदुस्थान आम्हांला हवा आहे. अखंड हिंदुस्थान हा कोणत्याही हुकुम-शहांच्या आक्रमणाला भीक घालणार नाही कविा डगमगणार नाहीं.

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सामाजकिदृष्ट्याही आमची प्रगत िम्हणावी तशी झाली नाहीं, याला आम्हींच बहुतांशीं जबाबदार आहोत. कालप्रवाहाबरोबर जाण्याचें आम्हींच नाकारलें आहे. आधुनकि जीवनाच्या पर्यायाशी वसिंगत अशा जुन्या व बुरसटलेल्या चालीरतिी व रुढींना अद्यापह िआम्हीं कवटाळीत आहे. जातीयतेचे भूत समाजाच्या मानेवर बसून, प्रगतीच्या आड येत आहे. जर कां एका देशाचें दुसऱ्या देशावरील वर्चस्व नदि्य ठरलें जातें, तर एका वर्गांचें अगर जातीचे दुसऱ्या वर्गांवरील कविा जातीवरील वर्चस्व ततिकेंच गर्हणीय नाहीं काय ? जुलूम मग तो कोणत्याह िप्रकारचा असो-तो स्वातंत्र्य, समता व न्याय या मूलभूत तत्वास वरिोधी व मारकच आहे. सामाजकि जुलूम हा राजकीय जुलुमाइतकाच त्याज्य आहे आण ितो जतिक्या लौकर संपुष्टांत येईल ततिकें श्रेयस्कर ! बालववािह, पडदा, वगैरेसारख्या अनष्टि चाली अद्यापह िथैमान घालीत आहेत. देशांतील प्रचलत िकायद्यांखालीं स्त्रीचा दर्जा अद्यापह िकमी लेखला जातो. वारसाहक्क व ववािहवषियक कायदा एकांगी असल्यानें, साहजकिच स्त्रयिांवर अन्याय होतो. तुमच्याच संस्थानां-तील अलीकडचें एक सुवख्यिात उदाहरण द्यावयाचें झाल्यास तुमच्या छोट्या राजकन्येचेंच देतां येईल, त्यांच्या वडीलांच्या गादीवर वारसा हक्क सांगण्याची परवानगी त्यांना मळिाली नाहीं. पुढारलेल्या मुंबई प्रांतांत हदिुकायद्याप्रमाणें बापास मुलगा नसल्यास मुलीस पत्यिाच्या इस्टेटीवर हक्क सांगण्याचा पूर्ण अधकिार आहे. अर्थातच हा कायदा हदिुस्थानांतील इतर भागांस लागूं नाहीं. परंतु कोल्हापूर हा मुंबई इलाख्यांतील महत्वाचा अंतर्गत भाग असल्यानें

मुंबई प्रांताचा कायदा येथेंही लागू करण्यांत यावा अशी अपेक्षा कोणीही साहजकिच करील. आणि त्या कायद्यानुसार कोल्हापुरची अल्पवयी राजकु-मारी वडलिांच्या गादीवर यावयास पाहजिे होती, आणि ज्या मुलाला दत्तक घ्यावयाचा आहे त्याच्याकरतिां राजकुमारीचा हक्क डावलून लावावयास नको होता.

अखलि भारतीय महलिा परषिदेनें राजकुमारीच्या हक्काला जोराचा पाठबिा दलिा आहे. इंग्लंडमध्ये स्त्री ही पत्यिामागून गादीवर येऊं

शकते. पण ब्रटिशि सरकारपुढें न्यायाचा प्रश्न उद्भवला असतां देखील जुन्या कायद्यांत सुधारणा करण्याची त्यांची इच्छा नाहीं. हदिु-समाजाचा पाया कदाचति् अभंग असूं शकेल पण त्यावर उभारलेली इमारत मात्र जीर्ण झाली आहे. ही जीर्ण इमारत पाडून त्या जागीं उत्कृष्ट नवी इमारत उभारली नाही तर पायालाच धोका पोहोचण्याचा संभव अधकि आहे.

आहे.

आमचे अज्ञान हेंच आमच्या प्रगतीच्या मार्गांतील सर्वांत मोठी धोंड जवळ जवळ २०० वर्षांच्या ब्रटिशि कारकीर्दीत शैक्षणकिदृष्टया आम्हांस मागेंच ठेवण्यांत आलें आहे. अगदींच थोड्या सुज्ञ व समंजस संस्थानकिांनीं आपल्या संस्थानांतून शैक्षणकि सुधारणा केल्या आहेत; आणि बहुतेकांनीं तर कांहींच केल्या नाहींत. जगांतील सुधारलेल्या देशाशी तुलना करतां आमच्या देशाचें साक्षरतेचें प्रमाण अत्यंत कमी आहे. स्त्रयिांमधील साक्षरतेचें प्रमाण तर अगदीच कमी असून, उच्च शक्षिण घेतलेल्या स्त्रयिांची संख्या तर असून नसल्यासारखीच आहे.

स्त्री ही माता असल्यानें तचिें अज्ञान हें राष्ट्राच्या प्रगतीच्या दृष्टीनें हानकिारक आहे. बाळ-बाळंतणिीचे मृत्यू दरवर्षी अनेक जीवतिांचा बळी घेतात गृहणिींचे अज्ञान हेंच तच्यिा कमी प्रतीच्या राहणीस कारणीभूत असल्यानें साहजकिच त्याचा परणिाम जीवनशक्तीचा व्हास होण्यांत व वंशवृद्धी खुंटण्यांत होतो. राष्ट्राच्या संपूर्ण वकिासासाठीं, शक्षिण-आणि वशिेषतः स्त्रीशक्षिणाची अत्यंत जरुरी आहे. शारीरकि वाढीसाठीं जशी अन्नाची, तद्वत्च मानसकि वाढीसाठीं शक्षिणाची आवश्यकता आहे. असें असतांही अद्यापपावतों शक्षिणासाठीं आम्ही काय केलें आहे ? हा शक्षि-णाचा जव्हिाळ्याचा प्रश्न सरकारच्या मदतीनें परषिदेला हाताळतां येईल. राजकीय व सामाजकिदृष्ट्या आपण मागासलेले असतांना आर्थकि सुस्थतिीची अपेक्षा आम्हांला करतां येणार नाहीं. ढोंगी लोकांखेरीज सर्वांना

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दसिणाऱ्या भीषण आणि पिळून काढणाऱ्या दारिद्र्याने यापूर्वीच आम्ही वेडे होऊन आम्हांला या अवनतीस नेणाऱ्या परिस्थितीविरुद्ध बंड पुकारावयास हवें होतें. आर्थिक समानता- जी नव्या जगाच्या रचनेतील प्रमुख भाग आहे - त्यापासून आम्ही हजारों मैल दूर आहोंत.
विशेषतः स्त्रियांची आर्थिक स्थिती अद्यापही हलाखीची आहे. या देशांतील वैयक्तिक वारसाहक्क कायद्याच्या एकांगीपणाबद्दल, आणि त्यान्वयें स्त्रीला पुरुषाप्रमाणे समान हक्क उपभोगतां येत नसल्याचे, यापूर्वी मी सांगि-तर्हेच आहे. पुष्कळ गोष्टींत स्त्रीचा हक्क असूनही इस्टेट मळिकतीच्या हक्का-बाबत अनेक अडचणी येतात. शिवाय समानतेच्या भूमिकेवरून तिला स्वतःचे हक्क उपभोगतां येत नाहींत ते नाहींत.
कामगार स्त्रीची मोलमजुरी नेहमी पुरुषांपेक्षां पुष्कळ पटीनें कमी असते, सिव्हील सर्व्हिसिसारख्या कांहीं सरकारी नोकरींची द्वारही त्यांना खुलीं नाहींत. शैक्षणिक व वैद्यकीय खात्यांत एकाच प्रकारचें काम करणाऱ्या स्त्रीपुरुषांच्या पगाराचें प्रमाण मात्र निरनिराळे आहे. एक दोन प्रांतांत तर विवाहित स्त्रियांना नोकरी करण्यासही मनाई करण्यांत आली असून तिची सामाजिक असहाय्य परिस्थिती इतर व्यवसायाचे बाबतींत आडवी येते. बाल. विवाह व शिक्षणाचा अभाव ही तिच्या आर्थिक प्रगतीच्या मार्गांतील मोठी विघ्नें होत. राष्ट्रांतील लोकसंख्येचा निम्मा भाग जिथें असहाय्य, दुबळा व स्वतःच्या निर्वाहासाठी दुसव्या भागावर सर्वस्वी अवलंबून आहे अशा समाजाचें दृश्य खेदजनकच असणार. ज्या राष्ट्रांत एक भाग दुसन्या भागाला नेहमी पाठीमागे खेचत असतो अशा राष्ट्राची प्रगती ती काय होणार ?
प्रथम आपल्या घराची सुव्यवस्था लावणें हें आपलें परमपवित्र कर्तव्य होय. आम्हांला शक्य होईल तितिक्या आमच्या अडचणीचे निराकरण यत्-किंचितिही विलंब न लावतां करूंया.

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आमच्या प्रगतीच्या आड येणाऱ्या चालीरिती, रूढी आणि कायदे यांचें निर्मूलन केले पाहिजे. स्वतःच्या पायावर उभे राहतां येईल अशा प्रका रचें उपयुक्त शिक्षण सर्व स्त्री पुरुषांना विपुलतेनें मिळण्याबद्दल आपण प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे. स्त्रियांचे आर्थिक हक्क संपूर्णतेनें मान्य करून, कोण-त्याही तऱ्हेच्या नोकरीत किंवा व्यवसायांत सर्वतोपरी लायक असतां, केवळ स्त्री म्हणून तिला मज्जाव करूं नये. स्त्रियांच्या आवडीनुसार धंदे व इतर व्यवसायाच्या शिक्षणाच्या सर्व सवलती तिला पूर्णपणे द्याव्यात.
गुलामगिरीच्या शृंखलापासून मायभूमीची मुक्तता करण्याचें कंकण बांधलेल्या कार्यकर्त्या भगिनींनीं, विचारविनिमिय करून कार्याची आंखणी करण्यासाठी, आपल्यापुढील प्रश्नांची रूपरेखा भी विस्तृतपणे मांडली आहे.

तुम्हां संस्थानी प्रजेचे प्रश्न आमच्यासारखेच आहेत. कबिहुना ते
अधकिही असतील. आणि ते कसे सोडवायचे हें तुमच्या परस्थितीवर व
स्थानकि वातावरणावर अवलंबून आहे.
सुदैवाने आज तुमच्या संस्थानची अधपिती, सुवद्यि व सुसंस्कृत अशी
महाराणी आहे. शैक्षणकि व सामाजकि उद्धाराबाबतींत, ज्यांच्या कार्याचा
इतहिास अत्यंत उज्वल व संस्मरणीय आहे, अशा त्या थोर कै. सयाजीराव
महाराज बडोदा यांच्या त्या नात आहेत. त्यांचा हा वैभवशाली आदर्श
डोळ्यापुढे ठेवून, जर तुमच्या महाराणी आपला राज्यकारभार सुज्ञतेनें व
समंजसपणे चालवतील तर त्यांच्या कारकीर्दीत तुमचें अपार कल्याण होईल
असा मला वश्विास वाटतो.
अशा प्रकारच्या परषिदा भरवून तुमचीं सुखदुःखे व गा-हाणीं
दरबारच्या नजरेस आणून देणें हें जसें कर्तव्य आहे, तसेंच तुमच्या कार्याच्या
न्याय्यतेबद्दल लोकमत नर्मिाण करणें हें तुमचें कार्य आहे.
तुमची ही पहलिी परषिद स्त्रियांच्या खऱ्याखुऱ्या प्रगतीची व
तेणेंकरून संस्थानी प्रजेच्या कल्याणाची मार्गदीपकिा ठरो !

कोल्हापूर
संस्थान महलिा
अधविेशन १ लें
मंगळवार ता. ५ मे १९४२
परषिदेपुढें वाचून दाखवलिेला परचिय.
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परषिद्
करवीर भगनिी मंडळ
(स्थापना-१९३४)
कार्याचा अल्प परचिय
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श्रीज्ञानेश्वर प्रेस, कोल्हापूर
joy free
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-" आम्हांस नमूद करण्यास अत्यंत आनंद वाटतो कीं, श्रीमंत सकल-
सौभाग्यसंपन्न शांतादेवी, महाराणीसाहेब, संस्थान बडोदे, या

'करवीर भगनिीमंडळा'च्या सन्माननीय आश्रयदात्या झाल्या आहेत.
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शण्डिारी र
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FIP
करवीर भगिनी मंडळ
(स्थापना - १९३४)
कार्याचा अल्प परिचय.
करवीरची गादी म्हणजे स्त्रियांच्या कर्तृत्वाचें फडकतें निशाण होय.
स्वराज्यसंस्थापिका महाराणी ताराबाई यांनी करवीरची गादी स्थापून, व
मुत्सद्दीगिरीनें राजशकट चालवून, स्त्रीची कर्तृत्वशक्ति व बुद्धिमत्ता किती
तेजोमय व प्रभावी आहे याचें सर्व जगाला पटवून दिलेलें प्रत्यंतर होय.
अशा या कर्तृत्ववान स्त्रीच्या संस्थानांत स्त्रियांच्या उन्नतिसाठी झटणारी
" करवीर भगिनी मंडळ " ही संस्था स्थापन व्हावी, हें साहाजिकच आहे.
सन १९३४ हें साल करवीर महिलांच्या स्मरणांत चिरस्मरणीय
राहील. स्त्री-चळवळीचे आद्यप्रवर्तक व स्त्रियांच्या उन्नतिसाठीं आपलें सर्वस्व
वाहणारे पूज्य गुरुवर्य धोंडो केशव कर्वे यांच्या सुशील व सुविद्य पत्नी
सौ. आनंदीबाई कर्वे यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखालीं 'करवीर भगिनी मंडळाची '
स्थापना होऊन स्त्री-चळवळीची मुहुर्तमेढ रोवली गेली. या संस्थेच्या स्थापने-
बाबत येथील समाजसेविका श्री. शामाबाई मोरूसे यांनी विशेष परिश्रम
घेतले आहेत, हें येथें नमूद कराण्यांत आनंद वाटतो.
'करवीर भगिनी मंडळ' ही स्त्रियांच्या उन्नतिप्रीत्यर्थ झटणारी
सर्वस्वी स्त्रियांनींच चालविलेली संस्था असून, तिचें ध्येय स्त्रियांची सर्वांगिण
उन्नति करणें हें आहे.
सन १९३४ ते १९३९ हा पांच वर्षांचा काळ मंडळास स्त्री-
जागृतीच्या व संघटनेच्या दृष्टीनें शिथिलतेचा जाऊन विशेष भरीव कामगिरी

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झाली नाहीं, याबद्दल खेद वाटतो. ही शिथिलिता नाहींशी व्हावी व
स्त्रियांमध्ये स्वतःच्या हक्काची जाणीव होऊन स्त्रीउन्नतीचें कार्य व्हावें,
असें सुसंघटित प्रयत्न सन १९४० पासून सुरू झाल्याचे दिसते. याचें
पहिलेच दृश्यचिन्ह म्हणजे स्त्रियांच्या हस्तकौशल्याच्या उत्तेजनार्थ श्री. सौ.
कमळादेवी राणीसाहेब, बावडा यांच्या हस्तें भरविलेलें प्रदर्शन हें होय.
यायोगें मंडळानें आपल्या अस्तित्वाची जाणीव जनतेला करून दिली.
मी महिलासमाजाच्या उन्नतिप्रीत्यर्थ निरनिराळ्या क्षेत्रांत कार्य करून
भगिनींची सेवा करण्याची संधि मंडळानें केव्हांही दवडली नाहीं. मंडळानें
स्त्रियांच्या कलात्मक गुणांना वाव देण्यासाठी शिवणकामाचे वर्ग तसेंच

राष्ट्रभाषेच्या प्रचारासाठीं हिंदी वर्ग सुरू केले आहेत. अभिमानाची गोष्ट ही कीं, हिंदीच्या परिक्षेत आमच्या मंडळाचा शेंकडा ८० टक्के रिझल्ट लागला असून, पहिल्या वर्गांत तीन व दुसऱ्या वर्गांत दोन स्त्रिया उत्तीर्ण झाल्या आहेत. गोरगरीबांना मोफत वैद्यकीय सल्ला आमच्या मंडळाच्या सदस्य श्री. सौ. डॉ. अहिल्याबाई दाभोळकर या देत असून शिवाय शुश्रूषेची उपकरणें गरजूंना मोफत देण्याची व्यवस्था करण्यांत आली आहे. तसेंच स्त्रियांच्या वैचारिक उन्नतीसाठीं निरनिराळ्या नामांकित वक्त्यांची व्याख्यानेंहि करविण्यांत येत असतात. भगिनीवर्गाच्या बौद्धिक विकासाबरोबरच शारीरिक विकासाकडे मंडळ लक्ष देत असून, देशी-विदेशी खेळांची सोय करण्यांत आली आहे. स्त्रीवर्गांत संघटना घडवून आणण्याचे मंडळ शक्य तितिके प्रयत्न करीत असून परस्परांतील सलोखा व ऐक्य घडवून आणण्या-साठीं सार्वजनिक हळदीकुंकवासारखे समारंभ करण्याचा उपक्रम या मंडळानें प्रथमतः सुरू केला आहे. कोणतेही उत्सवाचे प्रसंग साजरे करण्याचें या मंडळाकडून दवडलें जात नाहीं. श्रीमंत प्रिन्सेस बेबी महाराज यांचा वाढदिवसही श्री. सौ. शैलजादेवी विशाळगडकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखालीं मोठ्या उत्साहाने साजरा करण्यांत आला. त्याचप्रमाचें श्रीमंत राजकुमारी

बेबी महाराज यांचे नामकरण विधीप्रसंगीं हळदी-कुंकू वाटण्याची सर्व व्यवस्था मंडळातर्फे करण्यांत आली.

मंडळ अशा तऱ्हेचें उपयुक्त कार्य करीत असल्याचें भगिनी वर्गाचे नजरेस आल्यामुळे आमच्या मंडळावरचें त्यांचें प्रेम वाढत जाऊन सदस्यांच्या संख्येत उत्तरोत्तर भर पडत चालली, व भगिनींचा हा वाढता उत्साह लक्षांत घेऊन त्यांच्या सोयीसाठीं आम्हांला गावांत दुसरी एक शाखा उघडणें भाग पडलें व त्याचे उद्घाटन सौ. सुशिलाबाई पवार यांचे हस्तें झालें. ह्या शाखेची सर्व जबाबदारी सौ. सुशिलाबाई देसाई व मिसेस अय्यर या मोठ्या उत्साहानें पार पाडीत आहेत. या शाखेतर्फे साक्षरता-प्रसाराचे काम मिस् सोनुताई चव्हाण व आरोग्यविषियक व्याख्यानें कुमारी डॉ. माई चव्हाण या करीत असतात. तसेंच शिविणकाम सौ. सीताबाई देशपांडे शिकवीत असतात. या त्यांच्या सहाय्याबद्दल मंडळ त्यांचे आभारी आहे. आपल्या सहकारी संस्थेच्या सहाय्यानें ही "कोल्हापूर संस्थान महिला परिषद " भरविण्याचे योजिलें आहे. आमच्या या योजनेस श्री. पु. मा. छ. महाराणीसाहेब यांनीं प्रोत्साहनानें जो पूर्ण पाठिंबा दिला व त्याचप्रमाणे पंतप्रधान पेरी यांनीं जो पुरस्कार केला याबद्दल आम्ही या उभयतांचे अत्यंत ऋणी आहोत.

आमच्या कार्याचा व्याप असा दिवसेंदिवस वाढत असल्यामुळे मंडळासाठी स्वतंत्र जागेची व इमारतीची जरुरी तीव्रतेनें भासत आहे. आपल्या आश्वासनाप्रमाणे श्री. पंतप्रधान पेरी साहेब आमची ही उणीव लवकरच

दूर करतील, असा आम्हांस विश्वास वाटतो.'
शेवटीं जगन्नियंत्याजवळ आमची येवढीच मागणी
आहे कीं,
भगिनींनी आमची ही अल्पसेवा रूजू करून घ्यावी, व आपल्या कृपेची
पांखर सतत या मंडळावर ठेवून सेवेची संधी देत जावी, अशी विनंति आहे.
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ताराबाई महाराणीसाहेब यांना
परिषदेचे उद्घाटन करण्याविषयी
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कोल्हापूर संस्थान महिला परिषद
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कार्याध्यक्षः - सौ. रमाबाई शिरगांवकर यांचे भाषण.
श्रीमंत पुण्यशील मातोश्री छत्रपति ताराबाई महाराणी साहेब
यांस परिषदेचे उद्घाटनाची विनंति करण्याविषयीचे भाषणः
श्री. पु. मा. छ. ताराबाई महाराणीसाहेब, सन्माननीय पाहुणे
मंडळी व प्रिय भगिनींनो,
आजचा हा अपूर्व सोहळा पाहून माझेंच काय पण आपणां सर्वांचीं
अंतःकरणे अत्यानंदानें भरून आलीं आहेत. कोल्हापूर संस्थानांतील सर्व भगिनींनीं
आपल्या सुखदुःखांना, गाऱ्हाण्यांना व हक्कांना सांघिक स्वरूप देऊन स्वतःची
संघटना अधिक प्रभावशाली करण्यासाठीं एकत्र जमणें ही कल्पनाच त्याहिपेक्षां
अधिक उत्साहवर्धक आणि अभिमानाची आहे.
स्वराज्य संस्थापिका महाराणी ताराबाई, या अखिल स्त्रीजातीच्या
कर्तृत्वाचे, महान शक्तीचें, स्वातंत्र्यप्रेमाचें तेजोमय स्फूर्तिस्थानच होय. स्त्री ही
कांहीं साधी भोळी अबला नाहीं. तिच्या अंगीं सुप्तावस्थेत असलेले तेजःकण

प्रसंगीं प्रकर्षाने जेव्हां बाहर पडतात त्यावेळीं अखलि जगाचे डोळे दपिून गेल्या-
शविाय रहात नाहींत. क्षणभरच जगाच्या इतहिासाकडे दृष्टि टाकली तर स्त्रयिांच्या
कर्तृत्त्वाचे, बुद्धमित्तेचे आणि सामर्थ्याचे अनेक रोमांचकारक प्रसंग आपणांला
दसितील. स्त्री ही एक महान दैवी शक्ति आहे कीं, ज्या शक्तीच्या
प्रभावानें अखलि मानवजातीची धारणा होते, मानवधर्माची जोपासना
होते, मानवीसंस्कृतीचा वकिास होतो. जगांत जें जें पवत्रि, मंगल, उदात्त
आणि प्रेममय आहे त्याची जोपासना स्त्रयिांच्या त्यागमय जीवनामुळेच होत
असते.
पण या त्यागाची भाषा अबोल आहे. कुठेतरी अज्ञात ठकिाणीं एका

छोट्याशा चंद्रमौळी झोपडींत वृद्ध मातेनें आपल्या मुलासाठीं केलेला त्याग आप-
णांला दसित नाहीं, पत्नीनें स्वजीवनाची पतीसाठीं दलिेली तलिांजलि आपले हृदय
हलवू शकत नाहीं, गरीब बहणिीनें आपल्या भावासाठीं सोसलेले कष्ट आपल्याला
कळत नाहींत; पण त्या त्यागाची, तलिांजलीची आणि कष्टाची तुलना कशाशींहि
करतां येणार नाहीं. जगाची धारणा कांहीं बाह्य देखाव्यावर, कृत्रमितेवर, मतलबी
स्वार्थावर कवाि गडगंज संपत्तीवर होत नाहीं. तर या अनंत जवािंच्या मांगल्य-
पूर्ण त्यागावरच होत असते. त्या दवि्य त्यागांतील अथांग कतृत्त्वशक्ति जगांत जें जें
म्हणून दुष्ट, हीन, अतमिानुष आणि पशुतुल्य आहे—त्याचा नाश करते, जगाचा
-हास थांबवते आणि मानवी संस्कृतीचा वकिास करते. पण स्त्रीच्या ठकिाणीं अस-
लेल्या या दवि्य शक्तीची जाणीव आम्हां स्त्रयिांना असावी ततिकी नाहीं ही अत्यंत
खेदाची गोष्ट आहे, आणि ज्यावेळीं या दवि्य शक्तीची जाणीव आम्हांला होईल
आणि तचि्या प्रेरणेनें आम्हीं कार्य करायला लागूं त्यावेळीं पृथ्वीवर नंदनवन नर्िमाण
झाल्याचें दृश्य साऱ्या जगाला दसिेल, आणि जग हैं एक मांगल्यपूर्ण प्रेमाचें
शांतस्थान होईल. जात, धर्म, पंथ, राष्ट्र, असा भेदभाव न मानतां वशि्व-
बंधुत्त्वाच्या अखंड पायावर मानवी संस्कृतीचें भव्य मंदरि उभारले जाईल आणि
मंदराच्या प्रशांत दालनांत सतत तेवणारा स्त्रीच्या त्यागमय जीवनाचा नंदादीप
अखलि मानवजातीला सन्मार्गांचा, स्वतंत्रतेचा आणि चरितन शांतीचा मार्ग
दाखवील.
स्वतःच्या अंगच्या कर्तृत्वाची सर्व स्त्रयिांना जाणीव व्हावी, त्यांच्यांतील
स्वत्त्व जागं होऊन जगावर कोसळलेल्या या दुर्धर संकटांतून मानवजातीची मुक्तता
करावी व चरितन शांतीचें साम्राज्य अखंड जगांवर नांदावे या उद्देशाने आपण
सर्व आज येथे जमलों आहोंत.
सर्व भगनिींना एकत्र जमवून त्यांच्या जवि्हाळ्याच्या प्रश्नाचा वचिार वनिि-
मय करण्यासाठीं, त्यांच्यावरील अन्यायाचे नरिाकरण करण्यासाठीं आणि त्यांच्या
हक्काची जोपासना करण्यासाठीं करवीर भगनिी मंडळातर्फे कोल्हापूर संस्थान महलिा

परषिदेचें हें १ लें अधविेशन भरवण्यिांत येत आहे.
स्त्रयिांच्या उन्नतप्रिीत्यर्थ हरएक व्यक्ति व संस्था यांनी चालवलिेल्या उप-
ना संघटति व एकमुखी स्वरूप देण्यासाठीं, मोठमोठ्या वचिारवंत कार्य-

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-कर्त्यांचा वचिार वनिमिय व सल्ला घेऊन कार्याची आखणी करण्यासाठीं आजची
ही परषिद बोलावण्यांत आली आहे.
महलिांची ही परषिद म्हणजे कांहीं स्त्रयिांच्या सवत्या सुभ्याची स्थापना
नव्हे. स्त्री-पुरुष हा भेद न मानतां अखलि मानवजातीच्या स्वातंत्र्यासाठीं झटणें
आणि स्त्रयिांची सर्वागीण उन्नति करणें हेंच आमचे ध्येय होय. आपल्या या परि-
षदेत आपण जो वचिारवनिमिय करूं आणि जे ठराव पास करूं ते म्हणजे कांहीं
पुरुषावरिुद्ध बंडाचे नशिाण उभारणे नसून सामाजकि ऐक्यासाठीं आणि समा-
जाच्या कल्याणासाठीं स्त्रयिांनीं आपले कर्तव्य करणें होय. आम्हांला कांहीं स्वतंत्र
महलिास्थान मागावयाचें नाहीं.
आजपर्यंत अनेक युद्धे झालीं, धर्मयुद्धे झालीं—साम्राज्ययुद्धे झालीं—वर्ग-
कलहाचीं युद्धे झालीं आणि आतां त्यांत स्त्री वरिुद्ध पुरुष या युद्धाची भर आम्हांला
घालायची नाहीं. आम्हीं स्त्रयिा या कसल्याहि प्रकारच्या युद्धावरिुद्धच आहोत.
' शांतमियगृह ' हेंच मानवी संस्कृतीचें व प्रगतीचें उच्चत्तम प्रतीक होय. चूल
आणि मूल ही आकुंचति वृत्ति सोडून " सारे वश्विचि माझें घर " या प्रगमन-
शील वृत्तीनें स्त्रयिांवरील जबाबदारी आपणांला पार पाडली पाहजिे.
स्त्री-चळवळ म्हणजे कांहीं गोंधळ नसून गेल्या शतकापासून राष्ट्रीय जागृ-
तीची जी जोराची लाट उसळली आहे त्यांतील परमोच्च बंदिु आहे.
राष्ट्रीय जीवनांतील स्त्रयिांचें स्थान पुरुषांचे बरोबरीचें असून स्त्री-पुरुष
यांनी एकमेकांच्या सहकार्यानें, प्रेमानें मानवी स्वातंत्र्याच्या ध्येयप्राप्तीसाठीं अवि-
श्रांत कष्ट सहन केले पाहजिेत.
स्त्री व पुरुष हे कांहीं वेगवेगळे भाग नसून अखंड मानवजातीच्या उद्धा-
रार्थ झटणारे चत्तिशक्तीचे एकमेव घटक होत.
आपले प्रश्न जरी भन्निन असले तरी त्यांचा परणिाम पुरुषांच्या जीवनावर
झाल्याशवािय रहात नाहीं. तेव्हां समाजोन्नतीच्या दृष्टीनेच आपल्या कार्याची
दशिा ठरवलिी पाहजिे.

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मानवी जातीच्या सामाजकि रचनेंत पुरुषाबरोबर स्त्रयिांनासुद्धां समान हक्क
आणि जबाबदारी हवी आहे. आर्थकि, सामाजकि व राजकीय क्षेत्रांत स्त्री-पुरुषां-
मध्यें समानता स्थापून जगांत सुख आणि शांति निर्माण करण्यासाठींच ही आमची

चळवळ आहे.
करवीर नगरीचा इतिहास हा स्त्रीच्या कर्तृत्त्वशक्तीचा इतिहास आहे.
स्वराज्य संस्थापिका महाराणी ताराबाईनें करवीर राज्य स्थापून स्वातंत्र्याचा दिव्य संदेश साऱ्या जगाला दिला. गुलामगिरीच्या शृंखला तोडून रूढी, अनाचार, अत्याचार यांविरुद्ध बंड पुकारून स्त्रीजातीला मुक्त केलें.
आजही तिशीच परिस्थिति आहे. संस्थानांतील सर्व स्त्रिया एकप्रकारच्या गुलामगिरींत असून सामाजिक, आर्थिक आणि धार्मिक अत्याचार, अन्याय आणि रूढी यांखालीं त्यांना आपल्या जीविताची आहुती द्यावी लागत आहे.
का
त्या थोर संस्थापिकेच्या स्थानीं असलेल्या, स्त्रियांच्या उद्धारार्थ तळमळणाऱ्या आणि आमच्या या परिषदेच्या कार्याला आपलेपणानें प्रोत्साहन देणाऱ्या, प्रजाहित-दक्ष श्री. पु. मा. छ. ताराबाई महाराणीसाहेब आपल्या कारकीर्दीत स्त्रीसमाजाची सर्वांगीण उन्नति करून आपले नांव अजरामर करतील असा आम्हांस विश्वास वाटतो.
आजच्या या कोल्हापूर संस्थान महिला परिषदेचें उद्घाटन करून श्री. पु. मा. छ. ताराबाई महाराणीसाहेबांनीं स्त्रियांना मुक्तीचा मार्ग दाखवावा अशी त्यांच्या चरणीं सर्व भगिनींतर्फे माझी नम्र प्रार्थना आहे.

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कोल्हापूर संस्थान
महिला परिषद
अधिवेशन १ लें
मंगळवार तारीख ५ मे १९४२
स्वागताध्यक्ष :
सौ. सरोजिनी ढवळे
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करवीर संस्थान महिला परिषद
अधिवेशन १ लें
ता. ५ मे १९४२
स्वागताध्यक्ष सौ० सरोजिनीबाई ढवळे यांचे भाषण:-
परमपूज्य मातोश्री श्रीमन्महाराणी ताराबाईसाहेब छत्रपति, श्री. सौ. हंसा मेहता, नामदार प्राइम मिनिस्टर मि. पेरी, सन्माननीय कौन्सिलर्स व प्रिय

भगिनींनो,
करवीर भगिनी मंडळातर्फे भरणाऱ्या कोल्हापूर संस्थान महिला परिषदेच्या स्वागताध्यक्षाच्या स्थानीं माझी योजना करून आपण जो माझा गौरव केलांत त्याबद्दल मी प्रथम आपले हार्दकि आभार मानते.
Col
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कोल्हापूर शहरांत ही परिषद भरवणिाऱ्या करवीर भगिनी मंडळाच्या सदस्यांच्या इच्छेस, प्रगमनशील अशा परमपूज्य मातोश्री छत्रपति महाराणी ताराबाईसाहेब यांनी अत्यंत उदार अंतःकरणाने सहानुभूति दाखवून चालना. दलिी. या त्यांच्या प्रोत्साहनामुळेच ही परिषद भरवण्याचें भाग्य आपणां सर्वास लाभत आहे. करवीर इलाख्यांतील समग्र भगिनी एकत्र येण्याचा हा पहलिाच सुप्रसंग असून कोल्हापूर भगिनींच्या संघटणेची व सर्वागीण उन्नतीची मुहूर्तमेढ श्रीमन्महाराणीसाहेबांनीं आजच्या सुमुहूर्तानें रोवलिी आहे. आजचा हा दविस करवीर महलिांच्या इतिहासांत, खरोखरीच सुवर्णाक्षरांनीं नमूद करून ठेवला जाईल.
परषिदेस जोडून भरणाऱ्या कलाकुसरीच्या व गृहऔद्योगकि प्रदर्शनाचें उद्घाटन करण्याचें श्री. पु. मा. छ. वजियमाला राणीसाहेब महाराज यांनीं कबूल केलें. आणि परिषिदेच्या कार्याला आत्मीयतेनें सहाय्य करून उत्तेजन दलिं. उभयतां महाराणीसाहेबांनी स्त्रियांच्या उन्नतीसाठीं दाखवलिेला जव्हिाळा

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व कळकळीबद्दल आम्हीं त्यांच्या अत्यंत कृतज्ञ आहोंत. तसेंच पंतप्रधान पेरी व त्यांचें मंत्रमिंडळ यांनी परिषदेच्या कार्यास सर्वतोपरी मदत करून सक्रीय सहानुभूति दाखवलिी, याबद्दल त्यांचेहि आम्हीं आभारी आहोत. यामुळेंच, ही परषिद भरवण्याची शक्यता आज होत आहे.
ज्या करवीर भगिनी मंडळातर्फे ही कोल्हापूर संस्थान महलिा परषिद भर-वलिी जात आहे, त्यातर्फे व आमच्या इतर सहकारी संस्थांतर्फे व सर्व भगिनीवर्गा-तर्फे, या ऐतहािसकि राजधानींत व पवत्रि दक्षणि काशींत, मी आपणा सर्वाचें प्रेमादरपूर्वक मोठ्या आनंदानें स्वागत करते.
Apps
कोल्हापूर शहर अत्यंत प्राचीन असल्याचे अनेक पुरावे उपलब्ध आहेत. २२०० वर्षापूर्वीच्या मौर्य कालांत नेऊन सोडणारा स्तूपांतील स्फटकिकरंडकांवरील ब्राह्मी लपिींतील लेख सांपडला आहे. नंतर आंध्रांचीहि एक राजधानी येथें होती. येथील पंचगंगा नदीवर श्री शविाजी पूल बांधतांना १८८० सालीं, शसि्याचीं व तांब्याचीं आंध्र नाणीं ब्रह्मपुरींत सांपडलीं तीं आयर्वनि ॲग्रकिल्चरल म्यूझि-यममध्ये ठेवलीं आहेत. त्यानंतर चालुक्य, राष्ट्रकूट, शलिाहार, यादव व

आदलिशाही या सत्तेखाली हा प्रांत होता. आठव्या शतकांतील चालुक्यकालीन एक ताम्रपट उपलब्ध झाला आहे. राष्ट्रकूट कालीन ताम्रपटांपैकीं एक आयर्वनि म्यूझयिममध्ये आहे. तो नवव्या शतकांतील आहे. त्या त्या राजवटींतील उत्कृष्ट प्राचीन शल्पिकलेचे नमुने अद्यापहयिा इतहिासाची साक्ष देत आहेत. शलिाहार वंशीय दुसऱ्या भोजदेवाने पन्हाळा व खेळणा पुनः बांधले. इ. स. १६५९ सालीं श्री शविछत्रपतीनें पन्हाळा हस्तगत केल्यापासून या प्रांतांत मराठ्यांचे राज्य सुरू झालें व इ. स. १७०७ मध्ये, श्रीमन्महाराणी ताराबाई यांनी येथे श्री छत्रपतींच्या सहिासनाची स्थापना केली.

कोल्हापूर नसिर्गसुंदर असून, कानडी भाषेत 'कोल ' म्हणजे दरी कविा ' कोलहि ' म्हणजे कमळ. करवीर हैं संस्कृत नांव कमळ शब्दाचें वाचक आहे. येथें कमळांच्या वपिुलतेमुळे कदाचति् करवीर अगर कोल्हापूर हें नांव आले असावें. महाभारतांतील वषि्णुपर्वीत 'करवीर ' असा नरि्देश आहे. वरील ववि॓चनावरून कोल्हापूरच्या प्राचीनत्वाबद्दल खात्री पटते.

कोणत्याहि देशाचा दर्जा तो देश कती जुना आहे, सृष्टसिौंदर्याने समृद्ध आहे, कती संपत्तमिान् आहे यावर नसून, त्या देशांतील स्त्रयिा कती सुशक्षिति आहेत, पुढारलेल्या आहेत, कती कर्तबगार आहेत, त्यांच्यांत संघटना कती आहे व समाज तेजस्वी व कर्तृत्ववान् करण्यांत त्यांचा केवढा वांटा आहे यावरूनच ठरवावयाचा असतो. कोणत्याहि देशांत एकटाच पुरुषवर्ग पुढारलेला व स्त्रीवर्ग अज्ञानांधःकारांत पचिणारा असेल, तर समाज सुधारणेंतच नाहीं तर आर्थकि, राजकीय व इतर क्षेत्रांतहि तो समग्र समाज मागेंच रहाणार. स्त्रयिांचे कार्याचें क्षेत्र मुख्यतः घर हैं असले तरी मुलांच्या आयुष्यांतील अत्यंत महत्त्वाचीं पहलिीं कांहीं वर्षे मातांच्या सहवासांत जातात. मुलांचे संगोपन, संवर्धन व शक्षिण त्यांच्या माता सुशक्षिति असल्याशवािय होणें शक्य नाहीं.

सुशक्षिणाचा नकिष लावण्यापूर्वीदेखील, साक्षरतेचाच नकिष कोल्हापूरच्या स्त्रीवर्गाला लावायचा म्हटला तर, जहागरिींसुद्धां सर्व कोल्हापूर संस्थानची स्त्रीसंख्या १९४० च्या सेन्ससप्रमाणे, ५,३७,१०८ असून, त्यांपैकीं साक्षर स्त्रयिांची संख्या १८,३०८ आहे. म्हणजे शेंकडा ३ स्त्रयिा साक्षर असतील. सर्व लोक-संख्येच्या मानानें १०,९२,०४६ स्त्रयिांच्या साक्षरतेचें प्रमाण १७ इतके आहे. येवढ्या एका पुराव्यावरून, अशक्षिति स्त्रयिांचे प्रमाण कती आहे हें दृष्टोत्पत्तीस येतें. हें प्रमाण कमी करण्याकरतां दरबार, म्युनसिपिलटिी, इलाखा पंचायत व खासगी प्रयत्न यांचें सहाय्य व्हायला हवें. साक्षरतेच्या प्रचाराबरोबर प्रौढ शक्षिणहि ततिक्याच जोरानें प्रचारांत यायला हवें. बहिारमध्यें प्रौढ शक्षिणाचा प्रसार यशस्वी झाला; पण त्याच्या जोडीला प्राथमकि शक्षिणाची यशस्वी जोड न मळिाल्याकार-णानें तो यत्न सद्धिीस गेला नाहीं. तेव्हां असें सद्धि झालें आहे कीं, प्राथमकि शक्षिण व प्रौढ शक्षिण यांची मोहीम एकाच वेळीं सुरू करायला हवी. प्रौढांना

शक्षिण सुरू केल्यावर, त्यांना आपल्या मुलांना शकिवणे कति अगत्याचे आहे
याचें महत्त्व उमगूं लागतें व ते आपल्या मुलांच्या शक्षिणाकडे कळकळीनें लक्ष
घालतात. हा प्रयोग येथे खेड्यापाड्यांतून करण्यापूर्वी शहरापुरता नदिान कोल्हा-
पूर शहरापुरता तरी जारीने सुरू करावा. प्रौढ स्त्रयिांच्या शक्षिणाचा प्रचार खाजगी
संस्थांतर्फे सरकारला मदत म्हणून करतां येईल. पण सक्तीचा प्राथमकि शक्षिणाचा
अमल सरकारी कायद्याच्या मदतीशवािय होऊ शकणार नाहीं. त्या दृष्टीनें येथील
म्युनसिपिलटीने मुलींच्या सक्तीच्या प्राथमकि शक्षिणाचा वचिार ताबडतोब हातीं
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घ्यावा. प्रौढ शक्षिणाचा खर्च खाजगी संस्थांना सरकारने बरीचशी आर्थकि मदत
देऊन सोडवावा. येथें १३ सरकारी प्राथमकि शाळा असून ६ मुलांच्या व ७
मुलींच्या आहेत. त्यांतून १२०० मुलगे व १३०० मुली मोफत शक्षिण घेत आहेत.
खासगी प्राथमकि मुलांमुलींच्या शाळांची संख्या ५० असून त्यांत ६२०० मुलगे
व १००० मुली शक्षिण घेत आहेत. यावरून असें स्पष्ट दसितें कीं पालक सरकारी
मोफत शाळांत मुली घालण्यास तयार आहेत; पण फी देऊन खासगी शाळांत
मुली घालण्यास तयार नाहींत; त्याला आर्थकि
त्याला आर्थकि परस्थितिी कारणीभूत
असेल अगर मुलींच्या शक्षिणाचे महत्त्व मुलांच्या शक्षिणाइतके वाटत नसेल.
मुलींच्या प्राथमकि व दुय्यम शक्षिणाचा फैलाव करावयाचा, तर प्रथम प्राथ-
मकि शक्षिण मोफत ठेवून, दुय्यम शक्षिणाला फारच माफक फी ठेवली
पाहजि. वेळेनुसार, मागासलेल्या व गरीब मुलींना, पाट्या, पुस्तकें व कपडे देखील
मोफत पुरवावे लागतील. कोल्हापूर संस्थान महलिा परषिदेची अशी वनिंती आहे
कीं, म्युनसिपिलटीनें मुलींच्या प्राथमकि शक्षिणाकरतां मोफत शाळा ताबड-
तोब सुरू कराव्या. त्या बरोबरच स्त्रीशक्षिक तयार करण्याकरतां वरचे वर्ग
थोड्या नुकसानींत आले, तरी सुरू करावे. येथे पुष्कळ अनाथ, वधिवा व
प्रौढ स्त्रयिा आहेत कीं ज्यांना अल्प शक्षिणामुळे नर्विाहाचें साधन कांहींच
नाहीं. त्यांच्याकरतां स्पेशल वर्ग सुरू करून त्यांना मुलकीपर्यंत शक्षिण देऊन
शक्षिकिांचें काम द्यावें. हें कार्य म्युनसिपिलटीनें खाजगी संस्थांच्या मदतीनें
अवलिंब सुरू करावें, मुलींच्या शाळांवर सुपरवायझर स्त्रयिाच आसाव्या.
मुलांच्या शाळांवर स्त्री सुपरवायझर चालतील, पण मुलींच्या शाळांवर मात्र
पुरुष सुपरवायझर नसावे हा नयिम इलाखा पंचायतीनें अवश्य बदलावा
असें वाटतें. प्रौढ स्त्रयिांच्या शक्षिणाबरोबरच ज्यांना शालेय शक्षिण घेणे
शक्य नाहीं त्यांच्याकरतां सूत कातणें, वणिणें, भरतकाम वगैरे धंद्यांचे शक्षिण
देण्यांत यावें व हा प्रयत्न मंडळांनी सरकारच्या मदतीनें करावा.
३, ५, ६ वर्षापर्यतच्या मुलांकरतां बालक मंदरि काढावी व त्यावर

माँटेसरी पद्धतीवर शकिलेल्या स्त्रीशक्षिका नेमाव्या. प्रौढ स्त्रयिांकरतां वाचना-
लये स्थापण्यांत यावी. यांतील पुस्तकें घरोघरीं नेण्या आणण्याची व्यवस्था
करावी म्हणजे वाचनाचा प्रसार होईल. त्याबरोबर शहरांत १-२ठकिाणीं तरी आरोग्य
सुधारणेसाठीं स्त्रयिांना व लहान मुलाना हडिण्या जोग्या पार्कवजा जागा असाव्यात

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म्हणजे त्यामुळे स्त्रयिांचे व मुलांचे आरोग्य सुधारेल. या वरील योजनांचा सरकारनें
सहानुभूतपिूर्वक वचिार करून खासगी महलिा मंडळांना आर्थकि सहाय्य दल्यिास
कोल्हापूर संस्थानच्या स्त्रयिांचे पाऊल पुढे पडेल. श्री.पु. मा. महाराणी ताराबाई-
साहेब छत्रपत यिांच्या उदार आश्रयानें महलिांची उन्नत सिर्वांगीण होईल अशी
उमेद वाटते.
कै. छत्रपत राजाराम महाराज यांच्या उदार शैक्षणकि धोरणामुळे त्यांनीं
आपल्या कारकीर्दीत कोल्हापुरांत स्त्रीशक्षिण मोफत ठेवलें होतें. त्यामुळें येथून
गेल्या २० वर्षात बऱ्याच पदवीधर स्त्रयिा बाहेर पडल्या आहेत. त्या सर्व आपा-
पल्यापरी भगनिींची सेवा करीत आहेत. नामनर्दिेशच करायचा झाल्यास कांहीं
ठळक भगनिींचा केल्यास तो अस्थानी ठरणार नाहीं. लेडी एज्युकेटगि ऑफसिर
कु. सोनुताई चव्हाण व कु. सरोजनिी शर्किे यांची साक्षरता प्रसारासंबंधींची काम
गरिी उल्लेखनीय आहे. तसेच येथील समाजसेवकिा व शक्षिकिा श्रीमती शामाबाई
मोरुसे यांनीं स्त्रीचळवळीबाबतींत प्रामुख्याने भाग घेऊन स्त्रयिांमध्ये व्याख्यानद्वारां
जागृत केिली आहे. करवीर भगनिी मंडळाच्या स्थापनेबद्दल त्यांनीं बरेच परश्रिम
घेतले आहेत. या वयांत त्यांच्या ठकिाणीं असलेला उत्साह व स्त्रीचळवळीबद्दलची
कळकळ खरोखरच कौतुकास्पद आहे. येथील श्री महाराणी लक्ष्मीबाई गर्ल्स हाय-
स्कूलच्या मुख्याध्यापकिा सौ. गंगुताई कोकीळ या स्त्रीशक्षिणाबाबतींत स्पृहणीय असे
प्रयत्न करीत आहेत. डॉ. सौ. चंपुताई धनवडे, डॉ. कु. माई चव्हाण आणि
डॉ. सौ. अहल्यिाबाई दाभोळकर व मागील पढिींतील डॉ. कु. कृष्णाबाई केळवकर
या भगनिी स्त्रयिांना मोफत सल्ला देऊन स्त्रीआरोग्य सुधारणेच्या बाबतींत योग्य ते
प्रयत्न जोराने करीत आहेत. कलेच्या प्रांतांत श्री. हरिाबाई नागेशकर, श्री. शांता.
बाई राजोपाध्ये, सौ. सुलोचनाबाई सबनीस, सौ. लीलाबाई उपळेकर व मसि बेकर
यांनीं उत्कृष्ट कलाकृत निर्मिाण केल्या आहेत. स्त्रीलेखकिा म्हणून कु. माई ऐत-
वडेकर, उत्तम वक्त्या म्हणून कु. शांता अष्टपुत्रे, उत्कृष्ट क्रीडापटु म्हणून सौ.
यादव या नव्या पढिींतील भगनिींचा उल्लेख करतिां येईल. अशा अनेक स्त्रयिा
असतील कीं, ज्या वशिेष गाजावाजा न करतां समाजोपयोगी कार्य नस्विार्थवृत्तीनें
करीत असतील त्या व वरील स्त्रयिांबद्दल कुणालाह कौतुकच वाटेल.
कोल्हापुरची ऐतहिासकि परंपरा पहांता स्त्रयिांच्या चळवळीला वैभवशाली.
स्वरूप यायला हवं होतं. पण करवीर महलिांच्यांत म्हणावी ततिकी जागृत

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झालेली नव्हती. सारं जग प्रगतिपथावर असतां करवीर भगिनींनीं स्वतःच्या
उन्नतिसाठीं कांहींहि न करतां स्वस्थ रहाणं म्हणजे स्वतःचा नाश करून घेणं याची
जाणीव आतां स्त्रियांना झाली असून नुकतीच कुठं महिलांची मंडळे स्थापन होऊं
लागलीं आहेत. महिला सेवा मंडळ, वनिता समाज, महिला मंडळ इत्यादि संस्थां-
च्यातर्फे आपापल्यापरी स्त्रीसमाजाची सेवा करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जात आहे.
अशा रीतीनें निरनिराळ्या संस्थांतर्फे होणाऱ्या प्रयत्नांना संघटित स्वरूप
देण्यासाठीं, स्त्रियांच्या जिव्हाळ्याच्या, अन्यायाचा आणि हिक्कांच्या इत्यादि प्रश्नांसंबंधीं
विचारविनिमिय करून समाजोन्नतीचा कांहींतरी मार्ग काढावा, या उद्देशानेंच
आजची ही परिषद बोलावण्यांत आली आहे. सामाजिक, आर्थिक आणि
धार्मिक यांच्या अन्यायी – रूढी चालीरीतीविरुद्ध स्त्रियांनीं सामुदायिकरीत्या झटलं
पाहिजे. नाहींपेक्षां समाजाची सुधारणा होणं शक्य नाहीं.
युद्धकालांतच आपल्या या परिषदेचा जन्म होत आहे ही गोष्ट अत्यंत मह-
त्वाची असून त्या कालाचा परिणाम आमच्या कार्यावर झाल्याशिवाय राहणार नाहीं.
दुर्दैवानें, आधिकारलालसा व लोभ यांच्या धुंदीने वेड्या झालेल्या जगांत,
आम्ही आज नांदत आहोत. अधिकारलालसा कांहीं नीतीचीं, कायद्याचीं बंधनें
मानीत नाहीं आणि त्यामुळे "बळी तो कान पिळी " हाच न्याय सर्व ठिकाणीं
निर्णायक ठरतो. ही लालसा, मानवी संस्कृतीच्या प्रगतीचा, कलात्मक प्रतीकांचा
इतकेंच नव्हें तर मानवजातीचा नाश करीत आहे. निरंतर हृदयाशी कवटाळून
धरलेलीं आमची जुनी ध्येये आणि कल्पना आज अगदीं अर्थहीन बनल्यामुळे
आम्हांला तीं टाकून द्यावी लागत आहेत.
ज्ञानलालसेने मानवी संस्कृतीचा विकास करण्याऐवजीं तिचा विध्वंस कर-
ण्याचे मार्ग व उपाय शोधून काढावेत हा दैवदुर्विलास होय.
युद्धाच्या या हत्त्याकांडांत साऱ्या जगाची आहुती पडत असून प्रतिक्षणीं
अतय आणि विलिक्षण घटना घडत आहेत. अविश्वास, अनिश्चिति आणि
असहाय्यता यानें सारें जग गोंधळून गेलं असल्यामुळे जगाच्या भवितव्याबद्दल
प्रत्येकजण साशंक आहे.

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स्त्रियांची युद्धविषयक भूमिका हाच आपणांपुढील अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा प्रश्न
आहे. राष्ट्रीय व अंतरराष्ट्रीय वादाचा निकाल करतांना हिंसा व युद्ध यांचे
वैयर्थ पटले असून शांतिमार्ग हाच खरा मार्ग आहे.
स्त्री ही शांति देणारी असल्याने तिच्यावरील जबाबदारी फार मोठी आहे
आणि हिंदी स्त्री म्हणून तर ती फारच मोठी आहे. हिंदराष्ट्र आज शांतीसाठीं
जगत आहे. सारं जग त्याकडे आशेच्या संदेशासाठीं पहात आहे. हिंदुस्थाननें

आज या बाबतींत पुढाकार घेऊन मार्गदर्शन केले पाहजि.
वशिषतः हिंदी स्त्रीने साऱ्या जगाला शांतमार्ग दाखवून आपल्या पूर्वपरं-
परेस साजेल असं कर्तव्य पार पाडलं पाहजि.
युद्धाची आंच स्त्रीलाच अधकि तीव्रतेनें लागत असते. तेव्हां तनिंच पुढा-
कार घेऊन युद्धे कधींच नर्िमाण होऊं नयेत यासाठीं शाश्वत शांतीचा मार्ग शोधून
काढला पाहजि.
या युद्धाच्या अग्नकिुंडांतून नवें जग नर्िमाण होणार असल्यानें त्या जगाच्या
नर्िमितीसाठी स्त्रयिांना आपला वाटा उचलणे भाग आहे.
कोल्हापूर संस्थान महलिा परषिद ही सर्व स्त्रयिांची आहे. तेव्हां सर्व
स्त्रयिांनीं, आपल्या स्त्रीजातीच्या उद्धारार्थ, तनमनधनेंकरून झटून कार्यास
लागावें व सर्वांची उन्नत िकरावी. परषिदेच्या उपक्रमास उत्तेजन देऊन,
वधिायक कार्यास सर्वजणी ताबडतोब लागाल अशी आशा आहे. नरिनिराळ्या
भगनिींनी पाठवलिेल्या ठरावावर मनमोकळेपणे चर्चा व्हावी असा उद्देश आहे.
आपण सर्व भगनिी एकत्र जमून, एक वचिारानें, एक आचाराने 'एकमेकां
सहाय्य करू अवघे धरू सुपंथ' या उक्तीप्रमाणे वागूंया.
आपण सर्वजणी कोल्हापूर महलिा परषिदेच्या पहलि्या अधविेशनास, अग-
त्यानें, अभमिानानें व आपुलकीनें दूर दूरहून आलां त्या केवळ स्त्रीजातीच्या
उद्धाराच्या तळमळीनें ! आपणां सर्वाचें ध्येय एक, मार्ग एक तेव्हां आपल्यांत
व आमच्यांत परकेपणाच नाहीं. तुम्हीं सर्वजणी आपल्याच घरीं आलां आहांत
तेव्हां पाहुणचार घरच्या माणसाला जसा जव्हिाळ्याचा वाटतो तद्वतच हा

आमचा पाहुणचार मानून घ्यावा व चुकल्यामाकल्याबद्दल थोर मनानें क्षमा
करावी, अशी स्वागत मंडळातर्फे वनिंत िआहे. हे पहलिे अधविेशन म्हणून अपूर्व
तसेच अनुभवाच्या अभावी, त्यांत कांहीं कमतरता राहणें शक्य व संभवनीयच
आहे व याची जाणीव स्वागत समतिीस पूर्ण आहे. म्हणूनच सर्वाना वनिंत िकीं,
अपुरे पुरे करून घ्यावें.
या परषिदेच्या अध्यक्षस्थानीं सुप्रसद्धि कॉंग्रेस कार्यकर्त्या श्री. सौ. हंसा
मेहता यांची नविड झाली हें आपणां सर्वास माहीत आहेच. बडोद्याचे सुप्रसद्धि
माजी दविाण, सर मनुभाई मेहता यांच्या त्या सुवद्यि कन्या असून, मुंबईच्या
गोवर्धनदास सुंदरदास मेडकिल कॉलेजचे डीन डॉ. जविराज मेहता यांच्या पत्नि
आहेत. काँग्रेस राजवटींत त्यांची मुख्य प्रधान ना. खेर यांच्या पार्लमेंटरी सेक्रेटरी
म्हणून नेमणूक झाली. त्या एक कुशल लेखकिा असून गुजराथींत त्यांचें लखिाण प्रसद्धि
झाले आहे. त्यांची ववििधि क्षेत्रांतील कामगरिी इतकी मोठी आहे कीं, तच्यिा
मानानें आपण आज त्यांना देत असलेला मान फारसा मोठा नाहीं. त्या मुंबई युनव्हि-

र्सिटीच्या सेनेटच्या सभासद असून, को-ऑपरेटव्हि सोसायटी, वुइमेन्स युनव्हिर्सिटी,
बॉंबे वार कौन्सलि, बॉंबे प्रॉव्हन्सि वुइमेन ग्रॅज्युएटस यूनयिन वगैरे संस्थांच्या
अध्यक्षासारखी जबाबदारीचीं कार्ये त्यांनीं केलीं आहेत व आजहत्यिा करीत आहेत.
अशा वद्विान्, कर्तृत्ववान् अध्यक्ष आज आपणास लाभल्या आहेत व
त्यांच्या अनुभवाचा व ज्ञानाचा लाभ समग्र कोल्हापूर महलिांना होईल व त्यांच्या
मार्गदर्शनानें कोल्हापूर महलिांचे पाऊल प्रगतपिथावर पडेल, अशी दृढ आशा
आहे. सौ. हंसा मेहता यांनीं आपल्या योजनेस संमत दिेऊन, आपलीं कायें
बाजूस सारून, मुंबईहून आपणां सर्वाकरतिां येथे उपस्थति होऊन त्यांनीं आपणांस
उपकृत केले आह.
शेवटीं पुनः एकवार त्यांचे आभार मानून स्वागतमंडळ व आपणां सर्वातर्फे
त्यांना या परषिदेचे अध्यक्षस्थान स्वीकारण्याबद्दल मी वनिंत किरतें.

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LEGAL RIGHTS OF HINDU WOMEN

DISCUSSION OF SOME NECESSARY AND URGENT REFORMS
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R. Jayphon
BY
K. B. GAJENDRAGADKAR
FOREWORD BY
THE RT. HON'BLE M. R. JAYAKAR, P. C.
Price Six Annas
1942
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY
55. GIRGAUM ROAD GIRGAUM.
BOMBAY

Page - 116
BY THE SAME AUTHOR
Why the Present Hindu
Law of
Survivorship Applicable to Joint
Family Property Should be Abolished?
A Prize Essay
Mitakshara Law of Inheritance
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LEGAL RIGHTS OF HINDU WOMEN
(DISCUSSION OF SOME NECESSARY URGENT REFORMS)
BY
K. B. GAJENDRAGADKAR,
B.A., LL.B.,
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INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY

55, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.
112

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Printed and published by Mr. S. B. Chawan
at the "Advocate of India" Press.
21, Dalal Street, Fort, BOMBAY
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PREFACE

"Woman's cause is man's; they rise or fall.
Together, dwarf'd or god-like, bond or free."
-TENNYSON

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Necessity is now-a-days felt in every quarter for removing the inferior legal status of Hindu women and of placing them on higher and more equitable level. Different methods are being suggested by different writers and social reformers, and often discussed in the press and on the platform. Some suggest certain modifications in the present laws; others suggest certain innovations to be introduced in them and there is a section of people who hold most advanced and radical views which require fundamental change in those archaic laws and insist on the introduction of new and living systems based on principles which are just and equitable and which can satisfy the needs and requirements of the present day.

But these are questions which require a careful and thorough inquiry and study of the laws existing at present and a general awakening of the public conscience before the legislature is moved to act in the forward direction. During this transition period the public must be acquainted with the present state of laws and the reforms necessary for the welfare of the society.

With this end in view the present humble attempt is made.

A reader will find in it the disabilities under which the Hindu

women are labouring. He will also find the discussion of some of the necessary reforms which are necessary to get rid of those disabilities.

This brochure written in November last is also meant, more or less, for the consideration of the Hindu Law Committee that has been entrusted now with the codification of the law of succession first.

The writer will think his effort amply rewarded if this brochure would help to educate and agitate the public opinion in favour of the reforms advocated therein.

The writer has made use of all the existing material on this subject. Dr. A. S. Altekar's epoch-making book "The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization" has been, in particular, of much help to him. The writer must sincerely express his special thanks to Shet R. B. Lotwalla for the keen interest that he takes in socio-legal writings of the present writer. It is mainly at his instance that the Institute is publishing this booklet. His thanks are also due to Rajaratna V. V. Joshi of Baroda, a member of the Hindu Law Committee, who encouraged him to write this thesis.

To the Right Hon'ble Dr. M. R. Jayakar, the writer must express his deep debt of gratitude for finding time, especially when his hands were very full with the work of the Maharashtra University Committee and allied matters, to write a Foreword to this brochure. The writer only begs to assure that such kind of encourgement from persons like him is a very great stimulus to him in further pursuit of his critical study. Lastly, the writer must not fail to express his thanks to Mr. N. V. Phadke, M.A., LL.B., Secretary, the Indian Institute of Sociology, for publication of this booklet. But for his kind cooperation and help it would have been very difficult in these troublesome times for this essay to see the light of the day.

Satara City,
017-5-42
K. B. GAJENDRAGADKAR
}

FOREWORD

The appearance of this Treatise is opportune. The "Rau Committee has just finished its labours and a Bill dealing with the principles of Hindu inheritance codified in a simple and succint form will be soon placed before the public for its consideration. The present Treatise may, therefore, prove useful in educating public opinion and will be of special utility in elucidating the true and rational basis of reform in Hindu Law towards a just and adequate recognition of feminine rights. All lovers of Reform will regard with delight the advent of Mr. Gajendragadkar in his new arena of activities. For many years he had been silently and inconspicuously pursuing his rationalistic studies in Hindu Law. His labours were known only to a few scholarly lawyers but his present alliance with the cause of Hindu Women will produce a field of greater usefulness and will be of greater benefit to them than the attempts of enthusiastic but ignorant advocates, whose ill-timed efforts in Legislative Bodies have done more harm than good and led to the chaos which the "Rau Committee" has been endeavouring to remove. In order that the efforts of that expert Committee may be productive of best results, it is necessary to educate the public, both men and women, to intelligently appreciate the true basis of Reform in Hindu Law. This necessarily involves a knowledge of the past periods, when forces of progress were freely operative in Hindu Society, both judicially and otherwise. This Treatise will furnish, it is hoped, a basis of comparison in a brief and clear exposition of the law as it stood then and as it stands now. The rules, conventions and institutions then created may, even in these days, offer valuable material for codification. A critical student of Hindu Law often discovers that, despite a century and a half of momentous changes which have overtaken Hindu Society, both at its core and in its environment, its primary human sentiments have been but little affected. The problems of divorce and other marital rights received in those days, strange as it may seem, a free and liberal treatment, which may furnish even now a guide-by no means illusory-as to what may satisfy Hindu sentiment, even amongst conservative

sections of Hindu Society. I am not without hope that in this little compilation, unpretentious as it may look, may be found rudiments of principles adopted by the ancient Law Givers, which find ready acceptance amongst critical Hindu Lawyers of modern times.

It is a significant sign of the times that the Institute of Sociology in Bombay has decided to give publication to this Treatise and the author is entitled to our congratulations on his selection for writing it.

Bombay 6,
Malbar Hill,
Winter Road,
13th May, 1942.

M. R. JAYAKAR

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PART I

PERSONAL RIGHTS

INTRODUCTION

The position of Hindu women in Vedic times was quite laudable. Women in those times were intellectually as high as They were educated and cultured and wives of ancient Rishis even composed hymns in company of their pious and learned husbands.

An account of the early status of women in those times can be very well gathered from the aphorisms of Gaimini. The strictly legal inferences deducible from those aphorisms as a whole can be set forth in the following words: (1) Women are persons in the eyes of law and cannot be regarded as chattels; (2) Women are capable of holding property and in this respect no distinction is drawn between acquired and inherited property; (3) The position of women cannot be likened to that of slaves according to Vedas and if there was anything contrary to it in the Smritis that must be totally disregarded; (4) the wife has co-ownership in the husband's property and the husband has also co-proprietary rights in the wife's wealth and that neither the husband nor the wife can part with property belonging to either without the other's consent and that a gift made by the husband without the consent of the wife is to be held invalid.

Jaimini's aphorisms thus point to the conclusion that in the earliest times of which we have got any record at present, the status of women was on a par with that of men. Such a state of things, immensely favourable to the legal capacity and just interest of women, does not appear to have endured long. Conditions became troubled and a time came when physical power was a social necessity for protecting person and property from the attacks of enemies. The women were mere dependants upon their husbands and fathers and no women would possibly set up a claim to inherit so long as there were men in the family and it is in this period that women were not given any rights whatsoever.

With the advent of British rule in India, however, there was a great awakening in India which has produced a violent disturb. ance in the constitution of the Hindu Society, giving rise to

several new forces and problems which the old Hindu Society
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had no occasion to face. So far as relations of man and
woman are concerned, the western civilization has introduced a
sort of rivalry between the two sexes. At present women are
taking very active part in all walks of life along with men. In
the political field they are almost in the front rank. They are
holding their own conferences and demanding equal treatment
along with men. In the Legislatures, both Imperial and Pro-
vincials, many Bills are sponsored by legislators with a view to
improve legally and socially the status of the women. The
appointment of the Committee by the Government of India is,
therefore, a step in the right direction. Only the Committee
should have full power and scope to examine in all its aspects
the question of improving the position of women under Hindu
law. This Committee should not only consider the property
rights of Hindu women but should also consider the questions of
the Law of Divorce, the Law of Monogamy and other topics for the
welfare of Hindu women.

The Problem of Divorce

As far as the present marriage law is concerned, the important
legal right which is claimed by a married Hindu woman, is the
right to get the marriage dissolved if she does not fare well
with her husband under certain circumstances. The right of
divorce is quite essential for the healthy growth of society. It is
not only ridiculous but criminal not to allow the unhappy married
couples to part with each other when they are not well mated
and when they feel that they are being tied to one another in an
unhappy union. This condition really makes life miserable in
many cases. One entirely agrees with Bertrend Russell when
he says that "although life-long monogamy is best when it is suc-
cessful, the increasing complicity of our needs makes it increas-
ingly often a failure for which divorce is the best preventive."
Turning to the Dharmashastra literature we find that

the later Dharmashastra literature as a whole (200-1200 A.D.) while literally permitting to remarry during the life-time of the first wife, refuses the remedy of divorce to the wife even when completely forsaken by the husband. Hinduism has held that the marriage union was indissoluble. Manu advances even the extreme view that the wife's marital tie and duty do not come to an end even if the husband were to sell or abandon her (Manu IX 46). If, however, we examine carefully the earlier Dharmashastra literature we find that Divorces were permitted before the beginning of the Christian Era under certain well-defined circumstances. It is interesting to note that even Manu himself obverves (IX 79) in his Smriti that a wife is not to be blamed if she abandons a husband, who is impotent, insane or suffering from an incurable or contagious disease. This abandonment of the husband practically amounted to a divorce, for Manu permits such a wife to remarry if her previous marriage was not consum-

mated (IX 175-176). In actual practice, however, down to about the beginning of Christian Era, divorces and remarriages too take place now and then in all sections of society even after the consummation of first marriage. Parashar's permission to remarry given to the wife of a person who is impotent or has become a religious recluse or is boycotted, clearly presupposes the existence of divorce from the earliest times. Kautilya requires judicial permission before contracting the second marriage. He gives detailed rules of Divorce for the couples who found it impossible to live with each other.

At about the fifth century B. C. a wave of asceticism passed over Hindu Society. One of its natural consequences was that the Society began to hold that the girl could be given in marriage only once. To divorce one husband and to marry another, because the marital life was not happy, began to appear as a grossly sensual procedure. It should be noted, however, that Divorce went out of vogue only in the higher sections of the Hindu Society. The divorce is allowed to Shudras under the guise of custom.

In recent years some educated ladies have begun to advocate
the legal recognition of divorce in Hindu Community. This demand
is to a large extent a natural outcome of the present Hindu law
of marriage which is very unfair to the fair sex. Man is permitted
practically to divorce his first wife by contracting a fresh marriage.
He can even evade his legal responsibility of maintaining the
discarded wife under the plea that she refuses to stay with him.
How can a self-respecting woman stay with a husband who has
transferred all his affection to a new wife and who will at best
treat her only as an unpaid and unwanted maid-servant? The
number of young women, who have been in this way deserted by
their husbands merely out of frivolity or whimsicality is not
small. The deserted wives cannot remarry, for neither law nor
religion consents to sever their nominal marital tie with their
heartless husbands. Some of them even go to the length of
changing their religion in order to contract a new legal marriage.
This state of affairs is undoubtedly most unsatisfactory. There
appears to be two ways of improving the situation. The first is
to render polygamy altogether illegal. If this is done the cases of
deserted wives, who pass their days in misery while their husbands
are leading merry married lives with new consorts, will disappear
altogether. If Hindu marriage is a sacrament of an irrevocable
nature it ought to have the same effect on both parties. If the
wife can never discard her husband or remarry, it is but fair that
the husband too should not be allowed to discard or supersede
the wife. The second way is to allow divorce. Divorce should
only be allowed in cases of proved and extreme hardship.
The Government of Baroda has decidedly taken a bold and
progressive step in allowing to all its Hindu women the right of
Divorce. It has passed the 'Divorce Act.' The following are the

grounds under which a Hindu woman can get a divorce and free
herself to marry again in Baroda State.
(1) Desertion by a husband who is not heard of for seven

years.
(2) Renunciation of world by a husband.
(3) Change of religion on the part of the husband.
(4) Cruelty on his part.
(5) Desertion by husband for three years after co-habitation.
(6) Adulterous conduct of the husband.
(7) Failure in performing his duties due to bad and vicious habits for three years.

The Baroda Government is certainly worthy of congratulation for its deep enthusiasm and desire to see its subjects especially the women on the path of social progress and for its taking the initiative in the matter as an example to the British India. A permissive enactment like the one in Baroda State is a great necessity in British India indeed. It is a matter of deep regret that attempts made in that direction have not become successful so far.

It is necessary here to refer to a very common objection by all who are opposed to this reform. The objection is that this law of divorce is playing a great havoc in Western countries like England, Russia and America. The very existence of family life and sexual morality of people in those countries is in danger. It should be noted that the rapidly increasing rate of divorces in America or the drastic changes of marriage laws in Russia do not necessarily indicate or rather conclusively prove that marital relations there, are becoming increasingly immoral. Increase in divorces is a symptom not a causation of the great changes that are happening in the social fabric of those countries. They are raising the bigger issues there. In fact, they are challenging the very standards and the fundamentals of the present day civilization. It is a mistake to confuse this revolution in feelings and environments of the social and economic life of these countries pregnant with vast changes and vital consequences to the present civilization.

The case for divorce cannot be clearly made out except by the words of Westermark, an eminent authority on the subject, who says in his book on "A History of Human Marriage" "It is a widespread idea that divorce is the enemy of marriage and if made easy, might prove destructive to the very institutions of the family. I look upon divorce as the necessary remedy for a misfor-

tune and as a means of preserving the dignity of marriage by putting an end to unions which are a disgrace to its name.
The existence of marriage does not depend on laws. If marriage is not an artificial creation but an institution based on deep-rooted

sentiments, conjugal and parental, it will last as long as these sentiments last and should they ever cease to exist no laws in the world could save marriage from destruction."

It should be nevertheless carefully borne in mind that the best interests of society require that the marriage should be normally regarded as permanent and indissoluble. This is possible only if the ideal of marriage is very high. Both the husband and the wife have to develop self-control and a high sense of responsibility. They have to realise that human nature being what it is temperamental differences are bound to arise now and then in daily life and they cannot be got rid off by divorce and second marriage. Happiness in family life is possible only if the husband and the wife are prepared to make great sacrifices in order to accommodate themselves to each other. Divorce should be the last remedy in exceptional cases only.

Judicial Separation

Judicial separation is a right which, though it does not dissolve the marriage tie, still entitles a married woman, of course, under certain circumstances, to separate from the dominion of her husband and to ask for her separate maintenance, without in any way affecting her rights in her husband's property. Many a time it so happens that a course of divorce is not taken for fear of society and in such cases, many wives would refuse to divorce their husbands mainly for financial reasons. They would find it more profitable to obtain a judicial separation. This right thus affords an alternative to married woman to choose and decide for herself what course would make her happier and more independent. In this lies the true intrinsic value of this right. The Hindu law like the Mahomedan law does not expressly provide their women with this right that they may go to a court of law and obtain a

decree for judicial separation.
But it seems that they possess a similar right as both the systems of Law give them the right of separate maintenance provided their case falls within the four corners of their respective personal laws. Thus a Hindu woman, though her first duty to her husband is to submit herself obediently to his authority and to remain under his roof and protection, would be justified in leaving his house and asking for separate maintenance from him if he kept a concubine in the house or beat her habitually with such cruelty as to endanger her personal safety. In such cases suit brought by her husband for conjugal rights would fail.
This right which is recognized by Hindu Law indirectly must be provided for in regular statute so that there should be no ambiguity whatsoever. In divorce there is absolutely no chance of union between the husband and wife again. In judicial separation if the cause for which the separation was asked is by force of circumstances removed, there is every likelihood that the husband and

wife may unite together and lead a peaceful life. Besides, in every case it is not desirable to ask for divorce. For woman, who is divorced, would find it very hard to get herself married again, and in that case she will have to maintain herself. In judicial separation the husband is bound to maintain her. Cases should, therefore, be definitely stated in the Act itself as is done in the Baroda Act as to when women should be allowed Divorce or when they should have the option of asking for judicial separation.
Nullification of Marriage
Hindu women must in law get the right to get the marriage declared null and void if it is contracted with persons who are labouring under the inherent capacity or absolute disability for the purpose of matrimonial alliances or when the marriages are brought about by force or fraud. Hindu Law does not regard mental or even physical incapacity as a ground for nullifying a marriage. The obvious reason is that marriage according to

Hindu Law is a sacrament and a holy union for the performance of religious rites and not a contract. The law, therefore, does not require a consenting mind or physical capacity. The result is that a marriage with an eunuch is not an absolute nullity in Hindu Law. Mental incapacity also stands in the same position. The other legal systems which consider marriage as a contract expressly provide that lunacy, idiocy and impotency at the time of marriage are grounds for declaring a marriage null and void.

The Hindu Law regards marriage as invalid if it is contracted between persons of the same father or between persons related to each other within the prohibited degrees. The Hindu Law regards such marriages as invalid only but does not regard them as void ab initio i. e. from the beginning. A void marriage is altogether illegal and does not create any civil rights and obligations between marrying parties. Such is not the case in invalid marriages. In the case of invalid marriages the wife cannot contract another marriage. Her marriage is illegal in law but she is not the wedded wife but is to be treated in law as concubine. It is, therefore, recommended that the Act must contain provisions declaring the marriages null and void on the following grounds :-

(1) Impotency of the husband at the time of the marriage.

(2) If the parties to the marriage are within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity.

(3) Lunacy or idiocy of the husband at the time of marriage.

(4) Marriages brought about by force or fraud.

The Child Marriage Restraint Act has made the marriages of girls below fourteen punishable under the Act, but it has not declared such marriages to be null and void. If marriage is celebrated in violation of the Act, as many of them are at present, the parties will be subject to penalties prescribed in the Act but the marriage would be nevertheless perfectly legal and valid. That

Act should be amended by a clause by which the marriage of a child under age should not be recognised by law but it should definitely be declared as null and void. This provision is very necessary as it will have a very deterrent effect on child-marriage;

for the children born of such marriages would be then considered as illegitimate.

Monogamy

It is true that monogamy normally prevailed in Hindu Society. The word Dampati () (two joint owners of the household) excludes a third person from the conjugal life. The ritual also does not provide for the association of more than one wife in the normal sacrifice. In practice, however, polygamy often prevailed in the rich and ruling sections of the society. The rich probably regarded plurality of wives as a proof of their wealth, reputation and social position. The main reason, however, for the occasional occurrence of polygamy even among ordinary classes was the great anxiety that was felt for the preservation and continuance of the family. For offering the prescribed oblations to ancestors so as to secure their continuance in heaven, a son was absolutely necessary and so society permitted the husband to take a second wife if the first one was barren. But the concession that was intended to be given only in exceptional cases came soon to be regarded as the normal right of the husband. Supersession of the first wife began to become common in well-to-do families. The lowering of the marriageable age, helped this undesirable tendency. Husbands would not always like to be bound down by the choices made by their parents. Wives too were not cultured or educated enough to succeed in rivetting their husband's affections and disuading them from the contemplated second marriage. The inevitable result followed. Supersessions on flimsy grounds began to become common in some sections of Society. There can be little doubt that the practice of pologamy greatly weakens the legal position of woman and places her at the mercy of the overbearing husband. Any assertion on her part, of her right to equal or favourable treatment is apt to be met by the taking of another wife on whom more favour is bestowed than upon the superseded wife. The polygamy should only be allowed in the exceptional circumstances like the following:

(1) If the wife is hopelessly barren.

(2) If she is suffering from incurable disease or is incapable of performing marital duties. In such cases the husband wood should contract second marriage with the consent of the first wife if possible.

and It is understood that Baroda Government has quite recently passed the Act enforcing Monogamy.
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Registration of Marriages
The important reform in the interest of both male and female is the introduction of the system of registration of marriages. Whenever an event creates any right or obligation it is always desirable to have an authentic record of such an event. No event is so important as a marriage so far as legal rights, status or obligations are concerned. It is not customary among Hindus to have any documentary evidence of marriages and if any question about the fact of marriage arises it often depends on the oral evidence available at the time.
Though the Child Marriage Restraint Act has been in force for the last ten years one finds that hundreds of marriages are taking place every year in violation of the provisions of the said Act and persons responsible for such marriages go unpunished. If a register of marriages was maintained, marriages in violation of that Act would come to the notice of the authorities concerned, who can of course set the law in motion against persons responsible for the violation of the Act. In this way by compulsory registration of marriages a machinery would automatically come into existence to detect the offenders under the Act.
There need not be any fresh legislation for this purpose. Section 68 of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, and section 63 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, lay down that it shall be the duty of every Municipality to make reasonable and adequate provisions for the registration of births, marriages and deaths. Similar provision should be inserted in the enactment relating to District Local Boards. Power is given to the Municipality to make by-laws for the registration of marriages, births and deaths. Accordingly, all Municipalities have made by-laws for recording births and deaths but no Municipality unfortunately had

any provision regarding the registration of marriages. It should be clearly understood that this registration of marriages has absolutely nothing to do with the registration under the Special Mar. riage Act. Registration is not to take place of any religious ceremony, it merely is a record which may or may not be of any evidentiary value. The religious ceremonies would still be required; for without religious ceremony there would be no marriage.

The system of registering marriages would be also an influence favouring monogamy. If a man goes through a second marriage he does it on the sly and tries to avoid the glare of publicity. It is, therefore, recommended that some provision must be made for the registration of marriages just as there are already provisions regarding the registration of births and deaths.

The Special Marriage Act

The principle of equality of status and of rights between males and females is being universally recognised now and in India the only piece of legislation that observes this principle is the Special Marriage Act. It is one of the most upto-date acts that can satisfy to a great extent the social necessities and requirements

of our society as it is constituted to-day. This Act validates by registration a marriage between a man and a woman of any caste and it has created many important rights in favour of women which so far were denied to them under the ordinary Hindu Law. It enjoins the consent of both the parties to marriage as quite essential for the validity of marriage and makes it punishable for the husband to marry again during the life-time of the first wife. The Indian Divorce Act has also been made applicable to a marriage under this Act and if the hushand changes his religion or marries again or is guilty of adultery, cruelty or desertion, the wife can seek a divorce. Further, the marriage can be declared a nullity if the husband is impotent or lunatic or had a first wife. The marriage under this Act ipso facto effects a severence of the joint family status and succession to property is regulated by the Indian Succession Act, according to which after the death of the husband his widow gets one-third share in his property and the

lineal descendants are entitled to get the remainder. Further, the daughter has an equal share along with the son and the widow or the daughter thus succeeding to the estate is the absolute owner of the property that falls to her share. The Act has thus removed many a disability to which the Hindu women is subjected under the present system of Hindu Law. It will raise their legal and along with it the social status especially in the eye of the husbands to a high level, because the Act would prove radical in striking at the root of these disabilities that have unjustly and inequitably suppressed millions of our Hindu women. But the benefits conferred upon the Hindu women by this Act are not yet availed of by Hindu women in extenso, mainly owing to the ignorance of the provisions of this enactment and also on account of the general apathy to give up the ordinary Hindu Law. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that unmarried educated Hindu girls who are capable of knowing their own interest will not be slow in taking the fullest benefit of this Act and their parents and guardians would also help them to do so. If at all they wish to adhere to the old traditions and Vedic religious observances of the Hindu marriage, they are at perfect liberty to do so. For there is no harm in doing that; for, if there is a marriage under the Special Marriage Act and then the Vedic form is gone through, the rights and liabilities would still be governed by the Special Marriage Act. In this connection the remarks of Prof. P. V. Kane, an eminent authority on the ancient Dharmashastra Literature deserves mention. He says:-
"Ancient India also contemplated a contract of marriage (as in Gandharva form) and the subsequent performance of Vedic rites. The essence of the Gandharva form (Yaj 1.61. Manu III 32) is that it is due to the mutual desire and agreement of the parties themselves. The marriage under the Special Marriage Act is of the nature of the Gandharva form and therefore performance of Vedic rites after it is contemplated by ancient Hindu Shastras and is not opposed to the sentiments of sages and of modern society."
(Social Reform Annual 1939, page 84.)

PART II
PROPERTY RIGHTS
Daughter

The Right of Succession and inheritance of the women to the properties of their fathers or husbands is one of the most important rights in determining the legal as well as the social status of our women. One has fairly to admit that the legal position of our women is deplorable. The law of inheritance and succession which governs them is unsatisfactory and unjust, because the law secures them a very scanty right of succession to the estates of their fathers or husbands in comparison with such rights enjoined by their sisters of other communities.

There can be no substantial improvement in the Hindu Society in general or in the legal position of Hindu women till some at least of the defects and inequalities now existing in the law applicable to daughters are removed and they are accorded a status in which they can command respect from others.

The legal position of the daughter is unenviable. The only two rights to which she is absolutely entitled are the rights of maintenance and marriage. So long as she is unmarried she is entitled to be maintained by her father or if he is dead by her brothers or other members of the joint family. She is also entitled to be given in marriage at the proper time and to have a reasonable amount of money spent on her for jewels and in connection with her marriage ceremonies. It is but very doubtful whether under the present Hindu Law daughter can claim ever her maintenance as of right from her father or his relations when they are ready and willing to perform her marriage ceremony. The daughter can inherit in certain circumstances to her father but these are so covered with limitations and restrictions that in practice her rights are negligible. She can inherit the Stridhan property of her mother, but the scope of stridhan is limited that her rights in this also are precarious, to say the least!!

As a daughter she does not inherit to her father at all if he is a member of the joint family and is undivided from it. Her father's brothers and her own brothers would inherit the property and will be liable only to give her maintenance when she is still a maid; but if her father has self-acquired property or has become divided from the other members of the joint family and in partition

become entitled to separate property of his own the daughter will inherit if there are no sons and no widow. There are all sorts of distinctions between daughters themselves. For instance, the unmarried daughter takes the father's property including the married daughter, however poor she may be. As between married

daughter the poor daughter excludes the rich!!! Another line of distinction is that based on chastity. If at the time the inheritance opens, a daughter is reputed to be unchaste, she is deprived of her rights. The question of legitimacy of the daughter has also to be borne in mind. An illegitimate daughter is not entitled under Hindu Law to anything, not even to maintenance. Under the Criminal P. Code her father, if alive, may be compelled to maintain her, but Hindu Law both in the case of twice-born and Shudras definitely lays down that an illegitimate daughter is not entitled to inherit to him in any circumstances nor is she entitled to maintenance out of her father's estate, if he is dead. Such in brief is the position of the daughter in Hindu Law. It is quite clear that till daughter is made to occupy a more reasonable and favourable position in the eye of Law she cannot come to regard herself as a person entitled to any respect from others nor will others treat her with the respect that is her due. Her brothers and nephews can well afford to pass by her with contempt as a person having no legal status in her own father's family.

Under the Indian Succession Act a daughter is exactly on the same footing along with the son. If a father leaves an estate with a widow, sons and daughters, the widow takes one-third, two-thirds is divided equally among sons and daughters. This can be considered to be the fair position that is given to daughters in any system of law. Even under the Muhammadan law the daughter is a sharer. If there is a single daughter she takes a half share. If there are number of daughters they together take two-thirds when there is no son. When there is the son a daughter becomes a residuary. Thus the Mahommedan law as to a daughter's rights, is laid down so clearly that there is no room for controversy. It will thus be seen that Hindu Law regarding daughters is harsh, no

doubt!!
Circumstances have, however, now completely changed and the law of inheritance clearly requires some change with regard to daughters. Marriage is no longer a necessity in the life of every woman. The class of educated women is coming into existence, who, owing to desire of social service or through the force of circumstances, do not get married at all. These daughters obviously do not get any proprietary rights through the husband. The law as it stands to-day does not allow them any share in the family property of their father's as well. So the ultimate result is that such women have to remain altogether unprovided for except for maintenance. Under the original law a daughter occupied a comparatively advantageous position. There are indications that in Vedic times the daughter was entitled to a definite share in her father's estate which was perhaps the third or fourth of that falling to the share of a son. Some Smriti writers like Brahaspati and Katyayana recognize daughters as heirs; but in spite of these generous dicta in favour of the daughters the commentators have engrafted all sorts of limitations which exist at the present day. It will, there-

fore, not be against the Hindu sentiment and Aryan culture if the suggestion is offered to revive this ancient right to-day. As these women lead a single life their family responsibilities would be naturally less than those of their married brothers. It is, therefore, proposed that daughter should have right to a share in the family property equal to half that of her brother if she remains unmarried or her share should be equal to one-fourth of her brother, if she is one or would have got one. Her marriage expenses would be deducted therefrom. She should have a right to demand partition from the other members of the family. There should be no distinction between married and unmarried daughters or between daughters provided for and uuprovided poor. The essence of the whole discussion is that they must get some share in the father's estate; for there cannot be any improvement in the position of women in

India till daughters are put on the same footing with men though their shares may be smaller. Further, the estate that daughter would take must be the full estate as is the case in the Bombay Presidency and not the unnatural life estate.

WIFE

Rights During Coverture

Let us now consider the proprietary rights of the wife vis-a-vis her husband. The theory approved by Hindu culture as early as Vedic age was that the husband and wife should be the joint owners of the household and its property. The husband was required to take a solemn vow at the marriage ceremony that he would never disregard the rights and interests of his wife in the economic matters. This theory of joint ownership should have led to a number of important corollaries and fortified the position of the wife against an unreasonable or vicious husband. This, however, does not seem to have taken place. The theory of joint ownership of the couple invested the wife with the absolute right of maintenance against her husband. It was not, however, pressed to its logical conclusions in order to secure her an absolute right with the husband in the ownership of the family property. Hindu jurists were not prepared to entertain such a claim on behalf of the wife. Even the Mitakshara that is supposed to be the great champion of the rights of the women in general, expressly deal that the wife can spend only with the consent of the husband. Hindu law givers have, however, miserably failed to protect the wife's right to maintenance or share. They do not invalidate a sale or mortgage of the family property by the husband if it was prejudicial even to her right of maintenance. They would have perhaps regarded such a procedure as immoral and reprehensible. They have, however, failed to make it void ab initio.

General circumstances in the society were very unfavourable to the theory of joint ownership to be utilised to invest the wife with the above powers and rights. Landed property was being for a long time owned by village communities or by large joint

families. Individual ownership was but slow in coming into recognition even in the case of males. It became, therefore, very difficult for jurists to invest the wife with any substantial right as against the husband. The theory of joint ownership of the wife and husband practically remained a legal fiction. In effect the husband was the sole owner of the property and the wife had absolutely no legal remedy, if he proceeded to squander it, thereby defeating her right of maintenance too. The modern law courts also have not come forward to afford any protection to the wife in such cases. It is, therefore, now very high time that Legislation should proceed to amend the Hindu Law and invest the wife with full powers over her share in the family estate rendering its sale or even mortgage without her express consent illegal and invalid. The old Vedic theory of joint ownership would fully justify such a legislation.

Stridhan

The above discussion applies to immoveable property. As far as moveable like ornaments, jewellery, etc., are concerned, these properties went into the category of Stridhan. It is very difficult to define the Stridhan precisely. Hindu jurists only proceed to describe its different varieties. Suffice it to state that this term is used to denote property over which women are allowed absolute rights.

The history of Stridhan is undoubtedly a proud and glorious chapter in the Hindu civilization. It discloses a constant and continuous tendency in Hindu Society to increase the scope of Stridhan usually at the expense of men's rights. Women also invested with the right of independent disposal; even the husband could not touch it save under exceptional circumstances. All the categories included in Stridhan by Hindu jurists have been almost recognised by modern courts. They, however, hold that the property which the vidow inherits from husband is not Stridhan in the technical sense and that she cannot, therefore, dispose of it at her own free will.

The scheme of the inheritance of the Stridhan is very complicated one and it has many variations. Stridhan reverts to the husband only if the wife dies without any issue. If there are issues, Stridhan devolves on daughters in preference to sons. Among the latter the first claim is of those who are not well-to-do. This devo-

lution is governed by those principles which would appeal to an impartial and affectionate mother. But in patriarchal societies there is a general tendency against the property passing to female heirs. Some jurists, therefore, recommend that both sons and daughters should inherit the Stridhan. This recommendation finds also support in Manu Smriti (IX 192) and deserves serious consideration. Further, all daughters should be considered as equal and no distinction should be made between rich and poor or married and unmarried.

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Rights of the Widow

Before the passing of The Hindu Women's Right to Property Act (Act XI of 1938) popularly known as the Deshmukh Act, the position of widow under the Hindu Law was most deplorable. It was only in Bengal where the Dayabhag law prevailed that the widow could inherit her husband's property, even if he had died as a member of the joint family. Outside Bengal, she was recognised as an heir only if her husband has effected a separation from the joint family before his death This was undoubtedly an undesirable and anomalous state of affairs. The Hindu Women's Right to Property Act extends the Dayabhag principle to the whole of British India and invests the widow with the right to inherit her husband's share in the family property irrespective of the consideration as to whether he had effected a separation from the joint family or not. This is a step in the right direction indeed.

That act has giver. a widow a status of a coparcener in the family and has now radically altered the order of succession as it stood before it. The old rule that the widow succeeds to a man's estate in the absence of the male issue has been altered by making a widow heir to the property of her husband along with the son, grandson and great-grandson when they are in existence. The widows of predeceased sons and of predeceased sons of predeceased sons are also entitled to succeed along with male issue. There is no question of joint or separate family. But the estate to which the widow is entitled under this act is the Limited Estate

technically known in the Hindu Law as the Widow's Estate. In view of the finding of the Federal Court that the Deshmukh Act is not applicable to agriculturist law it is recommended that Legislation covering agricultural laws should be passed in all provinces; (Vide Report of the Hindu Law Committee). Widow's estate is a peculiar feature of Hindu Law. It is a qualified estate as against an absolute one. It is qualified in the sense that though the widow is the owner of it so long as she is alive, she can not alienate the corpus of the estate except under certain necessities technically known in law as the legal necessities and the estate after her death devolves upon the heirs of the husband. It is, therefore, not exactly the same as a life estate under English law. Normally the widow can enjoy only the income from the property but cannot touch the corpus or alienate any portion of it except for certain purposes. Jurisprudence only knows about an absolute estate and an estate for life but this unnatural combination which is given to the widow, which is for some purposes an absolute estate and for others merely a life estate, has been at the root of all the trouble and litigation relating to women's property. The widow's estate, it must be remembered, gives rise to endless complications. There are difficulties concerning alienations by the widows and the rights of alienees, intricacies surrounding reversionees, problems of law of divesting when an adoption has taken place, and questions as to whether the reversioner represents the other for the purpose of litigation.

Large estates moveable and immoveable are locked up during the lives of the widows, without affording stimulus to commercial enterprise. A widow's estate is at present a result of an unnatural compromise between the rights of the widow herself, of the reversioner, of the alienee from the widow and of the son adopted by her. The Legislature must in fairness amend the present Deshmukh Act by providing that the estate which devolves upon the widow along with the son in the family should be her absolute estate like the Stridhan. Then only her pesition would be on par

with her sisters of the other communities in the matter of inheritance. This proposal would simplify the existing law and substantially diminish the volume of litigation in the country that gathers round the widow's estate. It would also give her a fairer and more assured position consonant with modern notions of justice and equity. As a widow would get a definite share in the husband's property as her absolute estate a great number of suits now brought to set aside the alienations by her or restraining her from alienating the property are got rid of at a stroke. That breach of law which set out the purposes for which the widow may alienate and for which she may not, becomes unnecessary. At the present day no sane person would purchase an estate from the widow if he can help it. In order to secure a decent title he makes other male relatives join in the same which leads to fresh complications as they set up claims on their own account to the property. By the amendment proposed as the widow has a definite share she has a free hand in dealing with it. The law relating to divesting and the assent of the Sapindas goes overboard and another fruitful source of litigation is avoided. The widow can still adopt a son but the adopted son will inherit her only when she dies and will not deprive her of her property when she is still in the flesh.

This recommendation that the widow's estate should be considered an absolute estate like the Stridhan is not quite repugnant to ancient Dharmashastra but is in keeping with the spirit and general sense of it. In this connection Prof. A. S. Altekar of the Benares Hindu University observes in his epoch-making book "The position of Women in Hindu Civilisation" thus "The Dayabhag law undoubtedly makes a further step in the expansion of the Widow's Rights. It lays down that the widow can get her husband's share in the family property, even if he happened to be a member of the joint family at the time of his death.... If the tests on which gimutavahan has relied had been utilised to their fullest capacity they would have easily enabled him to declare that the estate which the widow inherits is an absolute estate and not limited one. The widow is the living half of the husband, says Brihaspati and therefore no one can get the right to inherit the deceased property as long as she is alive. Now gimutavahan could have easily argued that the powers of the surviving half (the widow), cannot

be less than those of the expired half (the husband), and so the widow's estate would be as absolute as that of her husband, she having

the power of sale, mortgage or gift. He, however, did not take this step, but maintained that the widow had only a life estate in her inheritance." (Page 313).

Conclusion

It is a happy sign of the day that the miserable and distressing condition of the Hindu women has now attracted much attention of the educated and cultured section of the Hindu Community though the orthodox section as usual still remains uncorrigible in their views and indifferent and at times even obstructive in spite of their seeing and often times experiencing the evil results of the present inequitable laws for their women. Attempts are made in the Legislative Assembly now and then by various legislators by bringing bills to relieve the Hindu women from their miserable condition and to get them a share in the husband's property either joint or separate. Bills are also introduced recommending drastic changes in the marriage laws of the Hindus both in the Imperial as well as Provincial Legislatures.

It is gratifying to note that even some progressive States have realised the needs of changing times. Some have already introduced legislative enactments to satisfy those needs. Thus the States of Mysore, Baroda, Cochin and Travancore have passed regulations which purport to give the Hindu women of their respective territories the right of succession and inheritance along with the children of the deceased. They have made also much-needed reforms in the Marriage Laws in their States.

The British Government have also now moved from its apathetic attitude and have recently appointed a Committee consisting of Sir B. N. Rau as chairman, Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter, Principal J. R. Gharpure and Rajaratna V. V. Joshi of Baroda as members. The terms of reference consisted of the item of examining the Women's Right to Property Act 1937 and some other private Bills regarding the law of inheritance and separate maintenance. In the report

submitted by the Committee to the Government they have emphatically stated that the only satisfactory way of removing defects in the law relating to Hindu Women's Rights to Property is to avoid peacemeal legislation and to take up as early as possible the codification of Hindu Law, biginning with the Law of Succession. The analysis of this report is given in Appendix II. The Government of India accepted this recommendation of the Committee and have entrusted the work of the codification of the Law of Succession to the Committee. It is gratifying to note that the Committee have very seriously taken to this new work and have already prepared four memoranda on that subject. The relevant extracts from those memoranda relating to women are given in Appendix III. After the Law of Succession the Committee will be, it is understood, asked to codify the Law of Marriage. It is sincerely hoped that on the recommendation of the Committee necessary enactments regarding women will be put on the Statute. Let us pray that precious day will soon dawn !!

APPENDIX I

The Baroda Government Legislation

Below is given a brief outline of the Baroda legislation to enable the reader to have some idea of the rights granted to females in Baroda State. This will further enable the reader to realise keenly the comparatively helpless condition of the females in British India. Hindu Law in the Baroda State with regard to females stands in brief as under:

1. The widow's position in Baroda has now been greatly improved.

The widow of a deceased coparcener shall be a coparcener herself with all the rights of survivorship, partition with the male member of the family. On partition the widow will get a share to that of the son if there is one and in the absence of the son, she will get what her husband would have got.

With regard to the separate or self-acquired property of her husband the widow in Baroda will now inherit her husband's property along with her son and she will be entitled to a share equal to that of a son. This is now achieved in British India also

by the Deshmukh Act.
2. The position of a widowed daughter-in-law is also improved as she now ranks next after the mother in the order of succession.
3. Now the daughter has more rights in Baroda in her father's family than she enjoyed before. A widowed daughter is given a right to maintenance in her father's family provided she is living with her father from the time of her husband's death and there are no means of subsistence in her father-in-law's family and her father can afford to maintain her.
4. The right of representation is given to the sons of pre-deceased daughter and sisters when the inheritance opens.
6. Now all daughters whether married or unmarried rich or poor, will take equally. The law of succession to Stridhan has been very much simplified. One uniform order has now been prescribed to all forms of Stridhan.
7. A woman will now have an absolute interest in property which she acquires either by way of partition or as an heir provided the value of such property does not exceed Rs. 12,000. If the property is worth more than Rs. 12,000, she will have absolute interest in property worth Rs. 12,000 and only a limited interest in the rest of the property. She now has as much right of alienating property which she holds absolutely as a male owner has.

8. As for marriage, the restrictions of Varna is now completely removed so that a Hindu belonging to any caste will now be at liberty to marry a girl of any other Hindu caste without having any recourse to Civil Marriage Act. The restriction regarding Gotra is also removed and the prohibition is now confined to descendants up to three degrees. By passing the Hindu Divorce Act the Baroda Government has taken the credit of saying that they have placed the women in Baroda State in a

far more advantageous and enviable position than women in British India or elsewhere.

APPENDIX II

HINDU LAW COMMITTEE

Analysis of the Report

That the only satisfactory way of removing defects in the law relating to Hindu Women's Rights to Property is to avoid piece-meal legislation and to take up as early as possible the codification of Hindu Law, beginning with the law of succession, is the gist of the Report of the Hindu Law Committee which is just published.

This committee was appointed by a Resolution of the Government of India, dated January 25, 1941. It consists of four members-Sir B. N. Rau as chairman and Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter, Principal G. R. Gharpure and Rajaram V. V. Joshi of Baroda as members. Its terms of reference consisted of the item of examining the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act, 1937, with particular reference to five private Bills brought by Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta and others in the Imperial Legislative Assembly to suggest such amendments to the Act as would resolve the doubts felt as to the construction of the Act; secondly, to clarify the nature of the right conferred by the Act upon the widow and thirdly to remove any injustice that may have been done by the Act to the daughter. The reference also consisted of the item to examine and advise on Mr. K. Santanam's Hindu Law of Inheritance Amendment Bill and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh's Hindu Women's Right to separate Residence and Maintenance Bill.

The Committee framed their questionnaire in three different parts and it was distributed as widely as possible. In answer to the questionnaire opinions were received from High Court judges, distinguished lawyers and citizens, members of the Central Legislature, High Court Bar Libraries, Heads of religious institutions, Women's Associations, Social Reform Institutions

and Pandits' Associations, among others. The Committee have based their recommendations on these opinions received from! various sources.

The initial difficulty which confronted the Committee was whether the term 'property' in the Act included agricultural land.. This came as a surprise to the lay public. But as the Committee point out, the existence of this doubt had been noticed in the press. The Hindu of Madras and the Hindustan Times of Delhi are quoted in evidence. This question was referred by the Government of India to the Federal Court which found that agricultural land was not included in the term "Property" used in the Act because, under the Government of India Act of 1935 legislation regarding agricultural land was reserved to Provincial Legislatures. In view of this finding of the Federal Court the Committee recommended that legislation covering agricultural land should be passed by Governors Acts in the Congress Provinces and by the legislatures in the four provinces where they are functioning. The Committee has drafted a Bill (not printed along with the Report) for this purpose with retrospective effect. but validating transactions completed in the interval between the passing of the original and amending Acts.

The Committee have begun their report by pointing out the defects major or minor, which are twelve in number, which the Committee themselves detected or which were brought to their notice. "Defects of this kind", the Committee state, "are inevitable in piecemeal legislation affecting fundamental changes in Hindu Law. The only safe course is not to make any fundamental changes by brief isolated Acts; if fundamental changes have to be made it is wisest to survey the whole field and enact a code, if not of the whole Hindu Law, at least of those branches of it which are necessarily affected by the contemplated legislation. "We do not suggest," the Committee observe in their Report, "that all parts of the law should be taken in hand at once. The most urgent part, namely, the Law of Succession (including, of course, women's rights in that connection) may be taken up first; then the law of marriage and so on. After the law relating to each part has thus been reduced to statutory form, the various Acts may be consolidated into a single code. We suggest this as a reasonable compromise between piecemeal legislation and whole-

sale codification."
The Committee next discuss what should be done with the Acts now in force until a comprehensive law of succession can be prepared. Suggestions in the answers to the questionnaire, that the Acts should be repealed are dismissed as "unthinkable." These Acts have established an important principle that the wife's right in her husband's property continues after his death. This principle is not merely humanitarianism, but is also the logical outcome of ideas embodied deep in Hindu tradition for the last 2500 years. The repeal is again unthinkable because the Acts

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have conferred rights on the faith of which important transactions have already been entered into, and every effort should, therefore, be made to preserve those rights intact.
On the question of amending the two Acts the Committee express their doubts as to the urgency or wisdom of amending legislation in the present circumstances. "We feel that this is not the time for controversial legislation", the Committee observe. "If there are obscurities and anomalies in the Acts, let the Courts remove them as and when occasion arises so that the shock of each decision has time to die before the next one comes." 99 "We do not think," the Committee urge "that it would be wise or worthwhile for Government to sponsor legislation likely to arouse bitter controversy-especially at the present time-merely for the sake of removing the defects in an isolated Act or two. The better plan would be to leave the Acts to their operation for the present and to replace them as early as possible by a comprehensive law on the subject of succession, embodying solutions on which there is a substantial measure of agreement.'
99
The Committee next proceed to discuss the need for amending the Acts of 1937 and 1938 to remove any injustice that may have been caused by these Acts to the daughter. For this purpose the case of Bengal has been taken obviously because the remedial bills have mainly emanated from that Province. In this connection the Committee analyse the gains and losses resulting

from the working of the Acts and arrive at the conclusion that the injustice done to the daughter and other heirs by promoting the widowed daughter-in-law over their heads is not of so clear or pressing a character as to need immediate relief and that it may well await the general review of the Law of Succession which has been proposed.

The Committee add, however, that the large majority of their correspondents have advocated immediate admission of the daughter to an equal share with the daughter-in-law where these alone are the surviving heirs. In deference to these views and in compliance with the terms of reference the Committee have, therefore, included a provision for this purpose in their draft of the clarifying Bill which is not printed in the Report.

After examining Bills promoted by Mr. A. C. Dutt, Dr. Deshmukh and others the Committee express the opinion that these may well await the codification suggested. On the question of monogamy in Hindu society the Committee observe that the restoration of monogamy as a rule of Hindu Law is in conformity with Manu's ideal of "mutual fidelity until death." According to early Hindn Law monogamy was the approved rule and polygamy an exception requiring legal justification. There is no reason why the statute book should not reflect, as far as possible, the highest ideals of the race.

Discussing what should be done with the Acts of 1937 and 1938 pending codification the Committee express the view that, as there is no question of repeal they must either be amended or left unamended. They hold that amendment is inadvisable at present but, in case it is considered that the Acts ought not to be left unamended, even for the time being, they have drawn up the rough draft of an amending Bill given as an appendix in the Report (but not included in the Report).

Whether the Acts are amended or left unamended the Committee state that it is necessary to persuade the Governors'

Provinces to enact parallel legislation for agricultural land, with retrospective effect, in order to give widows the full measure of the benefit which the framers of the Act contemplated, to avoid a multiplicity of rules of succession and to protect transactions entered into on the faith of the Acts.

In conclusion the Committee state:-"The recommendation which we like to stress most strongly is that relating to the preparation, in gradual stages, of a complete code of Hindu Law. The aim should be as far as possible to arrive at agreed solutions and to avoid anything likely to arouse acrimonious controversy. This need not mean any real slowing down of the pace of reform, for true reform proceeds by persuasion rather than coercion.

Appended to the Report is the full text of the decision of the Federal Court on questions referred to it establishing that the Act of 1937 and the amending Act of 1938 are effective only in respect of property other than agricultural land in Governors' Provinces.

Indeed the Committee have approached the subject entrusted to them with the spirit of reverence. The Committee with characteristic fairness set side by side the advantages and disadvantages of immediate legislation and postponement until codification. They decide in favour of latter course. It is learnt that the Government has accepted the recommendation and extended its terms of reference. We trust that this Committee will be able to produce within a reasonable period a code which will commend itself, as they earnestly wish, to orthodox and reformers alike.

The Committee have described how in the past, when Hindu society functioned as an integral whole, its laws and customs were regulated in response to changes in ideals and environments through the judgment of men of eminence who wrote commentaries which laid down the law according to Dharma. We trust that this task has now fallen on the shoulders of the Committee.

It is learnt that the Committee have very seriously taken to the new work entrusted to them of the codification of the

Law of Succession. They have already prepared four memoranda on this subject. They have been sent for advice and criticism to a number of distinguished lawyers in each province, for the Committee wish to consult the best available legal talent in the country even before they prepare a tentative draft of this part of the Hindu Code.

APPENDIX III

Extracts from the Memoranda of the Law of Succession pertaining to females only prepared by the Hindu Law Committee,

Mitakshara School

Succession of Female Heirs to the Property of the Male

2. The fundamental principle is that no woman should be disqualified for succession by reason merely of her sex. No longer can we subscribe to Bandhayan's doctrine that "women being devoid of sexes are incompetent to inherit."

3. "The compact series of heirs," will need to be enlarged so as to include not only the women enumerated in Yajnayavalky's well-known test, namely, the widow, the daughter, the mother, but also those enumarated in the Mitakshara and the Mayukha, namely, the father's mother and the sister as also those who have been provided for by special legislation, namely, the widows of predeceased sons and grandsons, the son's daughter and the daughter's daughter.

4. A woman who is related to the deceased wholly through males (including, of course, herself) will be considered as agnate and other female relations will be considered cognates. There is, therefore, no difficulty in placing women in one class or the other.

5. The four rules of propinquity determining the place of each heir can also be applied to women without any change.

6. There is, however, one special rule which we should like to make for women who are widows when succession opens. Such women should be entitled to take the place which their husbands would have occupied if they have been alive at the time. We propose this rule not only as the logical result of Brihaspati's dictum that a widow is the surviving half of her deceased husband

but also because we consider that our laws of succession should
be in aid of our ideals of marriage. Clearly a widow who

succeeds to property as the living half of her deceased husband
has fewer to depart from the high Hindu ideal of "Fidelity
until death." Of course if she remarries he will forfeit her inheri-
tance.

7. As a consequence of the Deshmukh Act granting simul-
taneous and equal rights of succession to the widow, the
widowed daughter-in-law etc., along with the son etc., we suggest
that the unmarried daughter should also be included in the
"Simultaneous succession group". The married daughter may be
placed outside and immediately after that group.

8. We can, therefore, perhaps put the whole law of mitak-
shara succession to the property of males in the form of the
following rules.

1. 'The enumerated heirs' that is to say-
(a) widow
(192 (b)
(b) son
(c)
son of predeceased son
(d) son of predeceased son's predeceased son
(e) widows of (b), (c) and (d)
(f)
unmarried daughter (all succeding simultaneously
and with equal rights
2.
Married daughter
(3) Daughter's son
(4) Mother
(5) Father
(6) Brother
(7) Brother's son
(8) Father's mother

(9) Sister
(10) Father's father
(11) Son's daughter
(12) Daughter's daughter
(13) Sister's son
8. A woman who is a widow when succession opens except the widow of the deceased himself takes the place which her

husband would have occupied in the order of succession if he had been alive at the time, without prejudice to any other rights which she may have by birth.

Stridhan or Women's Property, Mitakshara School

3. It seems to us that Vijnaneshwar's interpratation of the term Stridhan is the most convenient; according to him the term conforms in its import with its etymology and is not technical. We shall, therefore, adopt the following definition for the Mitakshara jurisdictions:

Definition "Stridhan" means any property belonging to a woman.

Dominion Over Stridhan

4. In our previous memoranda we have proceeded on the footing that no woman shall be disqualified for succession merely by reason of her sex. Equally fundamental seems the proposition that no limitation should be imported into the nature of an estate because it is held by a woman. If, for example, she has taken under a gift or will specifically giving her a limited estate, such as an estate for life, then, of course, she will only have a limited estate just as a man would in similar circumstances, but the mere circumstance that she is a woman should create no presumption that hers is an inferior or limited estate. This is in strict accordance with Vijnaneshwara's ideas, for the Mitakshara while it includes all property nowhere imposes any limitation on her dominion over it. There are restrictions and prohibitions upon her husband and any other kinsman or heir using her property, but none upon the woman herself.

6. We, therefore, suggest the following rule for all the Mitak-

shara schools.
There shall be no presumption that an owner's rights over property, whether acquired by inheritance, gift, devise or in any other way whatsoever, are limited merely because the owner is a woman.
7. It is to be noticed that the rule does not go beyond negativing a presumption from the mere sex of the owner. If, for instance, there are limitations in the owner's title-deed, the rule has no application.
Devolution of Stridhan
8. (1) If a Hindu woman dies intestate is respect of Stridhan it shall devolve according to the following rules:
(2) That part, if any, of the stridhan which was inherited by her from a male owner shall devolve upon his heirs in the order in which they would have succeeded to his property.

(3) Save as aforesaid stridhan shall devolve upon the following relations of the intestate in the following order:
(a) unmarried daughter;
(b) married daughter;
(c) daughter's daughter;
(d) daughter's son;
(e) son;
(f) son's son;
(g) husband;
(h) husband's heirs in the order in which they would have succeded to his property;
(i)
mother;
(j) father;
(k) father's heirs in the order in which they would have succeeded to his property;
(1) mother's heirs in the order in which they would have succeeded to her stridhan.
(m) daughter's husband.

9. It is to be noticed that these rules like the corresponding rules for the property of males are meant to apply only in cases of intestacy, so that any woman who has property to leave and wishes to depart from the rules can do so by making a will. In these circumstances there is little change of hardship and great gain in simplicity in having uniform rules.
Hence our proposal that these rules should be adopted for all the Mitakshara jurisdictions.

APPENDIX IV

Observations on the Memoranda of the Law of Succession prepared by Hindu Law Committee, Submitted to the Chairman of that Committee

In the Rau Committee's memoranda on intestate succession, the two separate sets of rules are given for the Mitakshara family and the Dayabhag family and at the end proposed rules for all India are also given. It appears, therefore, that the Committee wants these rules to be adopted by Hindus throughout India. This is certainly praiseworthy. It will give impetus to the idea of nationality amongst the Hindus. In these Rules a laudable attempt is made of a compromise between the Dayabhag and

Mitakshara Schools. The devolution of the property is given after the death of the person. It is but nowhere stated if the son retains his right to the ancestral property by birth. In the Mitakshara family the son gets the right to the property by birth while in the Dayabhag School he acquires it not by his own birth but by the death of his father. Under that School, the son will not get any right to the property in the life-time of his father. This point must be made very clear by making a separate rule. And, it is submitted that in this respect the rule of the Dayabhag School should be enforced, and a son's right to the property by birth be taken away. The root-cause of the whole evil in the joint family law is the right by birth in the ancestral property given by Mitakshara (see page 19 of the Note on the Hindu Joint Family under Mitakshara Law, by R. B. Govindbhai

H. Desai of Baroda Government; and the Principle of Survivorship' from "Legal Aspects of Social Reform" by Paul Appaswami).

To take a concrete instance, suppose a family consists of the father, the son, the unmarried daughter and the widow of the predeceased son. If the Mitakshara law is kept as it is, then the son would demand a partition in the life-time of the father. Naturally, his share would be half, and the share of his father would be half. The other persons like the daughter and the widow of the predeceased son would not get anything at the time of this partition as it is stated that they would get a share only after the death of the father. Naturally after the death of the father all these other persons would be entitled to a share only in the half share fallen to the father at the time of the partition between the father and the son. And, the fortunate son has already got a half share. This is certainly harsh and would, it is submitted, entirely defeat the object for which the rule is made and by which the widow of the deceased and the daughter get a share along with the son. Further, this will give an encouragement to the son to demand a partition of his share always in the life-time of his father. It is, therefore, humbly submitted that a specific rule must be embodied in the Code itself that the son does not get a right to the ancestral property by birth. In this respect, the Dayabhag Law is to be preferred.

It is good that no distinction is made between the ancestral and separate property. The rules are made in respect of the whole heritable property. The widow, the unmarried daughter and the widow of the predeceased son are all given shares equal to that of the son. These shares must, in equity, be saddled with the liability. They must be made responsible for paying off the debts of the father along with the son. This fact must be made clear.

If the theory of joint ownership of the wife with the husband enunciated by Jaimini is to be fully recognised, then she must have some right to the property of her husband in his own life-time. Some provision must, therefore, be made in the Code itself if the husband does not waste away the whole of his property.

Nu

Some sort of restriction must also be put on testamentary powers of the person as is done under the Muhamedan Law. Otherwise, the father will sometimes will away his entire property-both ancestral and self-acquired. And then, other members of the family as those mentioned in the rule would not get anything as they are entitled to a share only when a man dies intestate.

It is good that the distinction of provided for and unprovided for amongst the daughters which is in the present law, is done away with. Further, it is not known on what principle the distinction is made between married and unmarried daughter. This distinction also should be done away with. It is also a matter for serious consideration whether a daughter should be given a share exactly equal to that of the son.

The Stridhan is very competently dealt with. Therein also, it is submitted, that there should be one uniform rule of Succession to all kinds of Stridhan and not two sets of rules-one for Stridhan inherited by male and another inherited by female. This process would be cumbrous and there would be two sets of heirs to the property of the deceased. To take an illustration, an unmarried daughter gets a share in the property of her father. After her marriage she takes the property along with her in the house of her husband Now after her death that property will devolve upon the heirs of her father while the property inherited by her as a widow of her husband will devolve upon her own Stridhan heirs. This distinction should be done away with and there should be one uniform set of rules for all kinds of Stridhan. Further, it is a matter of very serious consideration also whether there should be at all a different set of rules for the heirs of Stridhan. When a woman gets a share and when her estate is considered as an absolute estate and when it is embodied in the Memorandum that there should be no distinction due to sex, it is not known why there should be a different set of rules for the Stridhan of the woman and the property of the male. In fact, Stridhan heirs should be practically the same as the heirs of the male and there should be one set of heirs for both the male and female.

The rules regarding the Succession between Gotrajas or Agnates and Bandhus or Cognates are quite simple and effective.

Really, the Committee deserve gratitude for that. Even the layman, it is hoped, unfamiliar with technicalities of law, would be able to find out where he is by applying these rules. Best efforts are made to clarify the meaning of these rules by giving the appropriate and clear illustrations.

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My dear Tarabai,
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1st August 1942.
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I thank you for the telegram received here to which I
have sent a prompt reply this morning expressing my inability to accept your invitation as I am likely to be detained here for some weeks yet. I very much regret that I cannot accede to your request.

I am in full sympathy with the two bills which have
been prepared, parts of which were shown to me by Sir B.N.Rao in Delhi when I met him last. It is a model of compressed codification and a good deal of it is due to Sir B.N.Rao's personal knowledge in the matter and his experience as a judge. I have not seen the bill relating to marriage. It was not complete when I left Delhi, but if it is anything like the bill relating to Intestate Succession, you ought to have no anxiety about it. Anything proceeding from Sir BNRao is always neat and perfect. If I had been present at your public meeting I would have said something about this great work of the Hindu Law Committee. But unfortunately it is not possible.

To-day a lady called Mrs. Bryce saw me and I have
promised to speak at Indore towards the end of August at a public meeting to be held by the women of Indore to support these two bills. When I get that opportunity I shall express my own view in the matter. I have not got copies of the two bills and if you will kindly send me the same I shall feel very grateful. You have to be careful in these days that the dislike of the present Government and its methods do not reflect itself on the acceptance of these bills and that these bills are supported irrespective of the great unpopularity of the present Indian Government. For this very reason I told Sir BNRao that the Bills will have to be piloted carefully through the legislature; but that is a matter for the future. In the meanwhile any support which the women of India can give to these bills would be most welcome. A certain section of the Hindu public is bound to be against such measures and that makes it all the more necessary for ladies like you to give their unstinted support these bills. Although I am unable to be present I send a message of good-will and my best wishes for the complete success of your endeavour.

regards,

Please remember me to Mr. Maneklal. With kindest

Yours very sincerely,

Mrs. Maneklal Premchand,
Premodyan, Love Lane,
Byculla, Bombay 7.
so MR

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will be
this month.
We hope that you
able
to do
20
that I did not know
ca
a copy of the Bill.
let you have
6

Раш откр
you
were
here when I heard
that Sir Tej had come, otherwise
Iakouts have given
invitation to you
a
joint
both. Shope
you will pardon me
dobould like to know in
what language you would like to
speak, and any suggestions
the time and date.
مه
to
Hoping very much that
you can render this great help us.
Yours sincerely.
L. Winifred Bryce

Page - 158
ASSOCIATION OF THE ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE,
&
National Council of Women in India.
Dear
women
Mr. Jayakar
53
c/o N.C.W.I.,Dinshaw Manor,
Owen Dunn Road, Gamdevi,
Bombay.
Date: 4th August 1942.
46
149
A Public Meeting of women will be held on Tuesday,
the 11th August 1942, at 4-30 P.M. at the Sunderbai Hall,

Carneji Road, Bombay, to support the Bills to amend and
codify the Hindu Law to Intestate Succession and Marriage
as recommended by the Rau Committee, under the auspices of
the All-India Women's Conference and the National Council
of Women in India, in co-operation with the Bombay Presidency
Women's Council, Bombay Women's Association, Provincial
Branches and other affiliated Societies. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
has conseted to preside. We know you are interested in
this subject and we very much appreciate your presence.
meeting
will.
In case, it isnot possible for you to attend the
meeting, we request you to send your message so as to
reach us on or before the 10th evening.
Yours
sincere
Hon. General Secretary, A.I.W.C.
Maline Paranghe
Ag.Hon. General Secretary, N.C.W.I.

Page - 159
National Council of Women in India.
President:-H. H. MAHARANI SETU PARVATI BAI OF TRAVANCORE.
154
Chairman:
MRS. MANEKLAL PREMCHAND.
Vice-Chairman:
MRS. D. N. SIRUR.
LADY JEHANGIR.
MRS. A. H. FYZEE.
Premodyan, Love Lane,
Byculla,
Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. H. K. KIRPALANI.
Hon. General Secretary:
MISS LEAH JHIRAD.
Ruby Mansion, Darabshaw Road,
Bombay, 26, 4th August

1942
Dear Dr.Jayakar,
I am most grateful to you for your prompt reply
by telegram. It is very disappointing that you will not be
able to address us on the 11th August, I thank you for
your message of best wishes and good will which is very
encouraging. I will read it, with your permission, at the
meeting.
I have sent you yesterday copies of the Bills which
I hope you will receive in time.
I never had the privilege of knowing Hon. Sir Tej
Bahadur Sapru and as I understand that he is also at Indore
May I trouble you to request him on our behalf to send us
a message for this meeting. I am also writing him separately
a copy of which is enclosed herewith.
Hofung
With kind regards from both Mr.Maneklal and myself.
to be excused for the trouble, yours sincerely,
Jarabai m. Premchand

Page - 160
155
Premodyan, Love Lane,
Byculla,
7 4th August
2
Dear Sir Tej Bahadur,
48
I am writing this letter to you on behalf of
National Council of Women in India. We are holding a
Public Meeting in connection with the two Bills one
to amend and codify the Hindu Law relating to intestate
Succession and the other, to codify the Hindu Law relating
to marriage, on 11th August 1942 to support these two bills.
May I request you to send us a message for this meeting
before the 11th.
I am enclosing under a separate cover a copy
of the Report of National Council of Women in India for

your perusal.
Thanking you,
K
M.
R.
JAYAKAR
MALABAR ILL
BOMBA
Yours Sincerely,
J.M. Premchand
Rt. Hon.Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, C.S.I.,
Ratlam House,
Indore.

Page - 161
(Camp) Ratlam Kothi,
Indore. C. I.
7 thn August 1942.
chy
152
156
My dear Tarabai Premchand,
I have
Thanks for sending me copies of the Bills.
already sent you my message of good wishes for your cause
and your public meeting. As desired I am enclosing herewith
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's message too. I hope you will have
a very successful meeting. It is necessary for your Council
to give your best support to Sir B.N. Rau's effort, which is
in danger of being ignored in the present political turmoil.
With kind regards,
Yours very sincerely,
To may
Mrs. Maneklal Premchand,
Chairman, National Council of Women in India,
Premodyan,
Love Lane,
By culla,

Bombay.
Encl. One.
で

Page - 162
ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.
INDORE Branch
Secretaries
Mrs. L. Winifred Bryce M. A. PH. D.
Mrs. Sushila Raval.
Miss Chandra Prabha Zanane.
President: Princes Savitribai Saheb.
Vice President-Mrs. Jyotsna Mehta, B. A.
INDORE, DATED Nov.28
1942
conor. Jayakan.
We are
to seeing you
twe hope
theat
looking forward
Indore next month
will apare
you
time from the Educational federation
to address a
meeting for us
the law amendments for
women.
of
the
sn
Hinde
Since the programme
Educational federation
Thas been drawn it.
if you could give
of

for
a
may
what time you
meeting for us.
wonder
Jdea
any
секеб арала
that we
make due preparation.
I hope that you
are

Page - 163
A
58154
feeling better
that
གནྡ་མ་ཏི་གས་་ཨ་ཙན་པའ་མི་ེཡནོ་ཏནྟ་པ་བཙྷ། རཏི་བུ་རོནི་་ེ
your face is
longer
domingoи
but kind regards,
yours sincerely.
Libinifred Bryce
4

Page - 164
women
Bombay.
December 1, 1942.
Dear Mrs. Bryce,
I thank you for your kind letter.
lying ill and I am still confined to bed.
vitality and led to more serious illness.
Since my return from Indore, I have been

The continued tooth trouble depleted my
I can stay ah Indoor only for two days,
as I am expecting to have some important political engagements during the Xmas week,
including a possible All Parties Conference, which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is intending
to call. If you can arrange a short meeting of the All India Women's Conference during these two days, I shall be most happy to give them a brief talk about the amend-
ments of the Hindu Law mentioned in your letter. But I fear that I cannot prolong
my stay at Indore beyond two days.
I am very thankful to you for your kind enquiries about my health and your good wishes about it.
With kind regards,
Yours sincerely
M.R.J.

Page - 165
(160
(1) Prin. J. R. Gharpure, B.A., LL.B., Poona
(2) Mr. K. S. Jatar, C. I. E., Poona
Ex-Officio Fellows:-
Trustees
(3) Seth Chaturbhuj V. Mankermi, Bombay
(4) Mr. Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey, B.A., Bombay
Registrar
(1) Mrs. Sharda Divan, M.A., Bombay
Principals
(1) Principal, S. N. D. Thackersey College for Women, Bombay
(2) Principal, S. N. D. Thackersey College for Women, Poona.
(3) Principal, S. L. U. Gujarat Mahila Pathshala, Ahmedabad
(4) Principal, Maharani Chimnabai Mahila Pathshala, Baroda
Gordhandas Khetsi Trust
(1) Seth Mulraj Karsondas, Bombay
NOTICE
52
According to the constitution of the University, the Senate consists of 83

ordinary fellows, the seats
being distributed as follows:-
Patrons 10, Graduates 15, General 10, Ladies 10, Registered Graduates 2, Senate Co-option 10,
1 seat for Dr. D. K. Karve during his life-time, Thackersey Family 5, and Associations 20.
Seventeen fellows retire this year and two fellows are to be elected by the Registered Graduates'
Electorate. The remaining 64 seats are held as follows:-
Patrons 9, Graduates 11, General 8, Ladies 7, Senate Co-option 8, 1 by Dr. D. K. Karve
during his life-time, Thackersey family 5, Associations 15.
The following seventeen members cease to be ordinary fellows from June 1943, owing to expiry of
their term:--
(a) Elected by the Patrons' Electorate
(1) Prof. V. G. Rao, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, J.P., Bombay
(b) Elected by the Graduates' Electorate
(2) Mrs. Hansa Mehta, B.A., Bombay
(3) Mr. V. M. Merchant, B.Com., Bombay
(4) Prin. B. S. Patel, B.Ag., N.D.D., N.D.A., Poona
(5) Dr. D. K. Karve, B.A., D.Litt., Poona
(c) Elected by the Educated Ladies' Electorate
(6) Mrs. Urmila Mehta, B.A., Bombay
(7) Mrs. Padmavati Desai, G.A., Ahmedabad
(8) Mrs. Sulochana Modi, M.A., Bombay
(d) Elected by the General Electorate
(9) Dr. G. G. Udeshi, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.S., D.T.M.H., Bombay
(10) Prof. C. S. Patel, M.A., LL.B., Baroda
Electorate of Associations:-
(e) Mahila Vidyalaya, Belgaum
(11) Mrs. Banubai Aho, G.A., Belgaum
(f) Mahila Vidyalaya, Bhavnagar
(12) Mrs. Jayakumari Dani, G.A., Bhavnagar
(g) Vanita Vishram, Ahmedabad
(13) Mrs. Freny Majmudar, B.A., Ahmedabad
(14) Mr. R. J. Thakore, B.A., LL.B., Ahmedabad
(h) Kanyashala, Malvan
(15) Mrs. Saralabai Naik, M.A., Junagadh

Senate Co-option
(16) Mr. H. G. Anjaria, M.A., LL.B., Bombay-retiring after the meeting
(17) Mrs. Srirangamma, B.A., Bangalore-retiring after the meeting
An election will be held to fill up the twelve seats in accordance with the regulations as follows:-
I.
Patrons...
0.00
One for five years
II. Graduates
III. Educated Ladies
IV. General...
V.
Registered Graduates
000
Four for five years each
Three for five years each
Two for five years each
000
Two for five years each
Five members will be nominated by the different Associations.
Two members will be co-opted by the Senate for a period of 5 years each.
Thus 12 seats will be filled up by election, 5 by Associations and 2 by Senate Co-option.

SITTING MEMBERS OF THE SENATE
Elected by the Patrons' Electorate
(1) Prof. S. Y. Ponkshe, M.A., LL.B., Poona
(2) Prof. V. G. Mydeo, M.A., Bombay
(3) Mr. V. C. Setalwad, B.A., LL.B., J.P., Bombay
(4) R. B. Dr. N. H. Kulkarni, M. C. P. S., D. M. R. E.,
B. M. S., Poona
(5) Mr. K. N. Joshi, B.A., Dwarka
(6) Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, M.D., M.R.C.P., Bombay
(7) Mrs. Kanta Khandwala, B.A., Bombay

(8) Mr. H. P. V. Mavji, B.Com., LL.B., Bombay
(9) Miss Hira K. Mehta, P.A., Bombay
Elected by the Graduates' Electorate
(1) Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar, M.A., Bombay
(2) Mrs. Yesubai Kulkarni, B.A., Poona
(3) Prof. J. J. Anjaria, M.A., M.Sc., Bombay
(4) Mr. N. M. Patwardhan, M.A., L.T., Baroda
(5) Mr. B. S. Dabke, B. Com., Bombay
(6) Prof. R. D. Karve, M.A., Bombay
o
(7) Mr. B. K. Patwa, B.A., S. T. C. D., Ahmedabad
(8) Prof. S. G. Betai, M.A., LL.B., Bombay
(9) Prof. U. M. Maniar, M.A., Bombay
(10) Prof. M. V. Mehendale, B.Sc., LL.M., Poona
(11) Prof. S. G. Beri, M.A., Bombay
Elected by the Educated Ladies' Electorate
(1) Mrs. Shardagauri Mehta, B.A., Ahmedabad
(2) Mrs. Indirabai Joshi, M.A., T.Dip., Bombay
(3) Mrs. Jayashri Raiji, B.A., Bombay
(4) Mrs. Kapila Thakore, B.A., Bombay
(5) Mrs. Premlila Mehta, B.Sc., Bombay
(6) Miss Savita Trivedi, G.A., Ahmedabad
(7) Mrs. Sitabai Annigeri, G.A., B.A., Bombay
Elected by the General Electorate
(1) Prof. D. S. Phatak, M.A., Bombay
(2) Prof. C. L. Gheevala, M.A., Ahmedabad
(3) Prof. R. V. Pathak, B.A., LL.B., Ahmedabad
(4) Mr. C. C. Shah, M.A., LL.B., J.P., Bombay
(5) Dr. S. B. Gadgil, B.A., L.M.S., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.
(6) Dr. H. V. Tilak, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S., Bombay
(7) Prof. R. K. Lagu, M.A., Poona
(8) Prof. C. N. Vakil, M.A., M.Sc., Bombay
Bomaby
Co-opted by the Senate
(1) D. B. K. M. Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., J.P., Bombay
(2) Seth Dharamsey M. Khatau, B.Sc., Bombay
(3) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, M.A., LL.B., Bombay
(4) Mr. Javermal Amarsing Gulrajani, B.A., Karachi

(5) Sou. Rani Lakshmibai Rajwade, B.A., L.M. & S.,
(1) Lady Premlila V. Thackersey, Bombay
(2) Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas Dharamsey,
(6) Miss Indumati Mehta, P.A., Ahmedabad
(7) Mrs. Subhadrabai Pagar, P.A., Baroda
(8) Sir Sitaram S. Patkar, Kt., B.A., LL.B., Bombay
(9) Dr. D. K. Karve, B.A., D.Litt., Poona
(during his life-time)
Gwalior
Thackersey Family
B.A., LL.B., Bombay
(3) Seth Damodher Govindji Madhavji, Bombay
Electorate of Associations:-
(4) Miss Laxmi Thackersey, B.A., Bombay
(5) Seth Vithaldas D. Govindji, Bombay
(a) Hindu Widows' Home Association, Hingne, Poona
(1)
(2)
R. B. Dr. D. L. Sahasrabuddhe, M.Ag., D.Sc., Poona
Prof. N. M. Athavale, M.A., Poona
(3)
Mr. B. D. Karve, B.Sc., B.T., M.Ed., Poona
(4) Dr. V. L. Sathe, F.R.C.S.E., Poona
(b) Gujarat Stree Kelawani Mandal, Ahmedabad
(5) Mr. K. C. Desai, B.A., LL.B., Bombay
(6) Prof. N. J. Trivedi, M.A., Ahmedabad
(7) Lady Vidyagauri R. M. Nilkantha, B.A., Ahmedabad
(8) Prof. G. G. Dhru, B.A., S.T.C.D., Ahmedabad
(c) Mahila Vidyalaya Mandal, Surat
(9) D. B. H. L. Kaji, M.A., B.SC., J.P., Bombay
(10) Mr. Satvasukha V. Hora, B.A., LL.B., Surat
(11) Mrs. Chandrika P. Pathakji, M.A., B.T., Surat
(d) Kanyashala Mandal, Satara
(12) Mr. V. A. Modak, B.A., B.T., Satara
(e) Stree Kelawani Mandal, Baroda
(13) Mrs. Sarla Mehta, G.A., Baroda
(f) Stree Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nagpur

(14) Mr. T. N. Wazalwar, B.Sc., LL.B., B.T., Nagpur

(g) Vanita Vishram, Bombay
(15) Mr. Hiralal M. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., Bombay
[P. T. O.

162 £58
Shreemati Nathibai Damodher Thackersey Indian Women's University
Nomination Paper*
To
THE REGISTRAR,
S. N. D. Thackersey Indian Women's University,
3-4, CARNEGY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY 1
Madam,
We, who are members of........
.Electorate, beg to propose and second name or names of the following candidates, who are qualified under clause...............of Rule No. 5 given in regulations for election to the Senate
of the University by our electorate.
Dated
1
2
3
4
5
6
We know that the candidates, we propose, are willing to be elected.
We beg to remain,
Madam,
53
Your most obedient servants,
Proposer's Signature..........
Seconder's Signature......
No.
Name
Degree
University
* The Nomination-Paper must reach the Registrar's Office before 15th February 1941.

The Electoral Roll will be available on payment of Rs. 3-5-0.
Year of passing
the 1st degree
Examination
mor
before
15 FEB 1943

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medialabilias ezen

ELECTION RULES

The Election of Ordinary Fellows

h

(1) All persons, not under eighteen years of age, who have paid their subscription in the year ending with 31st December previous d to the Annual Elections, shall be entitled to vote, provided their names have been registered on the registers of different Electorates.

(2) An intimation of the date of election and the number of seats to be filled up by each Electorate, along with a list of retiring members, shall be forwarded to each elector on a date fixed by ad the Syndicate from year to year. svi maibal

(3) The Registrar shall maintain an Electoral Roll for each of the different Electorates, showing the names, degrees and addresses of all persons or the names and addresses of all public bodies and associations as the case may be. The Electoral Roll may not be published every year, but a supplementary list of additional members of the different constituencies shall be published as also omissions and alterations from the old Electoral Roll according to requirements. The Electoral Roll shall be available at a price to be fixed by the Syndicate.

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itaba

(4) (a) A candidate need not necessarily belong to the Electorate from which he seeks election.

(b) A candidate shall not offer himself for election through more than one Electorate at any one election.

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doua lo
(c) Candidates who are qualified for election to the Senate
oe to 30% must be proposed and seconded by electors belonging to
one and the same Electorate.
et d an anof

(d) If any elector nominates or seconds more candidates than
are to be elected by his Electorate, the Nomination-Paper
or Papers sent by him shall be invalid.
(5) No person can become an Ordinary Fellow, unless
(a) She holds a Graduate's Degree of the Indian Women's
tisi bieg University; to any assigio robo fontanozisq IIA (I)
auoiv (b) He or She holds a Master's or a Doctor's Degree of any
bobivoiq other University recognised for this purpose by the
Julib Syndicate; no bez ned aved asmen tied
(c) He or She is a Graduate of more than five years' standing
alea to of any University recognised for the purpose by the
grizitez Syndicate; nols motel lose yd qu bollit ed of
vd be (d) He or She is one who is or has been an Ordinary Fellow of
any Indian University recognised for this purpose by the
orit to do Syndicate, provided that no one shall be elected a Follow
292391bbs unless he is a member of one of the Electorates ;019flib
C
to sail
N. B. This rule does not apply to the Fellows nominated by the
heir of the Late Sir Vithaldas and other Donors who are
ed ion
entitled to nominate Fellows e. g. Benefactors.
ed leda anionsm no fratib ad to predmet Isnoitib.bg
(6) In case of an Indian Prince or Chief, not invested with the
of administration of the affairs of the State, the Council
powers
ed de Hon soiled
of Regency or other duly constituted

sisibay? odd bexto
administration of such a State, shall be
daile
алуаторов Ноя
authority in charge of
eoisie sldelieve
entitled to exercise the
Prince or Chief is not
.noitosis exlasa ed oilw moil
el rights of an elector so long as the Indian
so.invested.

(7) Where the Donor is a minor, or a person suffering from a disability, or a Ward of the Court, the legal guardian of such atsperson shall be entitled to act for him at such election as a o Voter, so long as the minority or disability continues or so long as he is a Ward of the Court. ose e bus eno

3

(8) The Nomination-papers must reach the Registrar's Office on a er date specified each year.delieve esibbaday sit be aslov lo
aid ni to rollsoned od od togaz linda

(9) (a) All elections shall be by ballot.
daige.
amil Dus elab s no disda odw Hollemad-eiV art of sonsada
28 1(b) All Voting Papers shall be forwarded to the Registrar in eat bibean envelope supplied by the Registrar.bianoo vam ed

(c) The envelope shall bear the Electorate, the number and wianavin signature of the Voter.isda anoitosle e lo fast edT (01)
bas talori-moidos! essy dosa ni benipege jeb s go som

(10) A list of duty nominated candidates together with a Voting Paper shall be forwarded to the Electorate on a date fixed by the Chancellor.

(11) Voting Papers must reach the Registrar's Office on a date fixed by the Chancellor and specified in each year's notice of election.

(12) A Voting Paper shall be invalid if

(a) it reaches the Registrar's Office after the date specified

each year;
(b) more votes are recorded than there are seats to be filled;
(c) it is not enclosed in the proper envelope;
(d) there is no signature on the envelope;
(e) it does bear signature on the Voting Paper.
(13) The Chancellor or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint two persons as scrutinizers.
(14) The two scrutinizers, assisted by the Registrar, shall examine the Voting Papers, count the votes and prepare the results which shall be countersigned by the Registrar.
229 vardin V ndo
165

168
166
Joll
4
(15) Where two or more candidates have obtained an equal number of votes and the vacancies available are less in number, the Registrar shall report the case to the Chancellor or in his absence to the Vice-Chancellor, who shall, on a date and time to be appointed, determine by drawing lots in such manner as he may consider advisable, which of the aforesaid candidates ban shall be deemed to have been elected.
(16) The result of the elections shall be published at the University Office on a date specified in each year's Election-Circular and the candidates elected shall be informed of their success at
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the election.
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atives edt en bas stov s Jano
od:
.rentaised! yd boggiare quoo ed lisde doidw
Bombay Vaibhav Press

Page - 172
167
Add N.B. to Rule No. 4 (a), as follows
N.B. This shall not apply to the memb
members of the Electorate of this
University called the "Registered
Graduates' Electorate". A member
of this Electorate cannot stand from
any other Electorate, nor can
members from any other Electorate
stand from this Electorate.

Page - 173
Dear Sir/Madam
Hindu Widows' Home Association,
Hingne Budruk, Poona 4.
2 APR 1943
Date,
Herewith please find a copy of the annual report of the Home for
your kind perusal, which will give you an idea of the present financial
stress on the Home The income from annual subscriptions and donations
has considerably gone down owing to the present war situation.
-
You have already contributed handsomely during the past years and
have shown your sympathy towards the institution. To whom else, if not

to you, should we look for help in its present need ? Any amount, however small, will be thankfully accepted. Will you kindly send your quota and oblige ?

Thanking you in anticipation,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Bellame

Secretary

25

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हिंगणे येथील

अनाथबालकाश्रम संस्थेमधील

सुप्रसिद्ध लेखकांनी लिहिलेलीं संग्रहणीय पुस्तकें

प्रो. धोंडो केशव कर्वे, बी. ए., संस्थेचे संस्थापक

57

* आत्मवृत्त (आवृत्ति २ री) रु. ३-०-० *संक्षिप्त आत्मवृत्त० - १२-०

*Looking Back (autobiography)...1-8-0

श्री. पार्वतीबाई आठवले, अनाथबालकाश्रम प्रचारक

*माझी कहाणी (आवृत्ति २ री)

My Story (Translated by Rev. Abbott)

प्रि. डॉ. कमलाबाई देशपांडे, जी. ए., पीएच. डी.,

०-१०-०

3-0-0

प्रिन्सिपॉल महिलापाठशाला, पुणे

गीत द्विदल (रा. य. न. केळकर यांच्या सहकार्याने)

The Child in Ancient India

प्रो. वा. म. जोशी, एम ए., महलिापाठशाला, पुणे
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* १ रागणिी (आवृत्त‌ि3 री) ३-०-० १० वाङ्मयमाला (प्र‌ि. ना. म.
* २ आश्रमहरणिी (आवृत्त‌ि ३ री) ०-६-०
* 3 नलनिी
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*४ सुशीलेचा देव (आवृत्त‌ि २री) २-०-०
*५ नीतशिास्त्रप्रवेश (आवृत्त‌ि ३ री ४-०-०
*६ साक्रेटसिाचे संवाद
*७ नवपुष्पकरंडक
* ८ वचिारवलिास
* ९ फुलांचा ताटवा
शल्लिक नाही
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शल्लिक नाही
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१-०-०
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श्री. ना. म. पटवर्धन, एम.ए., एल.टी., सुपरटिंडेंट, सरस्वतीमंदरि हायस्कूल, सोलापूर
* १ आमची दविाळी
*३ जगांतील मौजा
* जगांतील मुलें
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०-६-० तीं पकिवणिारे लोक ०-६-०
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* १ तांबे यांची कवति शल्लिक नाही ४ अभनियगीत मुलांकरति गाणीं ०-६-०
२ काव्यमकरंद०-१०-०५ भावतरंग
* 3 गरबिाची गोष्ट (खंडकाव्य) ०-०-० *६ शशिुगीत
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श्री. भा. धों. कर्वे, बी. एस्सी., बी. टी., एम. एड., प्रन्सिपिॉल, अध्यापकिाशाला,
+ १ शक्षिणवषियक नवे वचिार ३-०-०
हगिणें
२ " मी कसा झालों ? " ०-८-० ३ अध्यापन व मानसशास्त्र २-०-०
(1) श्री. व. आ. मोडक. बी. ए., बी. टी., सुपरटिंडेंट, कन्याशाळा, सातारा
*
१ भूगोलावरील कांहीं वचित्रि प्राणीं
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०-० * २ भूगोलावरील साहसी प्रवासी, पुस्तक १ लें ०-१०-०
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* ५ भारतीय बांधवांचे भूप्रदेश
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७ हदिुस्थानचा वर्णनात्मक भूगोल (नेने यांच्यासह)
श्री. मो. स. मोने, अध्यापकिाशाला, हगिणे
* मराठी भाषेचे व्याकरणकार २-०-०
०-५-०
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२ आपलें बोलणें-व्याकरणाची क्रमकि पुस्तकें) *
(अनुक्रमें ४, ४, ५, व ६ आणे
*६ संक्षपि्त मराठी व्याकरण ०-४-६ व्ह. फा. परीक्षेच्या उजळणीकरति
०-०७ पंचवार्तकि (पं. भीष्माचार्यकृत) ०-४-०
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मराठी साहत्यि व व्याकरण १-०-०

ह्रीं सर्व पुस्तकें व्यवस्थापक, पुस्तक-विक्री-खातें, हिंगणें बुद्रुक, पुणे, यांचेकडे
(विकत मिळतील.
गा*
शरि कछारी
* विद्यार्थ्यांच्या वाचनालयांकरिता व बक्षिसाकरिता मंजूरी
 अभ्यास-पुस्तक (टेक्स्ट) म्हणून मंजूर
शिक्षकांच्या वाचनालयांकरिता मंजूर
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सूचना

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२ एप्रिल १९४३
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अनाथ बालिकाश्रम-मंडळीची साधारण सभा रविवार, ता. २५ एप्रिल १९४३
जी सायंकाळी ५ वाजतां श्री. ना. दा. ठा. कन्याशाळा, शनवार पेठ, पुणे शहर,
रथिे भरणार आहे.

सभेपुढील कामें

(१) मागील सभेचा अहवाल वाचून कायम करणें.
(२) संस्थेचा १९४२ सालचा अहवाल मंजूर करणें.
(३) संस्थेचे १९४२ सालचे हिशोब मंजूर करणें.
(४) संस्थेचे व तिच्या सर्व शाखांचे १९४३ सालचे हिशोब तपासण्या-
करिता हिशोबतपासनीसांची नेमणूक करणें व त्यांचा अल्प मोबदला
ठरविणें.
(५) व्यवस्थापक मंडळाच्या दहा सभासदांची निवडणूक.
(६) व्यवस्थापक मंडळाच्या कार्याध्यक्षांची, कार्योपाध्यक्षांची व चिटणिसांची
निवडणूक.
(७) अध्यक्षांच्या परवानगीने इतर किरकोळ कामें.

या सभेस सर्व सभासदांनी हजर राहावें अशी विनंती आहे.

भास्कर धोंडो कर्वे,
चिटणीस

टीप :- ज्यांचेकडून १९४२ सालची पूर्ण वर्गणी आलेली आहे, असे दर-
साल पन्नास अगर एकदम पांचशे रुपये देणारे आश्रयदाते व दरसाल दहा अगर
एकदम शंभर रुपये देणारे साहाय्यकारी आणि सेवानिवृत्त व काम करीत अस-
लेले आजन्म सेवक-सेविका हे मंडळीचे सभासद असून सभेला हजर राहण्याचा
व मत देण्याचा त्यांना अधिकार आहे. दरसाल एक अगर एकदम दहा रुपये
देणाऱ्या हितचिंतिकांस सभेस हजर राहतां येईल पण मत देतां येणार नाही.

संस्थेसंबंधीं सामान्य माहिती

उद्देशः- गतभर्तृकांस विद्यादिकांचे ज्ञान देऊन योग्य रीतीने आपला चरितार्थ चालवण्याचें सामर्थ्य त्यांच्या आंगी आणणें. कुमारिकांस शाळेंतील व घरांतील शिक्षण देऊन आणि लग्नाची मर्यादा वाढवून प्रौढ-विवाहास योग्य करणें आणि विवाहित स्त्रियांस संसारकृत्ये चालवण्यास व संसारयात्रेत आपल्या पतीस साहाय्य करण्यास समर्थ करणें, एवंच स्त्रियांची शारीरिक व मानसिक उन्नति करणें.

घटक:- दरसाल दहा अगर एकदम शंभर रुपये देणारे साहाय्यकारी, दरसाल पन्नास अगर एकदम पांचशे रुपये देणारे आश्रयदाते, आणि आजन्म सेवक.
रु. ५००० देणाऱ्या दात्यांस उपाध्यक्ष निवडण्यांत येतें व त्यांचेमधून संस्थेचा अध्यक्ष निवडला जातो.

व्यवस्थापक मंडळी:- संस्थेचें काम करीत असलेले आजन्मसेवक, त्यांच्या निम्मे संस्थेच्या आश्रयदात्यांनी निवडलेले सभासद व तितकेच साहाय्यकारी लोकांनी निवडलेले सभासद यांची व्यवस्थापक मंडळी असते; व्यवस्थापक मंडळीची निवडणूक दर तिसऱ्या वर्षी होते. पूर्वीच्या सभासदांस पुनः निवडून येण्याचा हक्क आहे.

व्यवस्थापक मंडळाचे निवडलेले सभासद

#रा. बा. सी. कामत, बी. ए.
*रा. ब. डॉ. द. ल. सहस्रबुद्धे,
डी. एस्सी., एम्. एजी.
*रा. रा. शं. दीक्षित, बी. ए.
रा. रा. ज. गोखले, बी. ए.
रा. ब. डॉ. ना. ह. कुळकर्णी, एम. सी.
पी. एस., डी. एम्. आर. ई.
रा. रा. का. भिडे, बी. ए.
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सरदार गो. कृ. काळे, बी.ए., एलएल.बी.
डॉ. वि. ल. साठे, एफ्. आर. सी. एस्.
डॉ. नी. लं. रानडे, बी.ए., एम.बी.बी.एस.

बॅ. गो. का. गाडगीळ, बी. ए.
डॉ. सर र. पु. परांजपे, एम.ए., डी.एससी.
द. िब. व्यं. गो. शेटे, एल्. सी. ई.,
एम्. आय्. इ.
रा. मा. रा. जोशी, बी. ए.
सातारा कन्याशाळा सल्लागार मंडळ
रा. रा. ग. सोमण, एम. एल. सी. (अध्यक्ष)
डॉ. वा. व. िआठल्ये
सौ. प्रमलिाबाई गाडगीळ
सौ. मैनाबाई करंदीकर
सौ. लक्ष्मीबाई आगाशे

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सत्तेचाळसिावा वार्षकि अहवाल
(१९४२ सालाबद्दल)
अध्यक्ष
श्रीमंत बाबासाहेब घोरपडे, इचलकरंजी संस्थानाधपिति
उपाध्यक्ष
डॉ. सौ. इंदरिाबाई नयिोगी, नागपूर
कार्याध्यक्ष
रा. बा. सी. कामत, बी. ए.
कार्योपाध्यक्ष
रा. ब. डॉ. द. ल. सहस्रबुद्धे, डी. एस्सी., एम. एजी.
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सरदार गो. कृ. काळे, बी. ए., एलएल. बी.
प्रा. ध. रा. गाडगीळ, एम. ए., एम. लट्ि.
डॉ. व. िल. साठे, एफ्. आर. सी. एस.
सल्लागार इंजनिअिर
रा. व. िना. वर्तक, एम. ए., एल. सी. ई., रटिायर्ड चीफ इंजनिअिर
कायद्याचे सल्लागार
रा. गो. चं. िभट,. एम. ए., एलएल. बी., ॲडव्होकेट
हशिोबतपासनीस
मेसर्स जी. एम्. ओक आण किंपनी, १८० बुधवार, पुर्णे २.
हा अहवाल डेक्कन पेपर मल्सि कं. ल. िच्या कागदावर छापला आहे.

आजन्म सेवक-सेविका व त्यांच्याकडे असणारी कामें
(हे सर्व व्यवस्थापक मंडळाचे सभासद आहेत.)
डॉ. धों. के. कर्वे, बी.ए., डी.लिट्.
*.रा. वि. आ. मोडक, बी.ए., बी.टी.
संस्थापक
मुख्याध्यापक, कन्याशाळा, सातारा
रजेवर
*श्री. वाबाई शेवडे, जी. ए.
श्री. गंगूबाई तांबोळे
प्रा. वा. म. जोशी, एम्. ए.
श्री. बनूबाई अहो, जी. ए.
श्री. सीताबाई अण्णिगेरी, जी.ए., बी.ए.
*रा. भा. धों. कर्वे, बी. एससी.
बी. टी., एम. एड्.
श्री. शारदाबाई साठ्ये, जी. ए.
एल. टी. सी. (लंडन)
रा. श्री. शं. पतके, एम. ए., बी. टी.
हिशेबनीस, अनाथबालिकाश्रम, हिंगणें
मुख्याध्यापक, ठाकरसी महिलापाठशाला,
पुर्णे
मुख्याध्यापिका, महिलाविद्यालय, बेळगांव
मुख्याध्यापिका, कन्याशाळा, मुंबई
चिटणीस, अनाथबालिकाश्रम-मंडळी
मुख्याध्यापिका, अध्यापिकाशाळा व
प्रमुख, महिलाश्रम वसतिगृह, हिंगणें
मुख्याध्यापक, महिलाश्रम हायस्कूल
(* नियामक मंडळाचे सभासद 1 सातारा कन्याशाळा सल्लागार मंडळाचे सभासद)
कायम शिक्षक
रा. रा. वि. जोशी, सुपरिंटेंडेंट, प्राथमिक शाळा, हिंगणें, रा. पां. वि. देव, रा. मा. रं. देशपांडे, श्री. सीताबाई चिटणीस, श्री. सईबाई आठल्ये (शिवण शिक्षिका), रा. वि. के. महाबळेश्वरकर, सौ. कावेरी कर्वे, जी. ए., डी. टी., रा. के. रा. पालकर, बी. एस्सी., बी. टी., डी. पी. एड्., रा. पी. व्ही. गोळे, बी. एस्सी., बी. टी., श्री. गंगूबाई अनगळ, कु. इंदुमती परांजपे, जी. ए., एस. टी. सी., रा. द. अ. रावेतकर, बी. ए., बी. टी., श्री. येसूबाई बर्वे, बी. ए., बी. टी., रा. ना. ग. राव, एस. टी. सी., रा. स. भ. देशपांडे (संगीत शिक्षक), रा. गं. मो. भणगे, बी. ए., बी. टी., रा. ल. ग. मराठे (चित्रकला शिक्षक).
कायम नोकर
श्री. गोदूबाई जोशी (वसतिगृह पर्यवेक्षिका), रा. पं. ग. लाळे (मेकॅनिक),

रा. पं. गो. रसिबूड (कारकून), श्री. कमलाबाई चपिळूणकर (वसतगृिह पर्य-
वेक्षकिा), रा. त्र्यं. व‍ि. कवी (कारकून), रा. व‍ि. स. फाटक (कारकून).

चालू परसि्थतीमुळे गेलें वर्ष संस्थेला कांहीसें चतिाजनक गेलें असलें तरी
एकंदरीत संस्थेची शैक्षणकि प्रगत‍ि पूर्ववत चालू राहलिी आहे. सध्याच्या अडचणी-
असलेल्या या संस्थेच्या शैक्षणकि
ही सारखी भीत‍ि वाटत होती परंतु
सुरळीतपणे चालू आहे. युद्धजन्य
च्या काळांत बहुतांशी लोकाश्रयावर अवलंबून
कार्याचें पाऊल मागे घ्यावें लागतें कीं काय
नदिान अहवाल प्रसदि्ध होईपर्यंत तरी सर्व
परसि्थतिींत पुढे काय होईल हा प्रश्न सर्वांप्रमाणे संस्थेपुढेही आहेच. परंतु नरिुपायच
होईपर्यंत संस्थेच्या कार्यात उणीव पडूं न देण्याचा संस्थेच्या कार्यकर्त्यांचा नर्धिार
आहे.

हगिणें शाखा

संस्थेच्या सर्वच शाखांमध्ये वद्यार्थनिींची संख्या हळू हळू वाढत असल्याचें व
नरिनरिाळ्या परीक्षांच्या नकिालाच्या दृष्टीनेही एकंदर
प्रगत‍ि समाधानकारक असल्याचें शेवटीं दलिेल्या
आकड्यांवरून दसिून येईल. संस्थेच्या इमारतींमध्ये
हळू हळू सारखी वाढ होऊनही नवीन वद्यार्थनिींना नाकारण्याची पाळी येणार असें
दसित आहे. हें एका दृष्टीने इष्ट असले तरी सध्याच्या महागाईच्या दविसांत
नवीन जागा बांधणे अशक्य असल्याने ही अडचण कांही दविस कायम राहणार
हैं उघड आहे.

२० जून १९४२ रोजीं अध्यापकिाशाळेच्या स्थापनेला २५ वर्षे पूर्ण झाली.

अध्यापकिाशाळा
रजतोत्सव

वशिेषतः माजी वद्यार्थनिींना समारंभास हजर राहतां
यावें म्हणून रजतोत्सवाचा समारंभ मुद्दाम मे
महन्याच्या २७ व २८ तारखांस ठेवण्यांत आला
होता. युद्धकालीन परसि्थतीमुळे सर्वांच्या उत्साहांत जरी थोडें वरिजण पडलेलें
असले तरी शक्य ततिक्या मोठ्या प्रमाणावर आनंदाने उत्सव साजरा करण्यांत
आला. मेच्या २० तारखेलाच शाळांचे काम सुरू झालेले असल्यामुळे वद्यिमान
वद्यार्थनिी तर हजर होत्याच परंतु दूरदूरच्या ठकिाणांहून अध्यापकिाशाळेच्या सुमारें
६० माजी वद्यार्थनिी समारंभासाठी मुद्दाम आल्या होत्या. अध्यक्षस्थानी नागपूरच्या

सुप्रसद्धि वदिुषी सौ. रमाबाई तांबे यांची योजना झाली होती. त्यांनी अध्यापकिा-

शाळेच्या वद्यिार्थनिींना उद्देशून अत्यंत वचिारप्रवर्तक व स्फूर्तदिायक असें भाषणा केलें. रजतोत्सवाच्या नमित्तिाने एक मोठा स्मृतग्रिंथ प्रसद्धि करण्याची मूळ योजना होती. परंतु प्रतकिूल परस्थितीमुळे अखेर 'कार्यदर्शन' या नांवाचें एक लहानसें पन्नास पानी 'सूव्हनअिर'च काढण्यांत आलें. त्यांत गेल्या २५ वर्षीचा वृत्तान्त अगदी थोडक्यांत दलिा असून त्यावरून अध्यापकिाशाळेच्या कार्याचें स्वरूप व महत्त्व एखाद्या अनोळखी माणसासही सहज कळेल. रजतोत्सवाच्या नमित्तिाने दुसरी एक योजनाही हातीं घेतली होती. ती म्हणजे सन १९०० साली हिंगिण्याच्या माळावर ज्या मूळ झोपडीत डॉ. कर्वे यांनी आपल्या कार्याचा प्रारंभ केला त्या झोपडीचा जीर्णोद्धार करणें ही होय. या दगडामातीच्या झोपडीचें पुढच्या बाजूचें दृश्य स्वरूप अगदी जसेंच्या तसें कायम राखून, मागच्या बाजूला दरवाजेखडिक्या बसवून ती पुन्हा बांधन काढावी आणि तिच्यांत एका छोट्याशा स्वागत-शालेची (रसिेप्शन हॉल), अभ्यागत-गृहाची (गेस्ट रूम) व स्मारक मंदरिाची सोय करावी, अशी कल्पना होती. परंतु हीही योजना तडीला जाऊं. शकली नाही. त्या वेळच्या अंदाजाप्रमाणे या योजनेला सुमारें रु. ४५०० पर्यंत खर्च येणार होता. परंतु उत्सवाच्या नमित्तिाने आलेल्या एकंदर देणग्यांमधून खर्च-वेच वजा जातां फक्त रु. ३४०० च शल्लिक राहलिे. आता तर इमारती सामानाचे भाव पुष्कळच वाढलेले असल्यामुळे खर्चाचा अंदाज साडेपाच ते सहा हजारांवर गेला आहे. त्यामुळे आणखी कांही वर्षे या मूळ झोपडीला जीर्णावस्थेतच काढावी लागणार असें दसितें. वास्तवकि आता फक्त अडीच हजारांचीच उणीव आहे व धनकिांनी मनावर घेतल्यास ती भरून नघिणें कठीण नाही. वर उल्लेखलिेल्या रकमेंत झोपडीच्या जीर्णोद्धाराकरति फलटण संस्थानचे राजेसाहेब व स. सौ. सं. मा. राणीसाहेब यांनी दलिेल्या रु. १००० च्या देणगीचा समावेश झालेला असून याखेरीज रा. माधव रामचंद्र जोशी, पुर्णे व रा. ग. स. मराठे, ॲक्चुअरी, पुणें, यांनी प्रत्येकी रु. १०० ची देणगी दलिी. याबद्दल त्यांचे आभार मानावे ततिके थोडेच. तसेंच रजतोत्सव नधिीकरति श्री. शारदाबाई साठये व श्री... सुंदराबाई बापट यांनी प्रत्येकी रु. १०१ व डॉ. धोंडो केशव कर्वे यांनी रु.१०० ची देणगी दलिी. २० मेपर्यंत आलेल्या देणग्यांचा नर्दिेश 'कार्यदर्शनांत केलेलाच आहे. त्यानंतर माजी वद्यिार्थनिींनी दलिेल्या इतर ठळक देणग्या पुढे दल्यिा आहेत.

मूळ झोपडी
(५० फू. १४ फू.)

१४
पश्चिमि
फूट
उत्तर
पूर्वं
स्मारक मंदरि
६ फ. ११ फू.
स्वागत- शाला
१९ फू. ११ फू.
५० फूट
दक्षणि,
दर्शनी बाजू
अभ्यागत- गृह
९. फू. ११ फू.
पाक-शाला वगैरे
८ फू. ११ फू.
178).473

अनाथ बालकिाश्रम-मंडळी
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श्री. सावति्रीबाई कलवारी, मुलुंड ५१
डॉ. सौ. इंदरिाबाई नियिोगी, नागपूर ५०
श्री. वारूबाई शेवडे, पुणें
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श्री. सीताबाई वनारसे, पुणें
५०
श्री. गंगूबाई तांबोळे, हिंगिणें
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सौ. गंगूबाई पटवर्धन, बडोदें
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डॉ. कमलाबाई देशपांडे, पुर्णे २५.
सौ. सुशीलाबाई वैद्य, मुंबई २५
कु. सुशीला नाडकर्णी, मुंबई २५.
सौ. ताराबाई वाटवे, तळेगांव २५
श्री. बनूबाई अहो, बेळगांव २५.
श्री. ताराबाई कोरगांवकर,
मुंबई २०

या सर्वांची संस्था फार आभारी आहे. रजतोत्सवाच्या समारंभाच्या प्रसंगी अध्यापकिाशाळेचे सेवानवृित्त शक्षिक रा. मो. स. मोने यांनी रु.१००० ची देणगी आपल्या पश्चात् संस्थेला मळिावी अशी व्यवस्था आपल्या मृत्युपत्राने करून ठेव--णार असल्याचें जाहीर केलें. या योजनेबद्दल संस्था त्यांची सदैव ऋणी राहील.

अध्यापकिाशाळेंतील वद्यिार्थीनींकरति भरपूर मुलें असलेल्या चांगल्या प्राथमकि शाळेची सोय कशी करतां येईल हा प्रश्न आज पुष्कळ वर्षे संस्थेपुढे असून तो सोडवण्याचे नरिनरिाळ्या मार्गांनी अनेक प्रयत्न आतापर्यंत झाले आहेत. त्या-पैकीच एका प्रयत्नाचा ओझरता उल्लेख मागील दोन अहवालांत केला होता..

नराश्रति मुलांमुलींच्या पालनपोषणाची व शक्षिणाची व्यवस्था करण्यास मदत कर-ण्याच्या हेतूने, प्र.ि ज. र. घारपुरे यांनी पुढाकार घेतल्यामुळे पुण्यांत डेस्टट्यिूट चल्डि्रेन्स होम सोसायटी या नांवाची एक संस्था १९४० साली स्थापन झाली. त्याच्या अगोदर १९३९ सालीं चीफ इन्स्पेक्टर ऑफ सर्टफिाइड स्कूल्स, बॉम्बे प्रॉव्हन्सि, यांच्या वनिंतीवरून, हगिणें येथील संस्था, सर्टफिाइड स्कूल म्हणून कांही अटींवर नोंदवण्यिांत आली होती, व या संस्थेत राहून शक्षिण घेण्यास लायक असतील अशा, जुव्हे-नाइल कोर्टाकडून येणाऱ्या, नविडक मुलींना संस्थेत घेण्याची सुरुवात झाली होती.. परंतु अनाथ व पारेक्या अशा लहान मुलांकरति पैसा खर्च करणें संस्थेस शक्य नव्हतें. त्याच सालच्या अखेरस प्र.ि घारपुरे हे जरूर तें आर्थकि साहाय्य देण्यास पुढे आल्यामुळे अशीं कांही मुलें प्रयोगादाखल घेण्यांत आली. सरकारकडून अशा मुलांकरति प्रत्येकीं द. म. रु. ८ दलिे जात असत, परंतु इतक्या रकमेंत सर्व खर्च भागणें शक्य नसल्याने जास्त लागणारा खर्च प्रथम प्र.ि घारपुरे यांनी व नंतर डेस्टट्यिूट चल्डि्रेन्स होम सोसायटीने देण्याची जबाबदारी पत्करल्याने पांच वर्षांवरील वयाच्या

अशा मुलांकरति एक स्वतंत्र ' क ' वसत्रगिृह दोन वर्षापूर्वी सुरू करण्यांत आलें. त्यांतील मुलांची संख्या सारखी वाढत असून १९४१ अखेर जी ३६ होती, ती १९४२ अखेर ५५ झाली आहे. त्यांत जुव्हेनाइल कोर्टामार्फत आलेल्या मुलांखेरीज पालकांनी खर्च देऊन ठेवलिेलीही सुमारें १७ मुलें आहेत. मुलांची संख्या २५ च्या वर गेल्यानंतर डेस्टट्यिूट चल्डि्रेन्स होम सोसायटीकडून होत असलेली मदत जून १९४१

पासून बंद करण्यांत आली. तोंपर्यंत मुलांच्या जादा खर्चाकरिता प्रि. घारपुरे यांची मदत धरून, एकंदर रु. ८२८ सोसायटीने दिले. मुलांची संख्या वाढल्याने अर्थातच जागेचा प्रश्न आला. तो दूर करण्याकरिताही सोसायटीने रु. २५००ची मदत देऊं केली व अहवालाच्या सालीं रु. १५०० रोख दिले. यांत प्रि. ज. र. घारपुरे यांनी स्वतःची नात कै. कुमारी लीलाबाई विश्वनाथ घारपुरे हिच्या स्मरणार्थ
याबद्दल
एका खोलीवर नांव घालण्यासाठी दिलेली पांचशे रुपयांची रक्कम आहे. त्यांचे आभार मानावे तितिके थोडे. या मदतीचें आश्वासन आल्याबरोबर एका अगदी काटकसरीच्या पण प्रशस्त इमारतीची योजना हातीं घेण्यांत आली. या इमारतींतील एका खोलीच्या खर्चाकरिता पुण्याच्या श्री. गंगाबाई परचुरे यांच्या नांवाने त्यांचे भाचे रा. वा. म. गद्रे, यांनी रु. ७०० देणगी देऊं करून रु. ५०१ दिले आहेत. पुढे गेल्या जुलै महिन्यांत सर ससून डेव्हिड ट्रस्टकडून या इमारतीकरिता रु. ५००० ची देणगी मंजूर झाली. ती अद्याप हातीं आलेली नसून इमारत पूर्ण झाल्यावर मिळावयाची आहे. लहान मुलांच्या या स्वतंत्र वसतिगृहाची योजना यशस्वी करण्यास वर उल्लेखिलेल्या संस्था व दाते, त्याचप्रमाणे इतरही ज्या व्यक्तींचें साहाय्य झालें आहे, त्या सर्वांची संस्था फार आभारी आहे. या वसतिगृहामुळे एक नवीन सामाजिक कार्य सुरू झालें असून त्यामुळे प्राथमिक शाळेतील विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्याही वाढली आहे. प्राथमिक शाळेच्या कोथरूड विभागासाठी गेल्या वर्षी डिस्ट्रिक्ट बिल्डिंग कमिटीने रु. १००० खर्चुन आणखी एक खोली बांधून दिल्यामुळे तेथील शाळेची चांगली सोय झाली आहे. शाळेला फरशी घालण्यासाठी डिस्ट्रिक्ट व्हिलेज इंप्रूव्हमेंट कमिटीनेही रु. २०० दिले. याबद्दल या दोन्ही कमिट्यांची संस्था आभारी आहे.
सातारा कन्याशाळेची सर्व बाजूंनी चांगली प्रगति होत आहे. सर्वच परीक्षांचे
'निकाल अत्यंत समाधानकारक लागले असन गेल्या
वर्षी जिल्ह्याची' सरकारी हायस्कूल स्कॉलरशिप
सातारा शाखा

कन्याशाळेंतील विद्यार्थिनीस मिळाली आहे, ही गोष्ट नमूद करण्यास विशेष आनंद वाटतो. जूनमध्ये बाहेरची बरीच मंडळी सातान्यांत आल्यामुळे विद्यार्थिनींची संख्या ३२५ वर गेली होती. ती वर्षअखेरसि ३०० आहे.
कै. रावबहादुर काळे यांनी संस्थेला बक्षिस दिलेल्या वाड्याचा जो भाग गेल्या
वर्षी
पाडुन बांधावयास घेतला होता, त्या ठिकाणी आता चार सुंदर खोल्या तयार झाल्या आहेत आणि पुन्हा दोन खोल्या बांधावयास घेतल्या आहेत. हैं सर्व बांधकाम तेथील एंजिनिअर श्री. जी. आर. वर्तक, बी. ई. यांच्या योग्य देखरेखीखालीच

झालें आहे व होत आहे. ते हैं काम विनावेतन करीत असतात, ही गोष्ट संस्था
आभारपूर्वक नमूद करूं इच्छिते.
गेल्या वर्षी शारीरिक शिक्षणक्रमाचा अभ्यास शिकून येण्याकरिता कांदिवलीस
पाठविलेले शिक्षक श्री. सहस्रबुद्धे हे जूनपासून शाळेंत काम करूं लागले आहेत.
त्याचप्रमाणे शारीरिक शिक्षणाचा तिमाही अभ्यासक्रम पुरा केलेल्या एक शिक्षिका
शाळेस. लाभल्या आहेत. या दोघांचा विद्यार्थिनींना शास्त्रशुद्ध शारीरिक शिक्षण
देण्याच्या कामी बराच उपयोग होऊं लागला आहे. शाळेस क्रीडांगणाची व
बागकामाकरिता योग्य जागेची उणीव भासत होती. ती उणीव बुधवार पेठेतील
श्रीमंत छत्रपति शाहू महाराजांची सरकारी बाग भाड्याने घेऊन सध्यातरी भाग-
विण्याचें ठरविलें आहे.
या वर्षी एकंदर अपरिहार्य परिस्थितीमुळे मोठ्या कष्टाने फीची वाढ करावी
लागली; कारण त्याशिवाय शिक्षकांना महागाई भत्ता देणें व शाळेचा वाढता खर्च
भागविणें अशक्यच होतें. इमारतीकरिता इतकें कर्ज काढावें लागलें आहे
की, मित दरानेसुद्धा रु. ६०० वार्षिक व्याज शाळेस भरावें लागेल. अहवा-
लाच्या साली इमारतीकरिता सरकारी ग्रांट रु. १४७५ मिळाली. तितिकें कर्ज
कमी झालें. वाघोलीच्या कै. देवांच्या ट्रस्टींनी ज्याप्रमाणे गतवर्षी ५००० रुप-
यांची देणगी दिली, तशी देणगी आणखी कांही धनिकांनी दिल्याशिवाय कर्जमुक्त
होणें शाळेस कठीणच जाणार आहे. पण असे धनिक केव्हाना केव्हा तरी आप-
णांस लाभतील अशी शाळेस आशा वाटते. तेथील नगरशेट रा. ब. बालमुकुंद
मुथा
यांनी आपल्या कर्जाऊ रकमेवरिल गित वर्षाच्या रु. १५० व्याजाची सूट दिली
आहे. तसेंच शेट गणपतदास देवी यांनी आपली मुलगी श्रीमती दुर्गाबाई ह्यांच्या
नांवें रु. १२८ पंपाकरिता देणगी दिली आहे. त्यांची शाळा अत्यंत ऋणी आहे.

महिलासदनचें कार्य स्थिरपणें व योग्य दिशेने चाललें आहे. या वर्षी, मॅट्रिक
असूनही शिवणाचा अभ्यासक्रम पुरा केलेल्या कु. शांताबाई गोखले, या काम पाहूं
लागल्यापासून शिवणवर्गाची बरीच वाढ झाली आहे. इंग्रजी व इतर विषय
शिकण्यास अद्यापि प्रौढ स्त्रिया येत नाहीत.
वर्गीतच नेहमीप्रमाणे करण्यांत येतो.
आवड बरीच उत्पन्न केली आहे.
इतर विद्यार्थिनींचा समावेश शाळेच्या
महिलामंडळाने महिलांमध्ये व्यायामाची
आणि मधूनमधून त्यांच्या सभाही होत अस-
तात. या मंडळाने या वर्षी देवल सर्कशीचें रु. २२० चें उत्पन्न आपल्या बॅंड-

मटिनच्या कोर्टाकरिता मळिवलिं.
१९४१ साली दोन आजन्मसेवक सेवानवृित्त झाल्याने त्यांची संख्या कमी
आजन्मसेवक
झाली होती ती अहवालाच्या साली डॉ. कमलाबाई
देशपांडे, प्रि. ना. म. पटवर्धन व प्रो. रा. ह. केळकर
या तघिांच्या सेवानवृित्तीमुळे आणखी घटली.
श्री.
कमलाबाई देशपांडे यांनी प्रकृतीकरिता रजा घेतल्याचा उल्लेख मागील अहवालांत होताच. त्यांची प्रकृति पुन्हा कामावर येण्याइतपत न सुधारल्यामुळे त्यांच्या सेवेची मुदत भरण्यापूर्वीच त्यांना गेल्या जूनपासून नोकरीच्या प्रमाणांत पेन्शन देण्यांत येऊन सेवानवृित्त होण्याची परवानगी देण्यांत आली. अशा रीतीने त्यांच्या सेवेला संस्थेला मुकावें लागलें ही खेदाची गोष्ट होय. सातारा कन्या-शाळेच्या स्थापनेच्या व जोपासनेच्या बाबतींत अत्यंत अल्प वेतनावर त्यांनी परिश्रमपूर्वक केलेली सेवा संस्था विसरणें शक्य नाही. भारतवर्षीय महिलाविद्या-*पीठाच्या पुणें येथील महिला पाठशालेच्या मुख्याध्यापिका म्हणूनही त्यांनी चांगलें काम केलें. तेथून राजिनामा दिल्यानंतर गतवर्षी पुण्यांतील एम. ए. च्या विद्या-र्थ्याकरिता त्यांनी व्याख्यानें दिली. त्यांची प्रकृति चांगली सुधारून त्यांना दीर्घायुष्य लाभो व त्यांच्या हातून अशा प्रकारच्या इतर क्षेत्रांतही भरीव कामगिरी होवो अशी संस्थेची इच्छा आहे.
अध्यापिकाशाळेचा रजतोत्सव पार पडल्यानंतर १ जुलैपासून प्रि. ना. म. पटवर्धन सेवानवृित्त झाले. त्यांनाही प्रकृतीच्या अस्वास्थ्यामुळे नाइलाजाने वीस वर्षांची मुदत भरतांच सेवानवृित्त व्हावें लागलें, ही संस्थेच्या दृष्टीने दुर्दैवाची गोष्ट होय. संस्थेला येऊन मिळतांना त्यांनी केलेल्या आर्थिक स्वार्थ-न्यागाचें व संस्थेत आल्यानंतर अनेक जबाबदारीचीं कामें पार पाडून संस्थेच्या प्रगतीसाठी त्यांनी केलेल्या अमोलिक मदतीचें या प्रसंगी कृतज्ञतापूर्वक

स्मरण होणें साहजिक आहे. त्यांचा गोड स्वभाव, सर्वसंग्राहक वृत्ति, विद्वत्ता, अध्यापनकौशल्य, ध्येयनिष्ठा व सात्विकता या गुणांचा संस्थेला भरपूर फायदा झाला असून त्यांनी संस्थेला, विशेषतः अध्यापिकाशाळेला, ऋणी करून ठेविलें आहे. ते आता बडोद्यास जाऊन राहिले असून तेथे कांही लेखन व थोडेसें शैक्षणिक कार्य करीत आहेत. सेवानवृित्तीनंतरही त्यांचे हातून अशीच उपयुक्त कामगिरी व्हावी व त्यांना आरोग्य व दीर्घायुष्य लाभावें अशी उत्कट इच्छा आहे.
प्रो. रा. ह. केळकर हेही लांब मुदतीच्या रजेवर असल्याचें मागील अहवालांत

नमूद केलें होतें. संस्थेच्या २० वर्षांच्या सेवेची त्यांची मुदत पूर्वीच भरलेली होती व हिंगिणे येथे काम करण्यास येणें त्यांना अडचणीचें होतें. दरम्यान पुण्यांत एक महत्त्वाची कामगिरी त्यांना मिळाली, त्यामुळे त्यांनी सेवानिवृत्त होण्याची इच्छा व्यक्त केली व संस्थेने ती मान्य केली. महिलापाठशाळेंत इतिहास, राज्यव्यवस्था व समाजशास्त्र या विषयांचे प्राध्यापक म्हणूनच त्यांनी प्रथमपासून अखेरपर्यंत काम केलें. असले तरी मधून मधून कांही दिवस महिलाश्रम हायस्कूलच्या व पुण्यांतील नाथीबाई कन्याशाळेच्या मुख्याध्यापकाचें, आणि इतरही कामे त्यांनी चांगल्या प्रकारें केली. आता ते राष्ट्रीय युद्ध आघाडीच्या जिल्हा शाखेचे चिटणीस या नात्याने उपयुक्त कामगिरी करीत आहेत. त्यांना भरपूर आयुरारोग्य मिळून त्यांच्या पुढील. कार्यात यश मिळावें अशीच संस्थेची इच्छा असणार..

अहवालाच्या साली श्री. वारूबाई शेवडे यांनी प्रकृति बिरी नसल्याने एक वर्षाची रजा घेतली त्यामुळे रा. श्री. शं. पतके यांची जून १९४२ पासून महिला-श्रम हायस्कूलचे मुख्याध्यापक म्हणून नेमणूक करण्यांत आली. तसेंच श्री.. शारदाबाई साठ्ये यांची अध्यापिकाशाळेच्या मुख्याध्यापिका व वसतिगृहांच्या प्रमुख' म्हणून योजना झाली आहे. आता हिंगिणें येथे चार व बाहेर सहा असे एकंदर दहा आजन्मसेवक असून संस्थेच्या सध्याच्या कार्यक्षेत्राच्या मानाने त्यांची संख्या पुरेशी आहे, असें म्हणतां येईल. आणखी कांही आजन्मसेवक सेवानिवृत्त झाल्यास मात्र पुढील दोन तीन वर्षात कांही नवीन आजन्मसेवक घ्यावे लागण्याचा संभव आहे.

अहवालाचे साली भाऊबीज निधीचें कार्य अपेक्षेबाहेर यशस्वी होऊन एकंदर रक्कम रु.४०३१ पर्यंत गेली. गेल्या आठ नऊ
वर्षात इतकी रक्कम जमलेली नव्हती. युद्धजन्य
अडचणी असतांनाही स्वयंसेवकांनी इतक्या नेटाने
भाऊबीज

कार्य केलें कीं, त्यांचें खरोखरच कौतुक करणें योग्य होईल. त्यांत सर्वोत जास्त रक्कम रु. २६४ जमविण्याचा मान श्री. शांताबाई परांजपे या माजी विद्यार्थिनीने मिळविला. परंतु त्या येऊ न शकल्या कारणाने, हिंगिणे येथील विद्यार्थिनी श्री. मालतीबाई देव यांना, त्यांनी रु. २३२ मिळविल्यामुळे, टिळक कॉलेज ऑफ एज्युकेशनचे प्रि. म. शं. गोडबोले यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली, भाऊबीजेची थैली संस्थेच्या कार्याकरितां डॉ. कर्वे यांस अर्पण करण्याचा मान मिळाला. भाऊबीज निधि जमविण्याच्या कामी नेहमीप्रमाणे कै. बापूसाहेब चिपळूणकर यांची कन्या सौ. सुमन लिमये, लाहोर, दिल्लीच्या सौ. सुमतीबाई पतके, पेणच्या सौ. हेमलता सोमण व कु. इंदू मनोहर आणि कराचीच्या श्री. कृष्णाबाई पाठक यांनी परिश्रमपूर्वक मदत केली. तशीच एक अगदी अनपेक्षित मदत म्हणजे बार्शीचे रा. दिनकरराव

सुलाखे यांची. त्यांनी नव्विळ वर्तमानपत्रांतील वनिंती वाचून स्वयंस्फूर्तीने स्वयंसेवक
होण्याची इच्छा दर्शवलिी व रु. १२० मळिवून पाठवलिे. सौ. आनंदीबाई कर्वे
यांनी सुरू केलेल्या गोपाळराव चपिळूणकर स्मारक नधिीची रक्कम आता रु. २७००
वर गेली असून तर्चिें व्याज दरसाल भाऊबीज-नधिीस मळिावयाचें आहे. वरील
सर्व व्यक्तींची तसेंच इतरही ज्या कोणी नधिीच्या कार्याला हस्तें परहस्ते मदत
केली असेल त्या सर्वांची संस्था फार आभारी आहे.
१९४३ मध्ये भाऊबीज नधिि मळिवण्यि‍ाचें २५ वें वर्ष असल्याने वशिेष
खटपट करून नधिीचा आतापर्यंतचा उच्चांक गाठावयाचा आहे. त्या कामी सर्वा-
कडून सहकार्य मळिेल अशी अपेक्षा आहे.
अहवालाच्या सालीं वर्गणीचें काम सतत करणारें असें कोणीच नव्हतें. तथापि
श्री. पार्वतीबाई आठवले यांनी मुंबई, पुणे, खडकी,
देणगी
वगैरे ठकिाणी हडिून सुमारें रु. ३०० वर्गणी जमा
केली. बाकी सर्व देणग्यांची रक्कम आपोआप
जमलेली आहे. त्या दृष्टीने देणगीची रक्कम फारशी घटलेली नाही. उलट
वार्षकि वर्गणींत तर थोडीशी वाढच झालेली आहे, ही समाधानाची गोष्ट होय.
अहवालाच्या साली महलिाश्रम हायस्कूलच्या इमारतीकरति‍ा रु. ४५०० ची
सरकारी ग्रांट मळिाली. मालवण तालुक्यांतील आंबेरी गांवचे रहविासी श्री.
रामकृष्ण दत्तात्रय कुलकर्णी यांनी मृत्युपत्राने ठेवलिेली रु.२००० ची रक्कम
त्यांचे वश्विस्त रा. आ. भा. पंडति, रा. मं. रा. सबनीस व रा. पां. रा. पई
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रु.१०१
रु. १००
रु. १००
यांचेकडून अहवालाच्या सालों संस्थेला मळिाली. दुसरी मोठी देणगी नागपूरचे
रावसाहेब गोवदिं रामचंद्र पेंडसे व सौ. भागीरथीबाई पेंडसे यांचेकडून आली.
त्यांनी १९४१ साली दलिेले रु. १०१ व अहवालाच्या सालीं दलिेले रु. १३९९
मळिून पंधराशे रुपये झाले असून त्यांच्या व्याजाचा उपयोग दरसाल अनाथ, गरीब,
आणि होतकरू वद्यि‍ार्थनिींच्या अन्नखर्चाकडे करावयाचा आहे. तसेंच इचलकरंजीचे
रावसाहेब ग.. द. कुलकर्णी यांनी त्यांच्या वडील बंधूंच्या स्मरणार्थ एका अनाथ
बालकिेस शालोपयोगी पुस्तकें व साधन सामुग्री खरेदी करण्याकरति‍ा मदत
देण्यासाठी 'हरीभाऊ खेबुडकर बक्षसि' दरसाल देण्यांत यावें म्हणून रु. १००

ची रक्कम संस्थेच्या हवाली केली आहे. दरसालप्रमाणे यवतमाळच्या देव इस्टेटीचे
रु. ७०० आले. या खेरीज आलेल्या इतर ठळक रकमा खाली दलि्या आहेत.
रा. वा. ल. शेवडे, मुंबई (पत्नी सौ. सौ. शांताबाई वैद्य, वाई (कर्जफेड)
गंगाबाई शेवडे यांचे नांवाने व कन्या
कै. सौ. लक्ष्मीबाई मोरेश्वर जोशी
यांच्या स्मरणार्थ)
श्री. लक्ष्मीबाई आठले, उरण इस्लामपूर
(वडील कै. के. ग. देवस्थळी व
मातोश्री कै. गंगूबाई देवस्थळी यांचे
स्मरणार्थ)
एन्. एम्. वाडयिा चॅरटिीज (पोरक्या
मुलांच्या वसतगिृहाकरता) रु. २००
रावबहादुर रावजी रामचंद्र काळे
ट्रस्ट (सातारा शाखेकरता) रु. २००
डॉ. सौ. इंदरिाबाई नयिोगी, नागपूर
(स. धों. साने शष्यिवृत्तीचे) रु. १४४
डॉ. धोंडो केशव कर्वे (फलटण शष्यिवृत्ती
4 करता व देणगी)
कै..
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रु. २०२
रु. २००
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रु.१००
इंदूर दरबार, इंदूर
जे. प्रागदत्त, शकिंदराबाद
रा. मो. ग. पंपुिटकर, अहमदाबाद
(बहणिीच्या कर्जफेडीकरता) रु.१००
श्री. राधाबाई भडिे, पुणें
रा. व्ही. आर. डोंगरे, मंगलगरिी रु.१००
प्र्. जि. र. घारपुरे, पुणें (चपिळूणकर
स्मारक नधिीकरता)
डॉ. सौ. नलनिी व डॉ. एम. आर.
दविेकर, मुंबई
रु. १००
रु. १००
. श्री. र. व्. रायरीकर, ट्रस्टी, कै.
श्री. व्. दाते इस्टेट, पुर्णे रु. १०१
डॉ. य. गो. आपटे, ग्वाल्हेर,

(भाऊबीज)
रु. १००
प्रो. ह. दा. वेलणकर, मुंबई रु. १००
याखेरीज श्री. भागीरथीबाई मराठे, पुर्णे यांजकडून पूर्वीच्याच अटींवर आणखी रु. ५०० कायम ठेवीची देणगी संस्थेस आलेली आहे. या सर्व दात्यांची संस्था अत्यंत ऋणी आहे.

सांपत्तकि स्थिति
आर्थकि दृष्टीने एकंदरींत हैं वर्ष समाधानकारक गेलें असें म्हणण्यास हरकत नाही. उत्पन्नांत वाढ व खर्चात काटकसर करून
१९४२ च्या अंदाजपत्रकांत जी ५१४३ ची तूट
दाखवलिी होती, ती बरीच कमी होऊन फक्त रु. ५७२
आली आहे. १९४३ च्या अंदाजपत्रकांतही म्हणण्यासारखी तूट दसित नाही. परंतु जमेच्या सर्व रकमा चाल कठीण परस्थितींत कशा जमतील ही ववंिचना आहेच.
गेलें वर्ष खरें अडचणीचें गेलें वसतगिृहाला. वर्षाच्या सुरुवातीपासूनच खाद्यपदार्थ मळिण्याची अडचण सुरू होऊन त्यांच्या कमिती वाढू लागल्या होत्या. तथापि शिक्य ती काटकसर करून होतां होईतों वसतगिृहाचे दर वाढवावयाचे नाहीत, असें धोरण ठेवलिें होतें. परंतु वर्षअखेरीपर्यंत वसतगिृहाला मोठी तूट येऊन जवळजवळ तीन हजारांचे कर्ज झालें. त्यामुळे नाइलाजाने वसतगिृहाच्या दरांत बरीच वाढ करावी लागली आहे. तसेंच शाळेची फीही थोडी वाढवलिी आहे. सगळीकडेच वाढती महागाई असल्याने मुलींच्या संख्येवर या वाढीचा परणिाम होणार नाही व संस्थेच्या असंख्य हतिचंितिकांच्या मदतीने ह्या काळांतही संस्था नभिावून जाईल अशी आशा आहे. जागेच्या काटकसरीकरति‍ा वसतगिृहाचा जमाखर्च व इतर कांही माहतिी या अहवालांतून गाळावी लागत आहे.
अहवालाच्या सालीं फारच थोडी मंडळी संस्थेला भेट देऊ शकली. त्यांत नेक नामदार डॉ. व्ही. एस. श्रीनविास शास्त्री, नामदार ग. वा. मावळणकर व त्यांच्या पत्नी, या सन्माननीय व्यक्तींचा उल्लेख करणें जरूर आहे.
रा. बा. सी. कामत यांनी ट्रस्टीच्या जागेचा दलिेला राजनिामा गेल्या एप्रलि-मध्ये स्वीकारण्यांत आला. त्यांनी २८ वर्षे हैं काम
समारोप
संभाळून संस्थेला फार ऋणी करून ठेवलिें आहे.
त्यांच्या जागी डॉ. व़ि.ल. साठे यांची नेमणूक झाली
आहे. अहवालाच्या साली संस्थेचे सल्लागार इंजनिीअर रा. व़ि.ना. वर्तक यांच्या मृत्यूने संस्थेचें फार नुकसान झालें आहे. गेली १० वर्षे त्यांनी संस्थेच्या इमारतींचे

नकाशे व अंदाज तपासून पाहून, त्याचप्रमाणे वेळोवेळी चालू कामें पाहून व उपयुक्त सूचना देऊन संस्थेला फार मोठी मदत केली आहे, त्याबद्दल संस्था त्यांची कायमची ऋणी राहील.

सरतेशेवटीं संस्थेचे कायद्याचे सल्लागार रा. गो. चिं. भट व हिशोबतपासनीस रा. ग. म. ओक यांचे, व त्याचप्रमाणे ज्यांचें ज्यांचें संस्थेच्या कार्याला कोणत्याही तऱ्हेने साहाय्य झालें आहे, त्या सर्वांचे आभार मानून हा अहवाल पुरा करतों.

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चिटणीस

जमा

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तपासला आहे; तो बरोबर आहे. त्या दविशींच्या वर दाखवलिेल्या इन्व्हेस्टमेंट्सही आम्हीं
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* वार्षकि उत्पन्न करून ठेवण्याची इच्छा असते. अशा तऱ्हेची व्यवस्था आश्रमाला
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आप्तांच्या हयातींत या देणगीचें व्याज मळित राहून पश्चात् सदर रक्कम संस्थेच्या
अक्षयनधिींत कविा दाननधिींत जमा झाल्यास आपल्या आप्तांचें अगर स्वतःचें
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प्रमाणे व्याज स्वतःला कविा आप्ताला नयिमति मळित असतें व त्यांत कायदेशीर
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नरिाधार स्त्रयिांना देखील आपला पैसा संस्थेच्या हवाली करणे सोयीचें असतें.
तरी अशा प्रकारच्या ठेवीच्या देणग्या संस्थेस देऊन मदत करावी, अशी वनिंति
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(आ) अध्यापकिा शाळा: वर्ष २ रें-२६, पुरोगामी (सीनअिर) वर्ष १ लें-
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गेले आहेत. आश्रमाच्या सध्याच्या सांपत्तकि स्थतीकडे लक्ष देऊन कांही ना कांही तरी मदत पाठवून आपली वर्गणी पुन्हा सुरू करावी, त्याचप्रमाणे इतरांनीही वार्षकि वर्गणीदार व्हावे अशी वनिंती आहे. कतीिही थोडी वर्गणी दलिी तरी वार्षकि वर्गणीने संस्थेला ठरावकि उत्पन्न होऊन त्यावर अवलबून राहतां येतें. तरी धनकिांनी उदारपणाने संस्थेला मदत करावी अशी वनिंती आहे.

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HINGNE BUDRUK, POONA 4
2nd April 1943
CIRCULAR
The Triennial Election of the Members of the Managing Committee is to be held this year and the Electoral Roll is being sent here with to all Patrons and Sympathisers of the Association. According to rules, Patrons have to elect five and Sympathisers have to elect five members from both Patrons and Sympathisers.
Names of the retiring members, who are eligible for re-election, are given overleaf. You are requested to fill the voting paper attached herewith at the back and to send it so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 23rd of April 1943. Votes received after that date will be considered invalid.
The results of the election will be declared and the new Managing Committee will be appointed in the next meeting of the Association to be held on Sunday, 25th April 1943, in the S. N. D. T. Kanyashala, Shanwar Peth, Poona City.
BHASKAR DHONDO KARVE
Secretary

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Names of the retiring members of the
Managing Committee
No. Electoral
Roll No.
Name
Meetings attended
out of 22
12
346
557 Mr. B. S. Kamat, B. A.
3
89
R. B. Dr. D.L. Sahasrabuddhe,
D.Sc., M.Ag. 18
541
Mr. R. J. Gokhale, B. A.
20
518
Mr. R. K. Bhide, B. A.
20
5
526
Mr. R. S. Dikshit, B. A.
18
569
R. B. Dr. N. H. Kulkarni,
M.C.P.S., D.M.R.E.
14
789
571
Mrs. Yesubai Kulkarni, B. A.
6
573
Prof. R. K. Lagu, M. A.

15
81
Sardar G. K. Kale, B. A., LL. B.
11
10
613
Dr. V. L. Sathe, F. R. C. S.
13
11
603
12
529
13
590
Dr. N. L. Ranade, B. A., M. B. B. S.
Mr. G. K. Gadgil, B. A. Bar-at-Law
Sir Dr. Raghunath P. Paranjpye
9
14
M. A., D. Sc.
14
614
15
553
D. B. V. G. Shete, L. C. E., M. I. E.
Mr. M. R. Joshi, B. A.
906
N. B. As the number of Life-workers is now reduced
to ten, only ten members are to be elected.

Cell
Hindu Widows' Home Association
Note:-Members are requested to intimate errors and omissions which may be discovered in this Electoral Roll, to the Secretary. They are also requested to see if there are any mistakes, in their titles, degrees or addresses written on the covering envelope, and to intimate them to the Secretary. Incorrect names should also be

pointed out. Addresses of persons whose names are marked with an asterisk should be kindly communicated to the Secretary. Names of persons whose address is not known for a period of more than six years will be removed from the Electoral Roll.

#

Ahmedabad

PATRONS

1 Dr. T. C. Khandwala, L.M.& S.

Amalner

2 Seth Motilal Maneckchand
alias Pratapshet

Amraoti

3 Sir Moropant Joshi, K. C. I. E.

4 Mr. Sakharam D. Sabnis

Aravali

5 Messrs Achyut Hari and
Waman Hari Nadkarni

Bangalore

6 Mr. A. Madhavi Iyengar

Baroda

7 Mr. B. K. Bhate

8 Shrimant Kamaladevi
Gaikwad

9 Shri. Sow. Maharani Saheb

10 Sardar Narsingrao Raje

11 Mr. G. A. Lele

*12 Prof. B. K. Thakore

Bhavnagar

Ghorpade

13 The Bhavnagar Darbar

Bombay

14 Seth Amarchand Madhavji

15 Shet Bhimaji Kara

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17 Mr. Narahar Narayan
Deodhar

18 Mr. S. V. Gokhlay

19 The Grain Merchants'
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21 Mrs. Sakhinabai Rahimtulla
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22 Mr. J. D. Khandaliwala
23
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Khimji
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29 Seth Narayan Moolji Pandi
30 Mrs. Anandibai Pandit
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Purushottamdas
34 Seth Ratansi D. Morarji
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39 Mr. Ardesar Jamsetji Wadia
40 N. M. Wadia Charities Fund
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41 Seth Jivanlal Motichand
42 Lt. Col. K. S. Thakur

+22
2
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Gwalior

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48 The Indore Darbar
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51 Shri Dowager Rani Saheb
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Saheb
Kirkee
53 Lt. Col. H. Steen
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55 Mr. R. S. Sovani
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Lady Premlilabai
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Mutat
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96 H. H. Raja Sir Appasaheb
Satara
Patwardhan
Agashe
97 Dr. Moreshwar Narayan

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Sawantwadi
98 Mr. Raoji Raghunath
3
Shahapur
201
(213)
100 Mr. Nagesh Vasudeo Herekar
*101 Dr. Narayan Swami V.
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Shirgaonkar
Schenectady (U. S. A.)
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G. A.
149 Prin. N. M. Patwardhan,
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150 R. B. A. S. Tambe

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230 Mrs. Thakubai Kokje

231 Seth Laldas Purbhoodas
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234 Mrs. Radhabai Kulkarni
235 Bai Radhabai Tulsidas
4th Court
271 The Presidency Magistrate,
5th Court
Kuvarji
236 Shreeman Radhakrishnaji
272 Seth Purushottamdas
Karasandas Moolji
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Pulgaonkar
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Hatta
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Ketkar
350
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Dahanu
324 Mrs. Anasuyabai Sabnis
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357 Mrs. Varubai Shevade, G. A..
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370 Mr. Venkoba Rao Antu
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Kolhapur
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Saheb Bhonsale
462 Shrimant K. S. Chitanvis

463 Mr. M. G. Chitanvis
464 Shrimant Rajabal Chitnis
465 Lady Dadabhoy
466 Mr. Vithal Balkrishna Date
467 Mr. Natesh Appaji Dravid
468 Shrimant M. N. Ghatate
469 Mrs. Tarabai Ghatate
470 Mr. Shridhar Balwant
Gokhale. B. A., LL. B.
471 Mr. R. D. Jog, B. A.
472 Mrs. Satyabhamabai Kukday
473 Mr. Laxman Bapuji
474 Mr. Ganpatrao Lothe
475 The Hon. Mr. Justice M.
Bhavani Shankar Niyogi,
M. A., LL. M.
476 Shrimant Ganpatrao Pande
477 Mr. D. V. Rege
478 Mr. N. V. Sahasrabuddhe
479 Mrs. Saitai Takale
480 Mr. Kashinath Keshav
Thakur
Parsheti
481 R. B. R. S. Thakur
Nahur
447 Mrs. Radhabai Sardeshpande
Masjid-E-Sulaiman
*448 Mr. R. D Khambe
Matheran
*449 Mrs. Framji Patel
Mehsana
450 Dr. V. N. Likhite Ph. D.
Mergui
*451 Mr. Vasudeo Govind Bhide
Mogok
*452 Mr. Vishram Hari
Mombasa
*453 Mr. & Mrs. Ghodgalkar
454 Dr. S. D. Karve

482 Mrs. Savitribai Kalwari
Nandurbar
483 Mr. Mahadeo Ganpat
Chowdhry
Nasik
484 Mr. N. P. Gurjar
485 Shree Vishvanath Maharaj
486 Miss Mathura Natake
Keskar
487 Mrs. Savitribai Patankar
Navapur
488 Mr. Pralhad Ganpati Shukla

New York
489 Mrs. Theresa Meyer
Ogalewadi
490 Ogale Glass Works
491 Mr. V. P. Ogale
Pachora
492 Seth Bhikachand Daulat Ram
Palanpur
Marwadi
493 Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar
Panchgani
494 Mrs. Chimutai Kalamkar
495 Mrs. Janakibai Sane
Pratapgarh
496 Senior Maharaj Kumar
Pathari
Ranisaheb
497 Mr. Mansing Daji Patil
Patna
498 Mr. Y. A. Godbole, I. C. S.
499 Mrs. Manoramabai Gokhale

Phulchar
*500 Raja Rajendra Sinha
Pithadia
501 Mr. Lakshman Vithal Sathaye
Poona
502 Mr. R. N. Abhyankar
503 Mrs. Krishnabai Adhikari
504 Prof. S. L. Ajrekar, B.A., F.N.I.
505 Dr. G. D. Apte, M.B. B.S.
506 Mrs. Indumati Apte
507 Mr. A. N. Athavale
508 Mr. Haribhau Athavale
509 Prof. N M. Athavale, M. A.
510 Mrs. Parvatibai Athavale
511 R. S. R. K. Bal
512 Mrs. Sundarabai Bapat
513 Mr. S R. Bhagwat
514 Mr. Govind Chintaman Bhat
523 Dr. Mrs. Kamalabai
Deshpande, G. A., Ph. D.
526 Mr. Ramchandra Shankar
524 Mrs Kashibai Devdhar
525 Mr. K. S. Dixit
527 Major B. B. Gadgil
528 Prin. D. R. Gadgil
Dixit
M. A., M. Litt.
529 Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Bar-at-Law
530 Prof. R. H. Kelkar, M. A.
531 Mr. V. G Gadgil
532 Mrs. Umabai Gadre
533 Mr. V. M. Gadre
53 Mr. P. J. Ghandy, B. A.
535 Mr. H. G. Gharpure, I. C. S.
(Retired)
536 Prin. J. R. Gharpure,
B. A., LL. B.
537 Prof. M. S. Godbole
538 Mr. S. S. Godbole

*539 Mrs. Gangabui Gokhale
540 Mrs. Janakibai Gokhale
541 Mr. R. J. Gokhale
542 Rao Bahadur Capt. V. B.
Gokhale, D. O., F. R. C. S.
543 Mr. Ramkrishna Balkrishna
Golvelkar
544 Mrs. Janakibai Gore
545 Dr. Madhumalati Gune
L. C. P. S., L. M.
546 Mrs. Gangabai Gupte
547 Mrs. Putalabai Jadhav
548 Seth Jamanadas Meghji
Vallabhadas
549 Mr. Kashinath Shriram Jatar
C. I. E
550 Mr. Gopal Balwant Joshi
551 Mr. H. V Joshi
M. A., LL. B.
552 Mrs. Malatihai Joshi
515 Messrs D. S. Bhave and
Brothers
516 Prof. Balwant Vasudeo Bhide,
M. Sc.
517 Mrs. Radhabai Bhide
518 Mr. Ramchandra Kashinath
Bhide, B. A.
519 Mr. Vishwanah Nagesh Bhide
520 Shrimant Sardar V. D.
Bivalkar
521 Seth Chaturbhuj Balmukund
522 Mrs. Satyabhamabai Dabke
553 Mr. M. R. Joshi
554 Mr. Prabhakar Gajanan Joshi
555 Prof. Vaman Malhar Joshi,
M. A.
556 Laboratory Apparatus Works
557 Mr. B. S. Kamat, B. A.
558 Mr. P. D. Kanhere

559 Mrs. Bhagirathibai Karmarkar
560 Mrs. Anandibai Karve
561 Dr. Mrs. Iravuti Karve,
M. A., Ph. D.
562 Mrs. Revatibai Karve, G. A.

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220
10
563 Mr. Narsinha Chintaman
Kelkar, B. A., LL. B.
564 Prof. R. H. Kelkar, M. A.
565 Dr. P. M. Ketkar
#566 Mr. Ram Laxman Kolhatkar
567 Mrs. Radhabai Kolhatkar
568 Prof. Dharmanand
Koushambi
569 R. B. Dr. Narayan Hari
Kulkarni, M. C. P. S.,
D. M. R. E., B. M. S.
570 Mrs. Saralabai Kulkarni
571 Mrs. Yesubai Kulkarni
572 Mr. K. M. Kumthekar,
B A., LL. B.
573 Prof. R. K. Lagu, M, A.
574 Mrs. Manoramabai Lele, G. A.
575 Mr. G. S. Marathey
576 Dr. Y. V. Modak
577 Mr. M. S. Mone
578 Mrs. Gangabai B. Mugalkhod
579 Prof. V. G. Mydeo
580 Mr. Y. T. Naique
581 Ayurvedacharya Vaidya
P. G. Nanal
582 Dr. M. N. Natu, B.Sc.,M.B.B.S
583 Mrs. Shakuntala Navare
584 Mr. G. M. Oka, G.D.A., R.A.

585 Mrs. Saraswatibai Oka
586 The Hon'ble Sardar
Jagannath Maharaj Pandit
587 Mr. S. T. Pappu, B. A.
588 Mrs. Jankibai Paranjpe
589 Dr. Sir Raghunath P.
Paranjpye
591 Mrs. Kamal Pardeshi
592 Shrimant Sow. Sulochanabai
Patankar
593 Dr. Mrs. Bhagirathibai
Patwardhan, L. M. P.
594 Rao Bahadur G. V.
Patwardhan
595 Rao Saheb V. R. Phadake
596 Sympathiser
597 Prof. S. K. Pimpalkhare
598 Mr. D. K. Pradhan, B.A., B.Sc.
*599 Seth Purushottamdas
Jeevandas
600 Mr. S. R. Rajguru
601 Major General Rao Raje
Ganpatrao Rajwade, C.B.E.
602 Dr. Mrs. Laxmibaisaheb
603 Dr. N. L. Ranade
Rajwade
604 Ranade Charity Fund
605 Shrimant Sardar Madhavrao
Raste
606 Dr. R. S. Sahasrabuddhe
607 Mrs. Yamubai
Sahasrabuddhe
608 Mr. G. V. Salvekar
*609 Mr. V. G. Sane
610 Mr. D. K. Sathe
611 Mr. R. B. Sathe
612 Prof. S. G. Sathe
613 Dr. V. L. Sathe, F. R. C. S.
614 D. B. V. G. Shete

615 Mr. Haribhau Tatya
Vanarase
616 Mrs. Sitabai Vanarase
617 Mrs. Manoramabai Velankar
Anonymous
618
Raipur
619 Mr. R. R. Bambewale
Rangpur (Bengal)
620 Mr. S. B. Bapat
Rajkot
621 Dr. Mrs. Malatibai Pandit,
M. R. C. S
Ratnagiri
*622 Mr. Charu Chandra Dutt
623 Mrs. Annapurnabai Shitut
Sakharwadi
624 Mr. S. G. Deshpande
Sandur
625 Mr. A. B. Punde
Sangli
626 Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. B.
Dhavale, B. A., I. C. S. (Retired)
627 Prin. R. S. Joshi
628 Mr. Chintaman Gangadhar
Marathe
629 H. H. Shri. Sow. Ranisaheb
of Sangli
Satara
630 Mr. Gajanan Vinayak
Abhyankar
631 Mr. Vinayak Govind
Abhyankar
632 Miss Mathura Bhave
633 Mr. Vasudeo Ganesh
634 Sir D. B. Cooper
Chirmule

635 Mr. Ganpatdas Devi
636 R. S. K. G. Dhandarphale
637 Mr. Narayan Gopal
Ghamande
638 Mr. P. V. Ghanekar
639 Mr. Balasaheb Ghorpade
640 Mr. Madhavrao Godbole
641 Mr. Shankar Pandurang
Gokhale
642 Mr. Dattopant Karandikar
643 Miss Shanta Ketkar, G. A.
644 Mr. Shrikrishna Keshav
Kshirsagar
645 Mr. Vishvanath Keshav
Mahabaleshwarkar
646 Mrs. Nirmala Marathe
647 Mr. Keshav Narayan
Matange
648 Messrs Miniyar Bros.
649 R. B. Balmukund Mutha
650 Dr. M. H. Patwardhan,
M. B. B. S.
651 Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh
Soman
Sawantwadi
652 The Savantwadi Darbar
653 Shrimant Sow. Gajra Raje
Ranisaheb
654 Mrs. Krishnabai Rege
Secunderabad
655 Khansaheb Ahmed Alladi
656 Mr. Cheekotee Veerunnah
657 Mr. Chidra Vasudeo
Kanthiah
658 Mr. Dundigal Krishnayya
659 Seth Oppal Chandriah
Machorla Ramannah

660 Mr. C. V. Padma Rao
661 Mr. J. Pragdutta
662 Seth Hirachand Punamch and
663 Mr. R. Kumarswamy
664 Seth Rumalla Kondiah
665 Mr. B. Ranga Reddy
666 Seth Sagarlal Giridharilal
667 Seth Shivraj Raghunathmal
Shiniyanga (Africa)
668 Mrs. Varutai Dhavale
Sholapur
669 Mr. N. F. Boyce
670 Mr. D. M. Damle, B. A., B. T.
671 Mrs. Radhabai Gadre
672 Seth Raoji Nanchand Gujar
11
673 Mrs. Durgabai Kirloskar
674 Dr. Vasudeo Kashinath
Kirloskar
675 Mr. Rangnath Vishnu Lalit
676 Mrs. Anandibai Phadke
677 Mr. V. V. Phadake
678 Seth Hirachand Ramchand
679 Mr. D. B. Shende
*680 Mr. R. H. Shingi
*681 Mr. Vyankayya Ramayya
Swami
682 Mrs. Laxmibai Vijapurkar
Shriwardhan
683 Mr. S. M. Kelkar
Sindi
684 Mr. Pralhad Ramchandra
Surat
Deshpande
*685 Shri Pramilaben Narabheram
686 Mr. S. B. Vaidya
Talegaon Dhamdhere
687 Mrs. Janakibai Watve
Tananarive (Madagascar)

688 Dr. E. Rama, Ph. D.
Tasgaon
689 Mr. Dinkar Krishna
Thana
690 Mr. L. V. Bhave
691 Mr. D. M. Gupte
Paranjape
692 Mrs. Janakibai Kane
693 Mrs. Janakibai Khatavkar
694 Mr. Hari Laxman Patil
*695 Sir Govind Balvant Pradhan
696 Seth Ratansi Premji
697 Mr. V. R. Saraf
Ujjain
698 Dr. H. R. Divekar, M. A.,
Umbargaon
D. Litt.
699 Mrs. Kamalabai Joshi
700 Dr. R. K. Jos hi, M. B. B. S.
Uran Islampur
701 Mrs. Laxmibai Athale
Vadia
762 Darbar Shri Bawa Wala
Vileparle
703 Mr. C. B. Nanavati
Wadhona
704 Mr. T. N. Deshmukh
Wai
705 Mrs. Godubai Gadnis

12
706 Mrs. Ramabai Marathe
707 Mrs. Shantabai Vaidya
Wardha
708 Mr. Vechalekar
Yeotmal

709 Cotton Buyers' Charitable
710 Shrimati Sitabai Landge
Fund

Page - 228
HINDU WIDOWS' HOME ASSOCIATION
Election of Members of the Managing Committee
VOTING PAPER FOR SYMPATHISERS' ELECTORATE
216
223
Prefer-
ence
Electoral
Roll No.
No.
1
2
30
4
Oι
5
6
7
00
8
9
10
Name
Write any names from the accompanying list, showing the order
of preference. Sympathisers have to elect five members. Five
votes in order of preference will be counted, excluding the names of
members already elected by the Patrons' Electorate. This voting
paper must reach the office before 23rd April 1943.

Page - 229
7224
अनाथबालकिाश्रम-मंडळी

व्यवस्थापक मंडळाच्या सभासदांची निवडणूक (साहाय्यकारींकडून)
मतपत्रिका
निवडीचा
अनुक्रम
मतदारांच्या
यादींतील नंबर
नांव
१
AU
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६
७
V
९
१०
सोबत दिलेल्या यादीतील कोणतीही नांवें आपल्या पसंतीच्या अनुक्रमाने वर लिहावीं. साहाय्यकारींनी फक्त पांच सभासद निवडावयाचे आहेत; परंतु आश्रय-दात्यांकडून अगोदरच निवडून आलेल्या सभासदांचीं जितकीं नांवें पहिल्या पांच नांवांमध्ये आढळतील तितकीं पुढील नांवें मताकरिता घेतली जातील.
मतपत्रिका २३ एप्रिल १९४३ च्या आंत पोचेल अशा बेताने पाठवावी.

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VOTING PAPER
सही
पूर्ण पत्ता
No. 213
5
Sympathisers' Electorate.
मतपत्रिका या पाकिटांत बंद करून वर सही करावी आणि हें पाकीट मोठ्या पाकिटांत बंद करून पाठवावें.
(225)
Seal this envelope after enclosing the voting paper and sign above. This envelope should be sent in the other envelope.

Page - 231
The Secretary,

Hindu Widows' Home Association,
Hingne Budruk,
POONA 4.
226449

Page - 232
22.
22A
BILL TO AMEND
HINDU LAW
Tmies of
audia
Bombay Women's Plea
20.4.43
Wo-
The necessity for carrying on vigor-
ous propaganda in every ward of Pom-
bay City and the suburbs in support
of the Bill to amend and codify the
Hindu Law of Intestate Succession, as
recommended by the Rau Committee,
was stressed by Lady Rama Rau, act-
ing Chairman of the All-India
men's Conference, presiding over a pub-
lic meeting of women in the Sunder-
bai Hall on Monday evening. The Pre-
sident forcefully put in a plea that in
view of the criticism voiced by two
women at the meeting that a large
number of women being still unaware
of the various provisions of the Bill,
steps should be taken to ascertain
their views on it and that no resolution
should be passed till then.
The President replied that the Bill
had been before them for nearly six
months and that it was up to all of
them to educate public opinion on that

important piece of legislation.

The meeting, which was convened under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, the Bombay Women's Association and 17 other women's organisations, adopted resolutions supporting the principles of the Bill and suggesting that for securing uniformity of legislation the position of women in the so-called backward Provinces should be raised to that of Bombay and that under no circumstances should the status of women in Bombay be lowered. The Select Committee was also requested to invite representatives of women's organisations to give evidence before it. The meeting further authorised the President to forward copies of the resolutions to the Law Member of the Government of India and the select committee.

IMPLICATIONS OF BILL

ex-

The Right Hon. M. R. Jayakar and the Hon. Mr. Govindlal Shivlal plained the implications of the Bill.

Mr. Jayakar said that the Rau Committee which was primarily intended to codify the whole of the Hindu Law relating to succession, marriage, divorce, etc., had unfortunately been disbanded, for reasons known to the Government of India, and the distinguished chairman of the Committee had now resumed charge of his office as Judge of the Calcutta High Court. Mr. Jayakar hoped the women of Bombay would condemn that action of the Government. of India and ask them to go on with

that Committee, SO that the other parts of the Hindu Law might be reviewed by it. The excellence of the Bill was that it introduced many important changes by its definitions of the terms occurring in that legislation. These dêfinitions sought to revolutionise the various provisions of the Hindu Law. By one stroke of the pen the Rau Committee had reduced six or seven schools of Hindu law in the country to a common level. He then explained the provisions of the Bill.

Earlier, Lady Rama Rau said that the economic independence of women was the stepping stone to acquiring full citizenship. The Bill was, therefore, of vital importance to Hindu women primarily and to women generally.

Among the other speakers were Mrs. Sulochna Modi, Mrs. Mitha Lam, Dr. (Mrs.) Gilder, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Dr. (Mrs.) Malinibai Sukhtankar, Mrs. Kamala Dongerkery and Mrs. Sarojini Mehta.

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(228

National Council of Women in India.
Owen Dunn Road,
Gamdevi,
Bombay.
6-7-43.

To:
Dr.M.R.Jaykar:
Bombay:

Dear sir:

The National Council of Women in India is holding
a conference to discuss the legal status of Indian women.
The conference will be held in the first week of August (from
the 5th to the 8th). The main idea is to make a comparitive
study of the legal and economic positions of Indian women of
different faiths.
My committee has asked me to request you to
address the conference during one of these days.
If you will kindly let me know the date and
the time convinient to you we will personally explain to you
the details.
Thank you.
Yours truly,
Malini B Subhankal
Convener: Standing Sectional Committee for on
Legislation (N.C.W.I.).
Mbs/Mrj.
6/7/43

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629
222
Dear Malinibal,
Guest House No. 4,
Srinagar (Kashmir).
14th July 1945.
65
Your letter of the 6th has reached me here,
I regret that I shall not be in Bombay on the date
mentioned in your letter and, therefore, I shall be
unable to attend the Conference which you propose
to hold in the first week of August. Please,
therefore, convey to the members of your Committee
my regret at being unable to accept their kind
invitation,
Yours sincerely,
Somaly
Dr. Mrs. Malini B. Sukhtankar,

Shantaram House,
Walkeshwar Road,
Malabar Hill
Bombay, 6.

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ASSOCIATION OF THE
ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE
VICE PRESIDENTS:
LADY RAMA RAU
PRESIDENT AND CHAIRWOMAN (1944-1945) SHRIMATI KAMLADEVI
LADY PREMLILA THACKERSEY
MRS. HANNAH SEN
MRS. HANSA MEHTA
MRS. S. C. MUKERJEE
MRS. HOSAIN ALI KHAN
HON. TREASURER:
DR. MRS. MALINIBAI SUKTHANKAR
HON. ORGANISING SECRETARY:
SHRIMATI MRIDULA SARABHAI
HON. GENERAL SECRETARY:
MRS. KULSUM SAYANI
TELEPHONE 44241
"RUPA VILLA,"
CUMBALLA ROAD, BOMBAY 26.
22nd May 1944.
223
The Right Hon'ble Dr. M.R.Jayakar,
"The Ashram", Winter Road,
Malabari Hill,
Bombay.
Dear Sir,
67
Your message for the success of the last Session of the All-India Women's Conference, held in Bombay, was read out and was much appreciated. The Conference was a great success and I have much pleasure in enclosing the copies of important resolutions passed for your kind perusal.

as ever.
We hope you will continue to take interest in our organisation
Enclo : 1.
S/-
Thanking you,
Yours sincerely,
Kulsum Layans
Hon. General Secretary.

Page - 236
ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.
17th Session
Bombay.
PASSED.
(231) 224
66
IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS
8. This Conference welcomes the Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education on Post-war Educational Development as an effort towards universal and compulsory education, and authorises the appointment of a Representative Committee to submit within a specified time, the considered views and recommendations for presentation before the next meeting of the Standing Committee.
9(a). This Conference recommends that the study of social sciences be introduced in all stages of Education, with particular emphasis on practical work.
(b). Bearing in mind the need for the spread of adult education and literacy and other social service activities this Conference calls upon the higher educational institutions to define a scheme, whereby it will be incumbent on students to serve a period in one of the recognised social activities before they are qualified to receive a certificate, Diploma or Degree.
12. Traffic in Women and Children. The grave economic distress in famine areas has raised a special problem with regard to traffic in women and children. Advantage is being taken of the helplessness of women destitutes, who are being enticed away for immoral purposes. This Conference emphatically condemns such

exploitation
and urges (a) that exemplary punishment be meted out to the culprits by official authorities,
and
(b) that recognised organisations take immediate steps for the protection and re-habilitation of such women, and Government by legislative and executive action safeguard their interests.

13. Baroda Marriage. This Conference strongly condemns the action of the Maharaja of Baroda in violating the law of monogamy in force in his State and considers his anti-social action tending to retard the social progress of Hindu Society.

**x 15. Women in Labour Organisations. This meeting of the All-India Women's Conference is of opinion that all efforts should be made to co-operate with other organisations, including Trade Unions, to help women workers to obtain their maternity benefits without fear of dismissal.

It further resolves that the Indian Factories Act may be amended to include the following provisions :-

(a) Proper houses equipped with separate water taps and bathing taps and latrines for women.

(b) High stools in those departments of factories in which women are made to labour for long hours in a standing position.

16. Health Insurance. In view of the extremely inadequate provision which exists for medical aid in India, this Conference urges upon the Government to take effective steps that medical help is made available for every citizen of this country by a scheme of compulsory health insurance.

17. Women in Mines. The All-India Women's Conference condemns the action of the Government of India in withdrawing by a notification the prohibition of women to work underground in the coal mines in India, as a retrograde and reprehensible step, infringing a convention of the International Labour Organisation. No circumstances justify the employment of women underground, and hence the Conference urges upon the Government to restore the same immediately.

18. Hindu Law. (a) This Conference welcomes the reappointment of the Hindu Law Committee and hopes that, as soon as the entire Code has been completed, it will

be enacted into law. The Conference, however, regrets the exclusion of Diwan Bahadur V.V.Joshi from the Committee, who is a well-known champion of women's
rights.
(b) This Conference notes with satisfaction that the Marriage Bill was referred to a Joint Select Committee without a division. But it feels that there should be some provision for the dissolution of marriage under specific conditions.
They, therefore, draw the attention of the Hindu Law Committee to the urgent need
of incorporating such provision in the final draft of the Code as a whole.
(c)

(c). While re-affirming the claim for equal rights for both men and women, this Conference supports the Intestate Succession Bill as originally introduced into the legislature and deplores the changes suggested by the Select Committee
in regard to the addition of simultaneous heirs, as this has resulted in the dilatory tactics of re-circulating the Bill.
19. Representative Government. This Conference, realising that the ga gravity of the present crisis in the country is the result largely of the political impasse and the lack of public confidence in the present administration, is firmly of the opinion that the only effective solution to the problem is the formation of representative government responsible to the people.
20. Civil Liberties. This Conference reiterates the resolution on Civil Liberties passed at the 16th Session of the A.I.W.C. at Cocanada, and records its emphatic protest against the continued attempt to curtail the fundamental rights of the Indian people, in particular those of personal security and free speech. The Conference demands: (a) the immediate and unconditional release of all citizenę who have been detained in jail without charge or trial, &
(b) the cancellation of the arbitrary and high-handed order on
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and others forbidding them to make
any public speech or statement.
21. Franchise in Municipalities af in Punjab. This Conference reaffirms the

principle of equality as between men and women in the right of exercising the vote
and therefore, strongly condemns the action of the Punjab Government in depriving
women of the franchise in the coming Municipal Corporation elections. It urges
the immediate withdrawal of this retrogressive step.

22. Atrocities on Women. This Conference records its deep resentment at Govern-
ment's attitude to the atrocities committed on womon at Chimur, Midnapore and
elsewhere, and, believing that such atrocities still occur in various parts of the
country, hopes that information of specific cases will be supplied by public
spirited citizens to the Conference authorities.

23. Resolution on Food. This Conference views with utmost alarm the food situa-
tion in Bengal, Orissa and elsewhere and emphatically condemns the wholly unsatis-
factory handling of the situation by the authorities concerned. It firmly
believes that continued lack of planning by the Central and Provincial Governments,
their failure to prevent inflation and hoarding by large stockists, and to tap
India's vast resources, and their inability to secure and distribute stocks are
contributory factors.

Whilst affirming that the only adequate solution lies in the hands of a
representative Government responsible to the people, it is of the opinion that the
present distress can to some extent be mitigated in co-operation with popular
committees by the following measures :-

(a) The stoppage of depletion of rural areas to feed cities.
(b) The feeding of cities directly by Government through imports and surpluses.
(c) Uniform policy of control and rationing of the necessities of life at
prices commensurate with the economic conditions of the people.
(d) Drastic steps to stop the prevailing wide-spread corruption and unscrupulous
handling whether by Government or officials, particularly in rural areas.
(e) a more developed and practical form of the "Grow More Food" campaign
with subsidies to cultivators to grow more food grains in preference
to more paying commercial products.
(f) Arrangements and priority for the supply of adequate milk for children
and invalids.
(g) The prevention of export of food-grains in the period of the food-crisis.

(h) The discontinuation of the denial policy which is pravalent in Bihar and elsewhere.

24. Medical Relief. The All-India Women's Conference welcomes Dr. B.C.Roy's efforts to unite all Medical Relief work in Bengal under the banner of the Medical Relief Co-ordination Committee and extends its whole-hearted support to this patriotic endeavour.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

President:
MRS. S. R. DONGERKERY.
Vice-President:
MRS. SULOCH ANA M. MODI, M. A.
Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. F. D. NAN AVATI.
Dear Dr. Jayakar,
TELEPHONE
31847
OPMC
68
Hon. Secretary:
226
233
MRS. M. C. MEHTA, M. A.
Office Hours:
11 A. M.
-
1-30 P. M.
EXCEPT SATURDAYS.
TOWN HALL,
BOMBAY, 1.
8th August 1944.

The Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the
Bombay presidency Womens Council has decided to
organise a Propaganda Week during the months of
in the City of Bombay and
October or November
other parts of India through its provincial

Councils. on the subject of the Bills drafted by t
It is felt that
the Rau Committee on Hindu Latv.
the matter should be sufficiently agi tated in orde
to bring to the notice of the Hindu women in
general the fundamental principles of the Bills.
The Committee has decided to invite
articles from eminent persons and lawyers on the
subject and to have them published in different
magazines and papers, to create public opinion
thereon.
I have been asked by the Committee to
request you to contribute an article on the
subject of the said Bills and thereby co-operate
with us in our efforts to make the Propaganda weel
Please send the article before the end
a success.
of the next month.
Hoping to receive a favourable reply
from you soon.
Yours sincerely,
Hemulate Hoelta
Joint Hon. Secretary,
Parliamentary Sub-committee

Page - 239
Women.
234 227
Bombay
August 16, 1944.
Dear Mrs. Mehta,
69
I have received your letter of the th, requesting me to write and send
you an article on the subject of the Bills drafted by the Rau Committee on Hindu
Law. I shall be delighted to give you my assistance in agitating the matter, but
I regret that it is not possible for me at present to find time for writing an arti-
cle on the question.
Mrs. Hemlata Mehta,

Jt. Hony. Secretary, Parliamentary Sub-Committee,
Bombay Presidency Women's Council,
Dombay.
Yours sincerely
MRJ

Page - 240
Chairman :
Mrs. MANEKLAL PREMCHAND.
Vice-Chairmen :
LADY COWASJI JEHANGIR.
Mrs. A. H. FYZEE.
Dr. KASHIBAI NOWRANGE.
235328
Rational Council of Women in India.
President :-
H. H. MAHARANI SETU PARVATI BAI OF TRAVANCORE.
Hon. Treasurer:
Mrs. PADMABAI MADGAOKAR.
Hon. Gen. Secretary:
Mrs. MALINI PARANJPE.
TO,
7
0
Dinshaw Manor,
Owen Dunn Road, Gamdevi,
Bombay 730-12.
1943
The Rt.Hon'ble Dr.M.R.Jayakar,
Ashram, Winter Road, Malabar Hill,
Bombay.
Dear Sir,
We are sending herewith your inaugural &
Presidential address and also the concluding remarks
as taken by the stenographer. We would be very much
obliged if you can kindly look it over and see whether
it is the proper report of your speeches. We are
collecting this material for printing a detailed

report of the Conference.
X
Thanking you in anticipation,
M.
R
JAYAKA
MALABAR HLL
BOMBAY
Yours sincerely,
Malini Paranghe
Hon.General Secretary.

Page - 241
Chairman:
Mrs. MANEKLAL PREMCHAND.
Vice-Chairmen :
LADY COWASJI JEHANGIR.
Mrs. A. H. FYZEE.
Dr. KASHIBAI NOWRANGE.
Rational Council of Women in India.
President :-
H. H. MAHARANI SETU PARVATI BAI OF TRAVANCORE.
(236) 229
Hon. Treasurer:
Mrs. PADMABAI MADGAOKAR.
Hon. Gen. Secretary:
Mrs. MALINI PARANJPE.
229
Dinshaw Manor,
Owen Dunn Road, Gamdevi,
Bombay 7 15th June.
то,
The Rt. Hon'ble Dr.M.R. Jayakar, Bar-at-law,
'Ashram'
Winter Road, Malabar Hill,
Bombay.
19 44
Dear Sir,

As desired by you in your letter to Mrs.
Maneklal Premchand, Chairman, N.C.W.I., I am herewith
sending the copies of your speeches made at the
Legislation Conference, as taken by the Conference
Stenographer.
Yours truly,
Rhein
N.C.W.I.office.

Page - 242
2
632
Ashram, Winter Road,
Malabar Hill,
Bombay 6.
January 10, 1944.
Dear Mrs. Malinibai Sukthankar,
I have received your letter of the 30th ultimo
enclosing a copy of the report of my speech as President
of your last Conference. I am afraid you will have to
give me some time to correct it, as at present my hands
are very full. I shall send you the speech duly corrected
as soon as I find a little time. Kindly wait till then
and don't publish the speech in the present form.
Yours sincerely
230

Page - 243
215
Dear Mrs. Paranjpye,
Women
73
231
November 24, 1944.
As desired by Mrs. Walinibri Sukthankar, I am enclosing here-
with a complete copy of my speech, both the inaugural and in conclusion.
This speech was made a year ago as President inaugurating the women's

conference at the University Convocation Hall on the 12th of November 1945.
The Stenographer's report, which was sent to me, was extremely bad and I had
The report
practically to reconstruct the whole of the inaugural speech.
of the speech in conclusion was slightly better. I have, therefore, made
the necessary alterations in this part of the report. I hope you will be able
to read them. If you desire, you can send me the proof sheets for my
finally passing them. I was asked to see that this reached you this evening
and I am, therefore, sending it with a special messenger.
Mrs. G.R. Paranjpye,
Royal Institute of Science, Fort,
Bombay.
Yours sincerely

Page - 244
10
23232
Rational Council of Women in India.
Chairman:
President :-
H. H. MAHARANI SETU PARVATI BAI OF TRAVANCORE.
Mrs. MANEKLAL PREMCHAND.
Vice-Chairmen :
LADY COWASJI JEHANGIR.
Masani
Mrs. A. H. FYZEE.
Dr. KASHIBAI NOWRANGE.
Women's
Dear Dr. Jayaker,
.To
Complete
Ha
Hon. Treasurer:
323
Mrs. PADMABAI MADGAOKAR.
Hon. Gen. Secretary:
Mrs. MALINI PARANJPE.
+

Dinshaw Manor,
Owen Dunn Road, Gamdevi,
Bombay 7 25th Nov., 19 44
I thank you very much for a
complimentary copy of your speech made at the Legal
Status Conference of the N.C.W.I.. We knew the Ste-
nographer's report was very bad and hence we waited
so long to get it corrected by you.
I thank you again for all the trouble you
have taken to correct it. I shall send you the final
proofs.
With regards.
yous sincerely
Malini Paraphe
Hon. General Secretary

Rational Council of Women in India.
Chairman:
President :-
H. H. MAHARANI SETU PARVATI BAI OF TRAVANCORE.
Mrs. MANEKLAL PREMCHAND.
Vice-Chairmen :
Hon. Treasurer:
Mrs. PADMABAI MADGAOKAR.
Hon. Gen. Secretary:
Mrs. MALINI PARANJPE.
233
240
LADY COWASJI JEHANGIR.
Mazani
Mrs. A. H. FYZEE.
Dr. KASHIBAI NOWRANGE.
From :-
To
Wor
Dinshaw Manor,
Owen Dunn Road, Gamdevi,

Bombay 7 13th Dec., 19 44
Mrs.Malini Paranjpe
Hon. General Secretary
The Rt. Hon'ble MM. R. Jayakar,
Dear Sir.
Winter Road, Malabar Hill
Bombay 6
On behalf of the National Council of
Women in India I thank you very much for your kind message of good wishes and success to the 9th Biennial Conference held at Nagpur. The message was most inspiring and encouraging and was greatly appreciated by all of us.

The Conference was a great success. Delegates from different parts of India attended and participated in the deliberations. Important resolutions were passed and decisions taken, which will form the basis of our future work.

Thanking you again.
M.
*
R.
JAYAKAR
MALABAR HILI
COMBAY
Yours sincerely,
Malini Paranjpe
Hon. General Secretary

TRANSLATION

Page - 64
Sometimes even in the permanent funds
The amount has to be taken. There are some funds near the university but they are specific
Given for work, they cannot be touched. To the university
Statue is to be obtained. Means Hindu University and Muslim
The law is the law for universities as specific laws have been made
Must be done for the university. Of course, the nature of the university

Page - 65
Plan as the Headmaster of Sitabao.
I have been the same as I have the progress of the school since then. Through many occasions
Long after the university left the stable realm Hoji and the school
It was not my age to take up the work of the building, but Sitabaoni is
As soon as I got the job done, I got a little bit of money and Sitabajina kicked
The mind came to help. Syndicate gather funds for the gymnasium of the daughter-
A committee has appointed a committee and her chin is Sitabaji and I am one
There is a member.
Myself

Page - 66
(63)
To help me with more than Rs.
It was not possible, but fortunately Raja Saheb and the rich Mrs. Ranisa
Since the great cavalcade gave me the anniversary of the rupees every year, I got another
All the rupees of the year and two rupees of the year were given to the eighth rupees. Me
If another year and the year comes in handy, two more rupees from them

I have planned to fulfill a thousand. I to some of the congregations in Mumbaji
Sitabao is right and so much so much to do so much to me
Just as my favorite method of gaining a mass assistance to a hug and sub-
From the chawl chawl in the city and bring each Vihadi and bring half a half
However, I have planned to accept it. Different from such donations
In addition to receipts, they should be recorded in a subsidy
And from that book, the office should write and check by the auditor.
This age of age I will get the help of a lonely volunteer.
Sounds like that. 'Thaw Thabe Talla Tech' is true. That is, very large
It is not possible to do it in my hands now, however
I have planned to do so. I have taken up the new work of Pune.
I cannot ignore that work. That is, this is the work of
In the meantime, I will be a little bit more than at all.
Solutions.
Finally, I am so much of the women who speak Marathi Marathi
There is a request that the daughter of your daughters did not have their own building
They are very inconvenient to remove the flower or flower petal.
And I should not return to the empty hand when I Jesus.
Nathiwathi Thakarasi Kanyasal t)
Vitthalbhabhi Patel Road, Mumbai 1)
16th June 1941
Your humble servant,
Dh. K Curve.

65
Shreeemati Nathibai
Damodhar Thackerayy
Kannyashala,
LADY Superintendent:
MRS Sitabai Annigeri,
G.A., B.A., (U.S.a.)
Vithalbhai Patel Road,
S. Hello vs. V:-
Bombay, 26h om
June 1916

26.
Gu. Anna and I have been a day long
We had come to you. Gu. Condemnation
Request Squads and their own letter of your own
Is sent for observation. As much as you can
Hope you help with generous hands.
There should be an apology for the youth. C. H.V.
31T
Sitabai Abheshkes

Page - 80
77
Kolhapur Institutional Conference
Convention 1
Resolution passed in the conference.
35
2. Social worker at Jaisingpur Shri. Bhopal Pandit's premature and mournual death-
This meeting expresses grief.
2. Since this is a very important question of the rights of Hindu women, Shrimagcharatpati Rajaram
Maharaj's anointed Patharani rich virtuous Matushree Chhatrapati Tarabai Maharani Saheb
We want to urge them to hand over all the rights of Karveer Gaddy.
2. Ms. Indira Nehru and Shri. Feroz Gandhi's inter -caste marriage to social improvement and
The conference congratulates the racial unity as it is nourishing.
2. Mrs. Mrs. Rukminibai Avel (Harijan)
Jaisingpur has run "free adult literacy." Likewise the girls in the school
Teaching the work of free kashida.
Proud of this conference for this absolute public work done by a Harijan teacher
Feel. Mrs. Avel's masters should work in all schools of the girls.
They are requesting this conference.
2. Mr. Pu. Ma. Ch. Tarabai Maharani Saheb has updated equipment in Kolhapur city
The great imagination that it should be such a cotton house has taken the welfare of the people
This conference is thankful to the Maharaja.

2. The number of trend teachers should be increased from primary schools in Kolhapur.
2. Kolhapur Durbar should make primary education compulsory and free and promote adult education
In the past, the court requests the court to cancel the fees and help the best.
If the Kolhapur court does these things, it should be responsible for the Karveer nephew board.
There is a request for the conference.
.
75

Page - 81
Kelly
She goes, even in her helpless state, is punished by law. Possibly punishment
A committee should be appointed to make recommendations so that there is no stimulus to get stimulant.
Such a conference is requesting the Karveer court.

Page - 82
Despite this, the market and major roads in the city are placed in these places
While walking, they are seen, but the courts of banning them and staying their lives.
The court requests the court that the municipal corporation should be out of the city with the help of the municipal corporation.

Page - 83
2
80
2. The conference announced a sharp protest against the war in different parts of the world
By the end of the endless crisis on the innocent people, he expresses grief.
Maha-
In the horrific massacre of war, the progress of human culture, artistic symbol and mankind
Is destroying. Violence and war of war when they conclude national and inter - caste disputes

And the peace is the real way.
Since the woman is a peaceful provider, the responsibility of her is huge. Hindi woman
So it is very big. The Hindu nation is living for peace today and the whole world is hopeful
Looking for a message. Hindustan took the initiative in this regard today
Show and perform the duty that will be celebrated in your pre -tradition.
When the war and the woman are more intense, then they take the initiative.
The way of sustainable peace should be discovered so that it should never be created.
• Global except new structure based on international equality and social rights
Peace will not be established, as long as Hindustan and other slaves are not independent in the world.
It is not possible to make peace.
1
-The women for the creation of that world as the new world is created through the fire of this war
The conference is ordered by all the nephews to take up their wages.
Sreesheshwar Printing Press, Kolhapur.)

Page - 84
C
Powered by Blogger by the Karveer nephew
Kolhapur
Institution
Convention 1

36
Conference
Fi
As ejagt
Shook
Dpsp
Mr. Pu. Ma. Ch. Vijayamarayan Saheb
By
Exhibition
Speech
Pf

Tuesday May 919
简印

Page - 85
D-a
81
Honorable President and Dear Siblings!
On behalf of your circle 'home-industry and artistic
Inauguration of a psychological exhibition '
In the first conventions of these women in our states, actual
We have been able to participate, we are very much of you
Thank you. Our thank you are not formal. Because
Every woman in the states of Chhatrapati is one of our families
Because of our goodwill, we do not consider you foreigners.
In the Karveer city we have held this conference, its fame,
Tradition and sanctity are very large. This city is Sreeshakha Chhatrapati's.
There is a memorial. Establishing mattresses by the capital of these places,
There was a brave and diplomat woman. By a renowned organizer of the great and brave
Karveer's Gaddi has been established and women are not the same, but they have proved that
Is; And our duty has kept your fame ajaram.
This city is not so fame, but she is Kalpur (Kolhapur)
This nomination is beautiful.
Because in its abdomen, Hindustan in the arts and industrial areas-
Nararatna has been created to spread the emphasis. There is Marham Abalal Master, Shri. Names of Baburao Painter, Alaidiakha, like
Tell me.
Arya women have their culture in those days.
The fairy task has gained fame; And
If we start to think, then in the current period, the two classes of women are thrown out

Page - 86
1
81-8
Will come. The first class is the working class. Those who have their lives-

For those who have to work, you have to do a living. By
Expecting art is going to be unnecessary. Medium white-
The class of profession. To preserve art for women in these categories
Got the treaty. Only if they take it to their hearts only
Even in this direction, it can be done in this direction. Any rich
Women also do the work of art, but they are mourning.
5. In the last centuries, Western culture has been loud in our country
If the result was, if your great holy culture is maintained
If so, it is our women; And these men also agree. Con
If the culture gets a new age guide, then we are credited with Arya
Women will not be able to live without giving mankind. Your old customs-
Likewise, it is a kind of art in front of the door in the morning.
Likewise, our ornaments break down in a kind of art.
This today's exhibition whose samples may be seen
Otherwise, today we are going to speak two words about such a art.
That art is culinary science. Very neglected of this art of recent daughters
Do; And so they have to taste their unnecessary fruits, because
The male hotels of the household because of your choice of cooking
Take shelter.
This affects the lack of a homeowner. And recently
Gallagalli's restaurants began to appear as women are ignoring this art
Are. Yet the art of which the men can be kept under control,
Don't ignore her.

Our art has been developed through the Aryan culture. But
If you think of today's element, our culture, due to the global war
There is a danger. One of these parties is democracy and for human beings
While struggling, the other party belongs to the dictator and for the benefit of the person
Sangram is doing. The flames of this war are in our homeland
Today, the exhibitions are filled up as the exhibitions are on top.
If you want to do so, keep all these things on the sidewalk
We all struggled unitedly for self -defense.
Want. In our Maharashtra, Jijamata, Yasubai, Tarabai, Ahilya-
There are brave women like women, they have been in memory of their memory
As much as you can contribute to the protection of our country

So let's apply a heart. For this higher democratic principle, the nations of the Allies Britain,
America; China, Russia are struggling. Our full release on this principle
Is. We are fully convinced that the vision will be won.
If we are depressed on such an emergency, if we are in duty
We will also be accused of being a philosopher.
Fear and lean mind cannot deliver live art. For this
You win by the time with determination, determination and faith
Let's be. That is, the treaty of these types of exhibitions to you
Will benefit. We declare that the exhibition is open, and
Once you have more about the one you have given this honor to us
Thank you our speech.
-: * finish *-
Shrijaneshwar Press, Kolhapur,

Kolhapur Institutional Conference
Topit Convention 1
37
Tuesday 1-3-6 May 1949
Mrs. President of Hansa Mehta
Speech
-
Shri Chhatrapati Press, Kolhapur.
83

App
Visitors!
Kolhapur Institutional Conference
Convention 1
Tuesday 1-5-6
Mrs. Hansa Mehta's speech
Under the Krishna of World War, we are together today. And
In the event of this emergency, there is anything else, besides the present
No importance today. Where the fate of the strong empire in the suspected state

That is, and where we are suspected of the future of Mayor, at that time
To consider individual or racist trivial questions possible to us
No, no. The future of the world, as well as the future of our hometown, is blind, obscure, and
Is uncertain; It is impossible to consider other questions there.
Thinking about the changing situation, the decisions today
Let us take our tomorrow to reconsideration. So all
The nephews say to me that they are in the near future
Women's organization first made the organization to face emergency arising
Want. And if you think of the feminine questions of the sect
If it is to be done, then the freedom that emerges from the war -torn. Equality,
It is only in accordance with the new socialization that is waiting for the excitement.
Must be considered. And such a new socialism is the war of war
May the world give eternal peace. Destructive
We should bear more of a severe war and we should endure women
As it takes,
So, give eternal peace
Can
Such new

Page - 90
85
Q
1
For the establishment of society, we must make efforts.
And in terms of this restructuring of the world, we are our duty
Let's think. Similarly, at this moment in the glorious duty of Hindustan
Infinite obstacles stand; Because independent Hindustan is the restoration of the world
Can give your big share. These ad-
It is our ultimate duty to remove the place. In the way of our progress
Think about the incoming obstacles to :-
-
Politically, Hindustan is not an independent country today. His British-
There have been two Shakti, Hindustan and Hindi - Hindustan. British
In Hindustan, there is a sense of republican state, but nowadays

It has also disappeared from most provinces; So the Sultan from the institutions-
The unity of the Shah is going on. But some institutionalists
Even though the democratic legislature has been established
The organization does not have the right to do the right of the people in the state government. The king
Though the state of the state, which is a liberal heart,
The system that runs the state under control, is anti-democracy-
Based on the fundamentality of Lone, freedom, equality and justice, democracy-
Pradhan's new society is useless and useless
That is, this is an undeniable truth. The organization by controlling their own power
If you do not democracy, our future is terrible, it is wise
And they have to know not to know the understanding institutional, because
Those who do not go with the course of time are the destruction of their destruction.
The question in the British Hindustan is different. Because foreign
There is dominance of power. The enemy is kept on the door and the protection of the country
The cooperation of the public is urgent, such an emergency

On the occasion, this foreign power will easily be authorized
No, no. British domination, not just to remain intact, but to the homeland
For independence, the Hindi people cooperate with the role of equality
Hands will move forward. This Sultanate of the British will not go to park today-
Why not today! If Britain is our uncontrollable in Hindustan
If the stewardship continues, for the democracy and independence of the democracy
They declare that they are fighting, they are with those elements
Isn't behavior inconsistent and opposed? Britain on this double behavior
It should be left out now. Even if they do not want to do so, the situation
They will force them to do so. In the country of the country "blisters and
Zoda "This politics was successful in the meantime. Today
The situation has been created that their crooked politicians-
Likewise, the separated Hindustan is for the destruction of the British imperialism
Their enemies have become a target. Sophisticated

Today we have to put the picture in front of the world.
This strong Hindu country, which is rich in manpower and wealth
It has become unable to protect today. Internal
This is to prohibit self -defense on this reason
Since we cannot determine our future. Which
The idea that the trend has brought us and left us
The people living in the capital of Shri Shivaji Maharaj
More will come. Therefore, it is our ultimate to bring unity among the Hindi people
There is duty. British Hindustan and Hindi-Hindustan or Muslim
Hindustan and Hindu-Hindustan are not two ruins, but united Hindi
Hindustan we want. Akhand Hindustan is any decree-
Will not begging or begging for the attack.

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87
!
It has not been the same as to say our progress,
We are most responsible for this. Timepiece
We have rejected. As inconsistent with the option of modern life
We are still in the skull for old and fashioned customs and customs.
Sitting on the neck of the society, the ghost of ethnicity is hampering progress. If
Why one country dominates the domination of another country, while one of the classes
As well
What not? The tyranny, whether it be it for whatever kind-it is freedom, equality
And the basic principle of justice is opposed and murdered. Oppression
This is the same as the political tyranny and the more it is over
As much as it comes! Unexpected practices like child marriage, curtains, etc.
Still, Thaman is still in the throes. Female
Still less than that. Legal law
Being one -sided, of course, women are unfair. Your own institutions-
If you want to give a well -known examples of the recently your little
The princess can be given, the inheritance claims to their father's throne
They did not get permission. Hinduism in Mumbai provinces
If the father is not a son full of claiming the girl's right to the father's estate
There is authority. Of course, this law does not apply to other parts of Hindustan.

But Kolhapur is an important internal part of Mumbai.
Anyone hopes to be implemented here as well as the law of Mumbai province
Will do naturally. And under that law, Kolhapur's short-lived prince-
Mari wanted to come to his father's throne, and the child who adopted
The princess should not be left out for it.
Was.
The All India Women's Council has a strong right of the princess
The support is given. In England, the woman will come to the throne behind the Father.

Page - 93
(88
Can. But even when the British government has a question of justice
They do not want to amend the old laws. Hindu-Samaji
The foundation may be abstract but the building built on it is dilapidated
Has happened. Funds this dilapidated building and erected an excellent new building in place
Otherwise, it is more likely to risk the foot.
Is.
Our ignorance henchman is the biggest dhon in the paths of our progress
About 3 years of British career academically
We have come back. Even a little wise and understanding
Institutions have made educational reforms from their institutions; And
Most of them did not do anything. Comparison to the improved country in the world
The literacy rate of our country is very low. Between women
The literacy is very low, the highly educated women
The number is not the same.
Since a woman is a mother, her ignorance is in terms of the progress of the nation
Is harmful. The death of a baby-daughter-in-law many lives every year
The ignorant hench of the housewives leads to her low quality residence
So, of course, it is the result of the vision of life and.
The genius occurs in the mud. For the overall development of the nation, education- and
Especially for women's education is very important. As if for physical growth
Education is needed for food, mental growth. So
What have we done for education still for education? This is a punish-

The question of his intimacy can be handled with the help of the government.
Political and socially backward when we are backward
We cannot expect the status quo. All over the

We already crazy with poverty that appears and squeezed
To call us a rebellion against the situation that leads us to this degree
There were air. Economic equality- which the major part of the new world's composition
That is - we are thousands of miles away from it.
Particularly the financial condition of women is still harassed. These
About the loneliness of the individual inheritance law in the country, and by
The woman could not enjoy the equal rights as a man, before I say-
That's it. In many things, the right of an estate income even though the woman has the right to a woman-
There are many problems in this regard. Besides the role of equality to her
They cannot enjoy their rights.
Labor woman's wages are always less than men
There is also the door of government jobs, such as civil service
Not open. The same kind of work
The salary of men and women is different. One in two provinces while
Married women have also been forbidden to employ.
Social helpless conditions are horizontal in other businesses. Child.
Lack of marriage and education is the biggest in the way of her economic progress
There were disruptions. Half of the population of the nations where helpless, lean and
Permanent
The view of the community will be regrettable. Nations in which one part
What is the progress of a nation where the area is always pulling back
Will it be?
At first the order of your home is your ultimate duty
Yes. We solve our difficulty as much as we can-
Let's do it without delay.

The customs, customs and laws of our progress
They should be eradicated. Flower
Rachin's useful education for the abundance of female men
Must be tried. By accepting the financial rights of women in full, who-
If they are well worth the job or business in their own jobs, only
As a woman, she should not be forbidden. Trades and others in the interest of women
All the concessions of business education should be fully given to her.
The bracelet of liberating the motherland from the chain of slavery
The activist nephews built by the nephews, discussions of the work
To do this, the outline of the questions ahead of us is widely explained.
The questions of your organization are the same as us. In fact they
There will be more. And how to solve it on your situation and
Depends on the local environment.
Fortunately today, the lord of your institution, well -known and cultured
There is Maharani. In terms of educational and social rescue, whose work
History is extremely bright and memorable, who is the great lady. Sayajirao
They have their grandchildren by Maharaj Badoda. Their glorious model
By keeping your eyes, if your quantity is wise and wisely
If you run understandably, your career will be welfare in their career
I believe this.
By filling this kind of conference, you are happy and sad.
It is the duty of the court to bring the eyes of your work, just as your work
Your job is to create a public opinion about justification.
Your first conference
By the way, the welfare of the institution is the key to the welfare of the people!

Kolhapur
Institution
Convention 1
Tuesday May 919
Introduction to the conference.
Icon
Conference
Karveer nephew
(Installation -199)
Short introduction of work

38
Shrijaneshwar Press, Kolhapur
joy free
Jill
-"It is very pleased to mention us, that the rich gross-
Good luck, Shantadevi, Maharani Saheb, Sansthan Badode,

Honorable patriarchs of 'Karvir Bhai Mandala' have become.
“9
Shindari
Virtue

Page - 97
92
Fip
Karveer nephew
(Installation - 1969)
A short introduction to the work.
The throne of Karvir is the target of women's duty.
Maharanti Tarabai established the Karveer's throne, and
How much of a woman's duty and intelligence, by running a royalty.
It is brilliant and effective.
Striving for the upliftment of women in the institutions of such a duting woman
It is natural that the organization "Karvir Bhagavan Mandal" should be established.
In the year 1949, the memory of the Karveer women is memorable.
The holes. Women and female adorns and all of us for the upliftment of women
The worshiper of the venerable Guru Guruya Dhondo Keshav Karve
Mrs. 'Karveer Bhai Mandal' chaired by Anandibai Karve
Femination was planted by the female and scream. The establishment of this organization-
Shri. Shamabai Morushey special work
It is a pleasure to have taken here.
'Karvir Bhai Mandal' is struggling for the advanced of women
All the women are run by women, their goals are the overall of women
It is to be upgraded.
The five-year period from 1959 to 1959
Special great performance by relaxation in terms of awareness and organization

Page - 98
1
It is regrettable. This relaxation should not be left unanimous and
Women should be aware of their own rights and do women's work,
As such, the efforts seem to have begun in 1979. Yim
The first visual mark is Shri. Mrs.
This is the exhibition organized by Kamaladevi Rani Saheb, Bawada.
In this way, the Board made the public aware of their existence.
I work in various fields for the upliftment of women
The Board of Directors has never replaced to serve the nephews. Boards
Sewing classes to make the artistic qualities of women
Hindi classes have been started to promote national language. Of
This is, in the Hindi examination, our circle of the circle of 5 percent
Beginning, three triangles in the first class and two in the second category
Have happened. Free medical advice to the poor of our board
Mr. Mrs. Dr. Ahilyabai Dabholkar is giving this, besides the good of
The equipment has been arranged for free to the needy. Well
Lectures of various nominated speakers for the ideological upliftment of women
Come on. Along with the intellectual development of the nephew
The Board is paying attention to physical development, the facility of indigenous and foreign sports
Has come into being. The Board of Women's Organization is possible
Making as much effort and bringing harmony and unity of each other-
The circle of the program to celebrate a public turmeric for it
Is first started. Celebrate any festival events
The board does not go away. Rich Princess Baby Maharaj
Birthday Shri. Mrs. Under the chairmanship of Shailajadevi Vishalgadkar
Celebrated with great enthusiasm. Similarly, the rich princess

Page - 99
Baby Maharaj's naming all the time to feel turmeric in the rituals
The system was done by the board.
The circle is doing such useful work of the nephew
Due to the notice of our circles, their love for the members is increasing and the members
The numbers are progressively increasing, and the growing enthusiasm of the

nephews
We have another branch in the village for their convenience
The opening was forced and its inauguration was Mrs. At the hands of Sushilabai Pawar
Well. All the responsibility of this branch. Sushilabai Desai and Mrs.
Iyer is passing on with great enthusiasm. Literacy by this branch-
Miss Sonutai Chavan and Health Lectures
Kumari Dr. Mai Chavan is doing this. As well as sewing
Mrs. Sitabai Deshpande teaches. The circles about their assistance
Thank them. With the help of your co -operative organization, this "Kolhapur
The Institute's Women's Council is planned to fill up. Our plan
Mr. Pu. Ma. Ch. Maharanisaheb encouraged the full support
Likewise, we have the award for Prime Minister Perry.
We are very indebted to these verticals.
As the occupation of our work is increasing day by day
Separate space for the board and the building are intensified. To you
As a promise, Shri. Prime Minister Perry Saheb our deficiency soon
We believe that they will remove it. '
In the end, we have such a demand near the world
Is that,
The nephews should take up this little service, and our grace
There is a request that Panakhar should constantly keep the service opportunity and give the service opportunity.
-: 3:-

Kolhapur institution
Female conference
Convention 1
39
Tuesday Date of May 5, 1979
The rich virtuous Matoshree Chhatrapati
To Tarabai Maharani Saheb
About the inauguration of the conference
Vice President:
Mrs. Ramabai Shirgaonkar
Speech of their request.

Page - 101
Kolhapur Institutional Conference
Convention 1
Vice President: - Mrs. Ramabai Shirgaonkar's speech.
Rich virtuous Matoshree Chhatrapati Tarabai Maharani Saheb
Speech about the inauguration of the conference:
Mr. Pu. Ma. Ch. Tarabai Maharani Saheb, Honorable Guest
Congregations and beloved sisters,
What is the most common ceremony of today, but we all
The hearts are filled with extremes. All the nephews of Kolhapur institutions
By giving your happiness, the wisdom, and the rights of the rights
The idea is to get together to make the organization more impressive
Is more exciting and proud.
Swarajya Founder Maharani Tarabai, of this All Female
It is the bright reflection of duty, great power, love of freedom. This is
Nothing is simple naive. Gluten
On the occasion, when the eyes of the whole world are overwhelmed, the eyes of the whole world are gone-
Moreover, it is not. If you have a vision to the history of the world for a moment
We have many exciting events of duty, intelligence and power
Will appear. The woman is a great divine power, the power of which
The influence was the perception of all humanity, the preservation of humanity
It was, the development of human culture. In the world, Ja Ja Ja Ja is sacred, Mars, nobles.
And love is because of the sacrificing life of women
It is.
But the language of this sacrifice is abolished. Somewhere in an unknown place one
95

Page - 102
1
In the small moon mulberry hut, older mothers sacrificed for their son- Aap-
Do not see, the wife gives the wife of her husband to her husband
Can't move, poor sisters have suffered the hard work for their brother
Don't know; But how compared that sacrifice, the hard work and the hard work

Cannot be done. The perception of the world on some external appearance, on artificial, speaking
It is not on selfishness or on the Gadunjan wealth. So these infinite lives are intraced-
It is done on full sacrifice. In the abyss of that divine sacrifice, the world in the world
So is evil, inferior, superhuman, and beast - destroying him, the world
-The stops and develops human culture. But in the place of woman-
We are not aware that women should be aware of this divine power
Sorry, and when we are aware of this divine power
And with her inspiration, we take the job of work on earth when we work
The scene of the whole world will see the world, and the world is a distracted love
There will be peace. The world without discriminating the caste, religion, creed, nation.
The magnificent of human culture will be erected on the continuous feet of brotherhood and
Nandadeep of the abandoned life of a woman who is constantly in the Pacific room of the temple
All -mankind has a way of sustainability, independence and eternal peace
Will show.
All the women of their own body should be aware, among them
The liberation of mankind in this unclean crisis that wakes up the world
We should do the empire of eternal peace to the united world
All here today.
Gathering all the nephews together, the idea of their intimate question-
To be able to make, to resolve the injustice of them and their
Kolhapur Institute Women by Karveer Bhagavan Mandal to preserve the rights
The conference is being held in the convention.
Sub-operated by a person and institutions for the upliftment of women
To give a united and unanimous look, big thinker work-

Page - 103
(98
1
-The today's thoughts and advice of the thoughts of the workplace today
This conference has come in.
This conference of women is the establishment of the habit of women in some

of the women
No. Feminine and women are not distinguished for the freedom of all mankind
And our goal is to make women's overall upliftment. Your perm-
The conspiracy that we do in the conspiracy and the resolution that we pass the resolution is somehow
Not to raise a rebellion against a man, but to social unity and the end
Women have to do their duty for the welfare. Somewhere independent of us
The women do not want to ask for.
To date many wars have occurred, religious war has occurred- the Semitic War-Classes-
There were wars of the clash and now we have the war against women against men
Don't wear. We are against this kind of war of women.
The 'Shanti -House' hench is the highest symbol of human culture and progress. Chill
And the child except the narrow news, "All the Vishwachi My House"-
We must carry out the responsibility of women with the attitude.
Female chawl is no confusion, but national awareness of the past century-
It is the highest point in the wave of her wave.
The place of women in national life is equal to men and men and women
They are in the cooperation of each other, in love with the goal of human freedom
Listen should suffer hard work.
Women and men are not different parts, but the emergence of intact mankind-
The only component of the power of the earth was the only element of the power.
Even though your questions are different, their consequences on the lives of men
Don't stay without it. That is our work in terms of socialism
The direction should be determined.

Page - 104
Equal rights to women with a man in the social structure of the human race
And the responsibility needs. In the economic, social and political sectors of men and men-
It is our own to create happiness and peace in the world by establishing equality in the middle
There is a movement.

The history of the city of Karvir is the history of the duty of the woman.
Swarajya Founder Maharani Tarabai established the Karveer state and divine of independence
The message was given to the whole world. Treating a chain of slavery, conservative, anonymous
He revolted against the oppression and liberated women.
There is a similar situation today. All women in the institutions
In slavery, social, economic and religious atrocities, injustice and
Under the customs, they have to sacrifice their lives.
Why
In the place of the great founder, the worship of the women for the sales of women
And the work of our conference, promoting us,
Vigilant Shri. Pu. Ma. Ch. Tarabai Maharani Saheb is a woman in his career
We believe that we will name our name by making all over.
Feel.
Inaugurating this Kolhapur Institute Women's Council today, Shri.
Pu. Ma. Ch. Tarabai Maharani Saheb should show the path of liberation to women
I have a humble prayer by all the sisters at their feet.

Page - 105
Kolhapur institution
Female conference
Convention 1
Tuesday Date of May 5, 1979
Welcome:
Mrs. Sarojini Dhawale
Of
Speech
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(LOO

Page - 106
Karveer Institute
Convention 1
Tal. May 919

Speech by Mrs. Sarojinabai Dhawale:-
Parampuja Matoshree Shrimanmaharani Tarabai Saheb Chhatrapati, Shri. Mrs. Hansa Mehta, renowned Prime Minister Mr. Perry, Honorable Council and Dear Visitors,
Kolhapur Institute of Women's Council, which is filled by Karveer Bhagi Mandal
You have made me glory by planning me in the place of the welcome president
I first thank you for that.
COL
;;
The Karveer nephew of the Circle, which holds this conference in Kolhapur city
The wishes of the members, the most powerful Matoshree Chhatrapati Maharani
Tarabai Saheb showed sympathy with a very generous heart.
Given. It is because of their incentives that we have the fortune of holding this conference
Benefits. This is the first time the overall nephew of the Karveer is to come together
Famous is the focus of the organization of the Kolhapur nephew and the overall upliftment
Shrimanmaharani Saheb has planted in today's voice. Today
In the history of the day Karvir, in the history of the women, the goldsmiths were really mentioned.
Will go.
The artwork and home -based exhibition that connects the conference
To inaugurate Shri. Pu. Ma. Ch. Vijayamala Rani Saheb Maharaj
Confessed. And stimulate the work of the Council by supporting the affidavit
Given. The verse shown for the upliftment of women

And we are very grateful to them. Similarly, Prime Minister Perry and
Their cabinet helps the functioning of the council and active sympathy
We are thankful for them. Because of this, conference
The possibility of filing is getting today.
The Karveer nephew board has emphasized the Kolhapur Institute Women's Council-
Wiley is going, through it and all our other co-operatives and all the nephews-

By the way, in these historical capitals and in the Holy South Kashi, I am all of you
Lovely welcomes with great joy.
Apps
There are many evidence available that Kolhapur city is extremely ancient.
On the crystalline scandal of the stupa that remained in the Mauryan period of 3 years ago
The article in the Brahmi script is written. Later in a capital of Andhra
Was. On the Panchaganga river here, Shri Shivaji bridge was constructed in 5 years, Shisa
And the Andhra coins of copper were found in Brahmapuri
Are kept in Yam. Then Chalukya, Rashtrakut, Shilahar, Yadav and
It was the province under the power of Adilshahi. Chalukyas of the eighth century
A copperplate is available. Eravin
Is in the museum. It is from the ninth century. Excellent in that rule
The samples of ancient sculptures are still testifying to this history. Shilahhar
Another Bhoj Deva of the ethnicity re -built the shaft and toy. E C. In 1929
Since Shri Shiv Chhatrapati seized Panhala, the state of the Marathas in this province
Started and so on. C. In 7, Shrimanharani Tarabai here
Established the throne of Shri Chhatrapati.
Kolhapur is the beauty of nature, in Kandi, 'Coll' means a valley or
'Koli' means lotus. Karveer is the reader of the word Sanskrit.
The name of Karvir or Kolhapur may have come here due to the abundance of lotus.
Vishnu Puru in the Mahabharata is a 'Karveer'. From the above commentary
Kolhapur is convinced of the antiquity.

Page - 108
The idea of primary education is immediately in hand
103

Page - 111
(106
2
It was not. When the world is on progress, the Karveer sisters have their own

Being healthy without doing anything for advanced is to destroy yourself
The awareness has happened to women now and where the circles of women should be established recently
There are gone. Women's Services Board, Vanita Samaj, Women's Board etc.
The efforts are being made to serve their own women.
In this way, the efforts of various organizations are organized
To give, the question of women's intimacy, injustice and rights, etc.
For the purpose of taking some way of socialism by thinking
Today's conference has been convened. Social, financially and
Women struggled with a community against the unjust of religious - the customary practices
Want. There is no improvement of society than not.
The fact that our conference is born during the war is very important-
The skin is not the result of that time without having to work on our work.
Unfortunately, in the crazy world of the foggy of Authority and Lobha,
We are wearing today. Rights Lalasa's strategy, restrictions on law
Does not believe and so the justice of "victim to ears" is the only place in all places
Deadlines. This craving, the progress of human culture, the artistic symbols.
Not only that, it is destroying mankind. Continuous heartburn
Our old goals and ideas of holding today have become very meaningless today
We have to discard them.
Instead of developing human culture by Gyanlal, its destruction of it-
It is the god of the day to find out the way and the solution.
In these assets of war, the whole world is sacrificing and waiting
Extreme and extraordinary events are happening. Disbelief, uncertainty and
About the future of the world because of the helplessness of the world
Everyone is suspicious.

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Women's war role is the most important question we have before you
Is. Violence and War of war while concluding national and international controversies
The real path is the true path.
The responsibility on her is huge as a woman is a peaceful
And as a Hindi woman, she is very big. Hindustan for peace today
Living. The whole world is looking at the message of hope. Hindustan
Today, the initiative should be guided in these matters.

Especially the Hindi woman showing the whole world to the rest of the world.
The duty should be performed.
War and women are more intense. At that time, she was the leader-
Find the way of eternal peace so that the wars should never be created by taking a car
Should be removed.
Since the new world will create a new world from the fire of this war
Women have their share of their share for creation.
The Kolhapur Institute Women's Council belongs to all women. All of them
Women, for the sales of their femininity, to work through the tension
We should have and upgraded everyone. By encouraging the council's activities,
It is hoped that the constructive work will start immediately. Different
The purpose is to discuss the resolution sent by the nephews.
All the nephews together, with one thought, one by a conduct 'each other
Let's behave like the phrase 'Supanth'.
You are all about the first session of Kolhapur Women's Council, Aug-
He, proudly and affectionately, came from far away from away.
The bottom of the rescue! One of the goals of all of us, one way one is one of us
And we do not have any alienation. You all come to your own home
The guest house is just as intimate as the man

Forgiveness for our guests and a great deal of excuse for the mistake
There is a request to the welcome board. This is as extraordinary as the first convention
Also, in the absence of experience, it is possible and possible to be lacking in some of them
The welcome committee is fully aware. That is why everyone's request,
Make insufficiently.
The well -known Congress activist Shri. Mrs. Lansation
We all know that Mehta was selected. Baroda's well -known
Former Diwan, Sir Manubhai Mehta's daughter is the daughter of Mumbai, Mumbai
Dean Dr. Govardhan Das Sundaradas Medical College. Jivaraj Mehta's wives
Are. His Chief Principal in the Congress rule. Kher's parliamentary secretary

So the appointment was made. He is a skilled writer and his writing in Gujarati is famous
Has happened. Their performance in different fields is so great that she, her
The honor we give them today is not too big. That Mumbai University-
A member of the Senate of the RTI, the Co-operative Society, the Wumens University,
Bombay War Council, Bombay Provins Wuimen Graduate Union
He has done responsibilities like the president and are doing so today.
Such scholarly, dutiful presidents have you and
Their experience and knowledge will benefit the holistic Kolhapur women and their
With guidance, Kolhapur women will have a strong hope that the steps of women will be in progress.
Is. Mrs. Hansa Mehta approved his plan, his actions.
By pulling the side, they attended you from Mumbai for all of you
Happy.
Finally again, thanks to them and the welcome board and you all
I request them to accept the chairmanship of this conference.

Page - 114
.o
Karveer nephew
Shahupuri, Kolhapur.
Aria .....
No Jaikar Yasi
Try. S. No. VV
Your message reached time. We
Reading the conference. You ourselves
You have your own about this when you send messages
-
Humble
Thank you forever. Similarly
Illustrate
3727111 37211 request.
A copy of the resolution along and in the conference
Sending speeches. Its
Accept
Inform

Come.
Tax
S. C. B. Board

Page - 175
At Hingane.
In the Organization of Organization
A collective book written by well -known writers
• Pro. Dhondo Keshav Karve, B. A., Founder of the organization
57
* Self -reliance (version 1st) Rs. 3-5-6 *Brief self-esteem 2-3-5
*LOOKING BACK (Autobiography) ... 1-8-0
Mr. Parvatibai Athavale, orphans
*My story (version 3rd)
My Story (translated by rev. abbott)
P. Dr. Kamalabai Deshpande, G. A., p. D.,
1-5
3-0-0
Principal Women's Women's
Song Diddal (in collaboration with Kelkar)
The Child in Ancient India
Prof. Wa. M. Joshi, MA, Women's Stone, Pune
C
0
2-0-0
* 1 Ragini (Relations 3rd) 1-5-6th.
* 1 Ashramharini (Relations 1st) 1-3-6
* 3 Nalini
1-3-6
*The God of Sushil (Relations 2) 1-3-6
*१ (1 4-5-6
*Dialogue
*१
* 1 to the question
* 1 flower
No balance
1-5
No balance

1-5
With the help of Patwardhan)
• Flower first
Fif
1-5
1-5
Book 2nd
१ 3-5-6
2
14 a GIST of the Gita
1-5
Rahasyya (out of print)
120
Mr. No. M. Patwardhan, MA, LT, Superintendent, Saraswati Mandir High School, Solapur
* १
*Foast of the world
* Children in the world
1-5-6 *
Worldly
The major crops in the world and
1-3-5 people who ripen them 1-5-5
3-5-6 *११ 1-5-6
*Our relatives in the 3 empires

Page - 176
1669911
Prof. Wa. Go Maydev. M. A., Publicity, India's Women's University, Mumbai
* 2 copper poems are not left.
$ 1 Poetry
* 3 () 1-5-5 * १
2-
1-5
1-5
Mr. Hon. Dho. Karve, b. Essie., B. T., m. Ed., Principal, Teacher,
+ 1 New Education News 2-4-5
To hingle
१ " ?" 1-5-5-5 1 3-5-6

(1) Shri. Vs. Come. Modak. B. A., b. T., Superintendent, Kanyashala, Satara
*
१
0-0-6
2-3 * 2 Adventure travelers on geography
0-0 8 (LODDH VELL BOOK 2-3
* The territory of the plants on the geography
10-0
* The terrain of the Indian brothers
1-3-6
01016
The descriptive geography (with Nene) of $ 1 Mumbai
$ 1 Hindustan's descriptive geography (with Nene)
Mr. Mo. C. Monte, teaching, hinges
* Grammar of Marathi language 1-4-5
1-5
Auralid sh
१० -) *
.
*1 Brief Marathi Grammar 1-3-5 V. F. For the review of the examination
1-3 Penalist (Pt.
.
$ Marathi literature and grammar 1-5-5
All the books are handled by managers, book-sales, hinges, Budruk, Pune,
(Will be bought.
Ga*
Vein
* Approval for student libraries and prizes
$ Study-book (text) approved as
Approved for teacher's libraries
*
—The
*
G
- Sen Sibir
[Come. Loan Press, Pune.

Suggestion
Orphan Balikashram-Mandal (122
Hingane Budruk, Pune
April 1949
9
58
-' , . १०० 1949
Ji Shri. No. Da. Thane. Kanyashala, Shanwar Peth, Pune City,
Will fill in the ritual.
Works
(2) Read the report of the previous meeting.
(2) Approval of the organization's 1949 report.
(2) Approval of the organization's 1949 account.
(2) Checking the account of the organization and all its branches of 1949-
Appointment of accounts for the accompanying and their short compensation
Determination.
(2) Election of ten members of the Board of Manager.
.
Election.
(2) Other minor tasks with the permission of the President.
All members are requested to attend this meeting.
Bhaskar Dhondo Curve,
Stitched
Note:- From which the full subscription of 1949 has come from the year-
The shelter for giving fifty or five hundred rupees for the year and ten years per year
Assisting and retired and working as a hundred rupees-
Lele Ajman Sevaka is a member of the congregation and attend the meeting.
And they have the right to vote. Rs.
The donors will be present at the meeting but votes cannot be voted.

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16813
Information about the organization
Purpose:- The best way to properly give the knowledge of the students
Bring the power to drive their routine. Kumarakis in schools and homes
To make adult-marriage right by teaching and by increasing marriage limits and
Husbands to drive married women and help her husband in the world

To be able to do the physical and mental upliftment of women.
Component:- Assistant to pay ten rupees per year, annually
The patriarchs who give fifty or five hundred rupees, and the servant.
Rs. The donors who give the vice -president are elected and from them
The president is elected.
Managing congregation:- Ajmaskar, who is working as an organization, his
Members elected by the patriarchs of half of the institution and equally supportive
The manager of the members elected by the people is the manager of the congregation; Manager
The election of the congregation was every third year. By re -election to the previous members
The right to come.
Select
Ba. C. Kamat, b. A.
*Rd. B. Dr. The L. Millennium
D. Essie., M. AG.
*Rd. Rd. Sh. Dixit, b. A.
Rd. Rd. J. Gokhale, b. A.
Rd. B. Dr. No. Hm. Kulkarni, M. C.
P. S., d. M. R. E.
Rd. Rd. Why. Bhide, b. A.
* Mrs. Yasubai Kulkarni, b. A.
* Pvt. Rd. Kr. Apply, M. A.
Sardar Go Kr. Kale, BA, LL.B.
Dr. Vs. L. Stocks, F. R. C. A.S.
Dr. Nice. Lum. Ranade, BA, MBBS
B. Go Why. Gadgil, b. A.
Dr. Sir. Pu. Paranjpe, MA, D.Sc.
The B. Well. Go Shete, El. C. E.,
M. Come. E
Rd. Ma. Rd. Joshi, b. A.
Satara Kanyashala Advisory Board
Rd. Rd. G. Soman, M. L. C. (Chairman)
Dr. Wa. Vs. Emeable
Mrs. Pramilabai Gadgil
Mrs. Mainebai Karandikar
Mrs. Lakshmibai Agaga

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Orphans
Forty -seven annual reports of power
(About 1949)
President
Rich Babasaheb Ghorpade, Ichalkaranji Institute
Vice -president
Dr. Mrs. Indirabai Neogi, Nagpur
Presidency
Rd. Ba. C. Kamat, b. A.
Headquarters
Rd. B. Dr. The L. Millennium, d. Essie., M. AG.
Trusty
Sardar Go Kr. Kale, b. A., LL. B.
Pvt. Dh. Rd. Gadgil, M. A., m. Lit.
Dr. Vs. L. Stocks, F. R. C. S.
Advisory Engineer
Rd. Vs. No. Vartak, M. A., L. C. E., Returred Chief Engineer
Law adviser
Rd. Go Chir. Bhat, M. A., LL. B., Advocate
Centuries
Messrs G. M. Oak and Company, 3 Wednesday, Purje.
This report is Deccan Paper Mills Co. Ltd. Is printed on paper.
174

Page - 181
Orphans
Forty -seven annual reports of power
176
Although the current situation has been a worrying of the organization for the past year
Overall, the educational progress of the organization continues. Current difficulties-
Educational
It seemed to be like this, but
Is running smoothly. Warlike
Of the time of time depending on the most of the time

Do you have to take a step back
All until the diagnostic report is famous
The question of what will happen next in the situation is as before the organization. But in a wretched
The organization's determination to not be lacking in the functioning of the organization until
Is.
Hinges branch
The number of students in all the branches of the institute is slowly increasing and
All
In the end given to be satisfactory
The numbers will be seen. In the buildings of the organization
It would have been a measure of rejecting new students despite the slowly growth
Looks like. Although it is desirable in one way, during the current inflation
This problem will continue for some days as it is impossible to build new seats
Yes, it is clear.
On June 3, 1979, the establishment of the teaching school was completed for 3 years.
Teaching
Sabotage
Especially for alumni attends the ceremony
The ceremony of Rajatotwa is deliberately May
Came in place on the 1st and 3 dates of the month
Was. The war of the war, though, the enthusiasm of all, falls a little
However
Come. As the work of schools has started on the 7th of May, existing
The students were present, but from the distant places to the teaching schools
२००० .
The well -known witty Mrs. Ramabai Tambe was planned. He

Page - 182
177
2
Orphans
Extremely thoughtful and refreshing speeches for the students of the school
Do it. The root of publishing a great memory-book on the occasion of Rajottswa

There was a plan. But due to adverse circumstances, the last name is the name of the 'work'
A small number of fifty waters were drawn to 'Suvnier'. The last 3 in them.
The year -long news has been briefly given, from which the teaching school
A stranger will easily know the nature and importance of the work. Filigent
Another plan was taken up on the occasion. That is the year 1949
In the native hut on the nest of the year, Dr. Karve's work
This is to renovate the hut that started. Of this stone hut
The view of the front, keeping the scene in the same way, on the back, on the back
Put the doors and re -build it and a small one in it
Welcome-School (reception hall), visitor-house (guest room) and monument
The idea was to facilitate the temple. But this plan will go away too.
Can't. As per the estimates of the time, the scheme will be Rs. Up to 1
The cost was to be coming. But the overall donations from the festival costs-
Only Rs. 2 left left. Now the buildings of the building
As prices are very high, the cost estimates at one and a half to six thousand
Has gone. So for some other years, the original hut should be removed in a dilapidated condition.
It seems to be. In fact, only two and a half thousand are lacking and
It is not difficult to fill it up if the rich take it on the mind. Mentioned above
Raja Saheb of Phaltan Sansthan and S. Mrs. No.
Ma. Rani Saheb gave Rs. 3
Apart from this. Madhav Ramchandra Joshi, Purne and Rt. G. C. Maratha, Acturi, Pune,
They each. Given the donation of 2. As much as they should thank for this
Just a little. Similarly, for the funds of the Rajattsav, Shri. Shardabai stocks and Shri ...
Sundarabai Bapat each paid Rs. 1 and Dr. Dhondo Keshav Karve Rs.
Given the donation. In the program, the instructions for the donations till May 7
That's it. Subsequently ahead of the other bold donations given by the alumni
There are given.

1720
Orphan Balikashram-Mandal
2
Rupees

Mr. Savitribai Kalwari, Mulund 1
Dr. Mrs. Indirabai Niyaogi, Nagpur 1
Mr. Warubai Shevade, Pune
1
Mr. Sitabai Vanarase, Pune
1
Mr. Gangubai Tambole, Hingane
1
Mr. Sitabai Annear, Hingane 2
Mrs. Gangubai Patwardhan, Baroda
1
Rupees
Dr. Kamalabai Deshpande, Purne 1.
Mrs. Sushilabai Vaidya, Mumbai 1
Ms. Sushila Nadkarni, Mumbai
Mrs. Tarabai Watway, Talegaon 1
Mr. Banubai eh, Belgaum 1.
Mr. Tarabai Korgaonkar,
Mumbai 1
The organization of all of them is very grateful. On the occasion of the ceremony of Rajottswa
Retired teacher of the teacher Mo. C. Mone donated Rs.
Keep your obituary arrangement that you will get to your organization-
Announced. The organization will always be indebted to this scheme.
Good primary
The question of how to facilitate the school is in front of the organization for many years today
So far, many efforts have been made in various ways to solve. That-
One of the attempts was mentioned in the last two reports ..
Help arrange for nurturing and education of destitute children-
For the purpose of, P. J. R. Gharapure taking the initiative
An organization called Home Society was established in 1949. Before him
In 1959, the Chief of the Chief of Certificate Schools, Bombay Provins,
At the request, the institutions at Hingane registered on any terms as a certified school
It was, and who would be worth living in this institution, Juve-
It was beginning to take select girls in the institution coming from the Nile Court.
But it is possible for the organization to spend money for young children like

orphan and Parika
Not. At the end of the same year. Gharpure is sure to provide financial assistance
As soon as it came forward, some of these children came to be experimented. By the government
For each of the children. M. Rs. 3 were given, but all the money is paid for so much money
Since it is not possible, the higher the cost is first. Gharpure and then destination
At the age of five years, the responsibility of giving the Children Home Society

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Forty -seven annual reports of power
180+75
2
For such children, a separate 'C' habitat was started two years ago.
The number of children is increasing as the number of them, which was in the end of 1949
The end of 1949 has been 2. Among them, except the children who came by the Juvenile Court
There are 3 children who are paying for parents. The number of children above 1
After the departure, the help from the Destitute Children's Home Society June 1979
Came from closing. For the higher costs of the children, P. Gharpure's
Help, overall Rs. 2 provided by the Society. As the number of children, of course,
The question of the place came. To remove it, the society also paid Rs. Give the help of 2
Kelly and reported Rs. 2 cash paid. Among them. J. R. Gharpure
He had his own granddaughter. In memory of Kumari Lilabai Vishwanath Gharpure
About this.
There is an amount of five hundred rupees given to name a room.
Thanks to them a little. As soon as this assurance was assured
In the hands of a very short but spacious building plan
Come. For the cost of a room in these buildings, Shri. Gangabai
The name of Parachure was his nephew. Wa. M. Gadre, Rs. Give donations
By Rs. 2 are given. Later in the last July by Sir Sassoon David Trust

For this building, Rs. The donation of 2 was approved. She is still in hand
It is not possible to get the building after completion. These
The institutions and donors mentioned above, the success of the independent hostel plan,
Similarly, the organization of all other persons has been assisted.
Thank you. This hostel has started a new social work
As a result, the number of students in the primary school has also increased. Primary
Last year, the District District Building Committee received Rs. 1
Building another room at the expense was a good school facility
Is. Also by the District Village Improvement Committee to put the school the floor
Rs. 3 given. The organization of both these committees is grateful for this.
Satara Kanyashala is getting good progress on all sides. All the tests
'The results have been very satisfactory
The district's' Government High School Scholarship of the year
Satara branch

Page - 186
2
Orphans
The student in the daughter -in -law has received a special pleasure to mention this
Feel. The number of students in June came to a halt
Had went to 2. It is 1 at the end of the year.
Late. Rao Bahadur Kale, which has been given the prize of the organization that has gone away
Year
It was built, and now there are four beautiful rooms formed at that place
There are two rooms to be built again. Hai construction construction
The enzymes there. G. R. Vartak, b. E. Under their proper supervision
There is and is happening. They are unwilling to work, the organization
Want to mention thank you.
Kandivali to study the study of physical the study last year
The teacher sent by Shri. Sahasrabuddha has been working in schools since June.
Similarly, a teacher who has completed the quarterly course of physical education

School. There are benefits. Both of these students have a scientific physical education
The work of giving has become a lot of use. School
There was a lack of proper space for gardening. That deficiency in Wednesday Peth
Rich Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj's government garden by renting a government garden-
The weave is decided.
This year's overall inevitable situation should increase the fees with great hard work
It was; Because without it, giving teachers inflation allowance and increasing cost of school
It was impossible to share. There is so much loan to be made for the building
That is, at the rate of Rs. The annual interest will have to be paid to the school.
—The report-
Government grant for the building for the building for Rs. 2 received. Equally loan
Done. Late of Wagholi. As the trustees of the gods last year, 2 rupees-
Donation of them, the donation free of debt without giving any other rich
The school is going to be difficult. But when is such a rich?
The school hopes that they will benefit. The city is there. B. Balm
Mutha
. २०००
Is. Similarly, Sheet Ganpatas Devi's daughter Mrs. Durgabai
. १० . .

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Forty -seven annual reports of power
184
1
Whether it works, it would be fair to really appreciate them. Most of them
The amount of Rs. Shri. Shantabai Paranjpe by an alumni
Get. But because they could not come, the student at Hingane
Mr. Maltibai Dev, he paid Rs. By getting 2, Tilak College of
Education M. Sh. Bibbje's bag under the chairmanship of Godbole
For the functioning of the organization, Dr. Karve was honored to offer him. Siblings
As usual, the work of collecting the demon. Bapusaheb Chiplunkar's daughter

Mrs.
Suman Limaye, Lahore, Mrs. Sumatibai Patke, Mrs. Hemlata Soman
And Ms. Indu Manohar and Karachi Shri. Krishnabai Pathak by diligently
Helped. Similarly, an unexpected help, Barshi's R. Dinkarrao
Sulakhe. He spontaneously volunteer by reading the request in net newspapers
The desire to be and showed Rs. Sent by getting 2. Mrs. Anandibai Karve
The amount of Gopalrao Chiplunkar Memorial Fund started by Rs. 2
It has gone up and its interest is to be received every year. Above
All the individuals, as well as the help of the funding work at the hands of the funds
All those organizations are very grateful.
Since the 8th year of getting the brother -in -law's funds in 1979, special
The funds have to be reached so far. That work all-
It is expected that cooperation will be available.
There was no one that was constantly working on the report of the report. However
Mr. Parvatibai Athavale Mumbai, Pune, Khadki,
Donation
Walking in places, etc. 3 subsidy
Kelly. The amount of all the rest of the donations automatically
Is assembled. In that regard, the amount of donation has not been very reduced. Converse
The satisfaction is the only thing that has increased a little in the annual subscription.
In the year of the report, Rs. 6
Government grants were found. Shri.
The amount of Rs.
Their trustee Come. Hon. Pandit, Rt. Mr. Rd. Sabnis and Rt. Pt. Rd. Pee
.

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1
185
Orphans
180
Rs.1
Rs. 1
Rs. 1

He received the report from the report. Another big donation of Nagpur
Ravsaheb Govind Ramchandra Pendse and Mrs. Bhagirathibai came from
Pendse.
He paid Rs. 2 and Rs. 19
Million has been fifteen hundred rupees and their interest is used every year
orphans, poor,
And we want to take the food to the students' food. Similarly, Ichalkaranji
Ravasaheb Ga .. The. Kulkarni an orphan in memory of his father's brothers
Help to buy a child's books and equipment materials
To give 'Haribhau Khebudkar prize' to pay Rs. 1
The amount is handed over to the organization. As per the year, the God of
Yavatmal's God Estate
Rs. 3 came. Below are the other highlights of this.
Rd. Wa. L. Shewade, Mumbai (wife Mrs. Mrs. Shantabai Vaidya, Y (debt -ridden)
Gangabai Shevade's name and daughter
Late. Mrs. Lakshmibai Moreshwar Joshi
In memory of them)
Mr. Lakshmibai Athale, Uran Islampur
(Dad
Matoshree Kai. Gangubai Devastha's
Commemorate
N. M. Wadia Charities (Porca
For children's habitat) Rs. 1
Rao Bahadur Ravji Ramchandra Kale
Trust (for Satara Branch) Rs. 1
Dr. Mrs. Indirabai Neogi, Nagpur
(S. Dhon. Sane Scholarship) Rs. 2
Dr. Dhondo Keshav Karve (Phaltan Scholarship
4 and donations)
Late ..
D
Rs. 1
Rs. 1
Rs. 1
Rs.1
Indore Durbar, Indore
J. Pragatta, Shikarbadabad
Rd. Mo. G. Pimputkar, Ahmedabad
(For sister's loan) Rs.

Mr. Radhabai Bhide, Pune
Rd. V. R. Mountains, Mangalgiri Rs.
P. J. R. Gharpure, Pune (Chiplunkar
For a monument fund)
Dr. Mrs. Nalini and Dr. M. R.
Divekar, Mumbai
Rs. 1
Rs. 1
. Mr. R. Vs. Rayarikar, Trustee, Lt.
Mr. Vs. Donate Estate, Purne Rs. 1
Dr. Yo. Go Apte, Gwalior,
(Siblings)
Rs. 1
Prof. Hm. Da. Velankar, Mumbai Rs. 1
In addition, Shri. Bhagiratibai Marathe, Purne Yanj on the previous terms.
. २००० .
Is very indebted.

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Forty -seven annual reports of power
Details of the Details:-
(188) 483
To decide
Government bonds and shares
In Imperial Bank
In Postal Savings Bank
19-6-5 Insurance-irrigation
1-3-5 Akshayidhidhi
2-9-9 donations
Pune Central Co. 2 Bank
2-6-5
Routine
1
2-3-8
2-3-5
2-6
1-3-6
Cash balance

2-3-5
Funds
2- 1-3
Overall
90-5-9
"C" hostel building
Movable property
Feminism
1-5-6
Balance
90-5-9
Utensil
Deposit
Permanent deposit
Satara building loan
Lending deposit
90-5-5
2-9
Gopalrao Chiplunkar Did 1-3-6
Removal of huts 19-9-9
2-- 1-
2
1-- 1-9
Hinges
Deposit
2- 1-3
"C" hostel building
Accumulated
Loan
19-9-8
Temporary scholarship
2---
2-3-5
1-3-6
1-5
Anonymity
1-3-6
Total 19-6-5
Reserve faid

At the end of 1949, the balance 1-3-9
Gathered
1-- 1-3
Deficit
2- 1-3
Satara
1-3-5
Other
1-3-5
2-6
2-3-8
19
5%
Details of bonds
*% 5%
CashSTRIs 1 shares total
Vs. Pay. Fund
1949
1949
Anesthetization
19
19
2
Medal
९ ९ ९ ९
2
2
2
2
Routine
1
1
Raid
19
1
2
Funds
2
2

Chiplunkar Fund
2
Permanent deposit
९ ९ ९ ९
1
2
Lending deposit
1
1
Deposit
1
1
2
2
90
९ ९ ९ ९
Total
We have given the above account of the Annath Balakarashram congregation on December 2, 1979
Review
Is checked; That's right. We also show the investments shown above that day
(Say) g. M. Oak and Co.
Rajstard Accountants, Honori Auditers
The correct are checked.
1-5-6

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2
189
Orphans
Famous
Estate's list
2. (A) P. Wa. Rd. B. Ganesh Govind Gokhale's prize
Survey No. The original cost of 2 acres of land is Rs. 2
(B) Rs. Survey No. 2-chi ch
About 1. Survey no. 2 of Rs. 2
The boughts purchased Acres (D) Survey No. 2-B R ..
Vs. Mo. From Bhat Yanj, Rs. 2 acres of land purchased by 2.

2. About Rs. 2 original priced buildings.
2. Well. Wa. Rd. Rd. In the possession of the trustees of Sadashiv Moreshwar Dev, Yavatmal,
Estate containing. This estate gets the net annual income of the Ashram.
2. Late. Rd. B. Satara given the prize to the organization by Ravji Ramchandra Kale
The Munisipal house in Bhavani Peth here. And City Survey no. 1-3.
The cost of the land and the value of the 4 square yard is Rs. 2. Cost
Rs. Shani Peth Gho bought with 2. No. 'A' place of 'A'
About 3 sq. Yard. The original price of the school building built in this place Rs. 2.
2. The Women given below -
(A) Rs. An insurance for 1.
(B) Dr. Sir. Pu. Paranjpe's Rs. 1 insurance.
(E) Shri. Lakshmibai Bhat's Rs. Insurance of 2.
(E) Dr. Hm. Rd. Divekar's Rs. Insurance of 2.
(A) Sh. G. Gadgil's Rs. 1 insurance.
2. One motor is four years ago. 2.

1
Orphans
Donations of permanent deposits
Certain
* Want to make annual income. Such arrangements are made to the Ashram
Giving in the form of a permanent deposit can make it easier. Your or your
The interest of these donations in the hallmarks of their own, the rest of the money from the organization
If we are accumulated in the Akshayan fund or the donor
Good monuments are credited with helping the ashram. The terms of the donation.
Likewise, the interest is regularly gained by themselves or their relatives and legal
Unlikely to attend the trap, unable to read
Ignorant women are also convenient to hand over their money to the organization.
However, such deposit donations should be given to the organization

Is. At present, as the ashram, Rs. 1949 permanent deposits
There are in the form of donations.
Mrs. Anandibai Karve, Purne,
Cash
Rs. 2
॥ ॥॥ .
2
Rd. Ramchandra Kashinath Bhide, Pune,
Rs.
2
97
Anonymous
Rs.
2
99
Namdar Justice Mahadev Vishnu Bhide, Patiala
Rs.
2
99
Late. Rd. Shivaram Vasudev Kale, Pune,
Mrs. Satyabhambai Dabke, Pune,
Rs.
2
99
Rs.
2
99
Late. Rd. Srinivas Balwant Chandwadkar, Kalyan,
Rs.
2
99
Rd. Ghanshyam Balakrishna Chiplunkar, Pune,
Cash
Rs.
1
Mr. Shantabai Gokhale, Nagpur, 29 Countless bonds. Rs.
2
Rd. Madhav Balakrishna practices, Bhandara,
Rs.

1
79
Mr. Bhagirathibai Marathe, Pune,
Inmitted
Rs.
1
Mrs. Saraswatibai Marulkar, Kanhad, 29 Percentage bonds
Rs.
1
Mr. Durgabai Kirloskar, Solapur, Share and Share
Rs.
1

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Classes:-
Forty -seven annual reports of power
Student
192
187
1
.
5th-1, 5th-1, 5th-1, 5th-5.
(Kuchika 1, Suswini 1, Widow 1) A total of 19.
(B) Teaching School: Year 1st-1, Progressive (Senior) Year 1-
1, Anush (Junior) Year 1-1
(Kuchika 1, Suswini 2, Widow 2) A total of 19.
.
• 1st-1, 2nd-1, L-1-1, Child Classes-2.
(Visitors 1, Suswini 2, Widow 3, Sons 2) A total of 3
.
1st-1, Children-1.
(Virus 1, sons 2) A total of 5.
Students in Hingane (like districts):-
Pune 29, Mumbai 3, Ratnagiri 3, Satara 1, South Institutions 2,
Khandesh 1, Karwar 3, Solapur 3, Nagar 1, Nashik 3, Thane 3, Central
Hindustan 1, Kolhapur 3, Colaba 3, Karnataka 2, Goa 3, Madhya Pradesh 1,
Sindh 1, Gujarat 3, Karnataka 1, Joint Province 2, Belgaum 2, Madras 1, Iran 3,
A total of 5.

Parents of the students at Hingane :-
Government servants 1, private services 19, traders 3, farmers 3, housework 1, pensioner 3, lawyer 2, students, institution servants 1, factory 1, Doctor 1, Inammer 1 Total 1.
Hingane's students' age :-
1 to 2
1 to 2
2
Virgin
1
1
19
Fragrant
9
1
Widow
1
Sons
1
2
-
1
19
१ १ १

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193
1
Orphan Balikashram-Mandal
Door Nadar: - Number of hostels 1
'A' - 2, 'B' - 2, 'C' -2 (Girls 3 and boys 3)
Dar 1 (virgin 19, widow 2, Suwasini 3, sons 2)
Nadar 1 (virgin 1, widow 3, Suwasini 2)
Ardhanadar 1 (Kumaraki 1, Widow 1, Suwasini 2)
Results of Tests-
Sitting
Passed
Year

1
1
Year Progressive (Senior) 1
1
2.
Entrance examination
1
2
Primary School Leving Exam
1
2
First examination of painting
1
2.
Medium exam in painting
2
Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad Prakash Examination
Satara
Category-1-Lee-1, 3-year-19, 3rd-29, Mt. Sh. Pa. Class-1,
3rd -1, 5th -3, 5th -1, 5th -1. 1
Adequacy
Virgin
Fragrant
Widow
Results of Tests-
. 1 to 3 years
1
2
Further
1
1
9
1
1 total 1 -
Sitting
Passed
Mumbai University Matriculation
2
Thackeray University Entrance Executive

1
1
Government Sh. Pa. Class
1
1
First examination of painting
1
2.
Medium exam in painting

Page - 199
Scholarships and prizes
(For the year 19-5)
Nadar student
(194
1
A.
No.
Scholarship
The name of the prize
Amount
Name of the student
Class
1 Ichalkaranik*
1
Mr. Parvati Kulkarni
Unprecedented
१
1
Mr. Sushila Vaidya
2nd year
1 Rd. Snail
1
Ms. Indu Ghat
Matric
-Bhagirathibai Sane
1
Mr. Indira Mahajan

2nd year
१ . .
1
Ms. Ambu Gokhale
Admission
-1) Radhabai Kana
19
Mr. Shanta Deshpande
3 years old
2 Vamanrao Kolkkar
19
Ms. Mira Mahajan
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Admission
२
1
Ms. Indu Abhyankar
Admission
1
"
Ms. Wats
5th
1
Ms. Indus Pendse
5th
.99
1
د د د د و و و
1
Ms. Mohini Rege
Vent
2
1
3 |
Cawa
1
"
Ms. Gray
2nd year
99

1
Mr. Tara decidate son
3 years old
“9
1
Ms. Champu Athe
2nd year
2
1
Mr. Indira Laggadkar
3 years old
1
1
Mrs. Gangu koka
2nd year
3 Mrs. Nilakantrao Natha
1
Mrs. Indumati Paranjpe
3 years old
2
1
Ms. Ambu Godbole
Progressive
19 Mumbai Karve Reception Committee
1
Ms. Vasanti Kulkarni
5th
1
1
99
Mrs. Pushpa Parva
2nd year
1 Dho. Snail
1
Mr. Narmada Athe
Progressive
1
99
1 Shri. Lakshmi Bapat

Progressive
1 Bhausaheb Yogi
1
Mr. Sharda IV
Unprecedented
1
1
Mr. Stars
Unprecedented
.
-1 Parvatibai Patwardhan
१००
666
1
Ms. Kamal Apte
Progressive
1
1
Mr.
Too
Gogte
Progressive
Ms. Manu Gadgil
Unprecedented
3 | Kesarbai
1
Mrs. Annapurna Maratha
Progressive
-19 Savitribai Shirgaonkar
1
Mr. Saint
Progressive
२००
1
Mrs. Mandodari Nemade
Progressive
3 | Lakshmibai Bhide
1
Ms. Watsla soap

Progressive
2 Rakhmabai stocks
1
.We. Diamonds
Progressive
१०
1
Ms. Kamal Palkar
Progressive
3 | To be loud
1
Ms. Watsla Joshi
5th
* Apart from this scholarship, Ichalkaranji Institute. Dwarka Chitnis (2nd year), Ms. Kumud Gogte (5th) and Mrs. Indira Karandikar (Anitami Year 1 Lane) is the three noods
There are students.

1
A. No.
(195)
A scholarship
The name of the prize
Orphans
Amount
Name of the student
Class
1/ R. B. Mailg
1
Mr. Savitri Kulkarni
Progressive
१००
1
Mr. Parvati Teradesai
Progressive
3 Sumitbai
1

Mr. Sita
Unprecedented
2 m. Vs. Tilak
1
Mrs. Storage
Unprecedented
19 Akkabai Nadkarni.
1
Mr. Indu Keni
2nd year
2 Mrs. Naidu
1
Ms. Uma Banawali
Progressive
२००
1
Mrs. Saying happy
Progressive
2 Yamunabai and Sitabai Khare
1
Mrs. Wreath
Progressive
१० .
1
Mr. Sundara Desai
5th
२००
1 Go Clove
१०'
1 Meherbai Pay. Khandalawala
१०
19 Kantilal Khandwala
1
"
2 Parvatibai Bhat
2 sandy paddy
2 Saraswatibai Thakur
m m m m m mr it
1

1
1
Ms. Manjula Maha Mahal
Progressive
Mr. Vedappatha
Unprecedented
Ms. Sanjeevi Banawali
5th
1
Ms. Indu Nadkarni
Progressive
1
Mr. Pramila Dashapatre
Progressive
1
Ms. Sumti Amrita
5th
1
Ms. Ganga Aklekar
Progressive
1
Ms. Manu Gadgil
Straight:
1
Ms. Leela Deshpande
5th
1
Ms. Durga Brahme
2nd year
१०
1
Ms. Mathura Jatkar
Progressive
Gangabai Paranjpe
1
Ms. Kusum Panditrao
Matric
१००
1

Krishnabai's grandson
Donation
1
2 Jayarambhau Thakur
1
19 Saraswatibai Kulkarni
2 Rangubai Scholarships.
29
2009
Ms. Leela Sohoni
Ms. Ganga Aklekar
Mr. Indira Mandas
Mrs., Gangu Cokle
(Not the daughter of Phaltan
5th
Progressive
Unprecedented
2nd year
१००
1
Mr. Indu Pathak (Dhole)
2
Vent
2 Savitribai Kamat
॥॥
Mr. Shanta Vaidya
5th
3 Durgabai Ketkar
॥॥
Ms. Indu Layayway
5th
1 g. Rd. Sabnis
1
Ms. Watsla Joshi
5th
1 Lakshmibai Karmakar
2
Ms. Diamonds
Dwarkabai Bapat

2
Mr. Leela Kulkarni
1 Sh. So. Patkar
.The
Ms. Indu Nadkarni
2 Rukminibai Pappu
Progressive
5th
Progressive
1
Ms. Kamal Naik
5th
19
१ ||
Ms. Baby Diwakar
2 Lakshmibai Lele
॥ ॥॥
Mr.
Sharda IV
1 Radhabai Naampalli
2
Mr. Uma Nilakand
२००
2
Mr. Uma Nilakand
5th
Progressive
Progressive
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Progressive:

(26
1
A. No.
Scholarship
The name of the prize
Amount

Name of the student
Class
3 | Gokulbai Dhome
२०१८ - -.
॥ ॥॥ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | .
5th
1 Rumalla Ishwaramama
2
2
Mr. Anusuya Joshi
5th
Mrs. Shanta Radhe
5th
1 Anandibai Kumthekar
2
Mrs. Kamal Deshpande
5th
२०१८ .
2
Mr. Parvati Kshirsagar
5th
1 Ba. Hon. Joshi
2
Mr. Venu's millennium
3
19 Varanasiibai Joshi
2
Mr. Vedappatha
1
2 Balaji Hari Kummethkar
2 Lonkar
"
2 Lakshmibai Piskarkar
१००
3 Lakshmibai Naik
Hemkunwarbai Kothari
2 Radhabai Joshi
१०'
29. Gangabai Parachure

29] Trivenibai practitioner
Mr. Stars
Unprecedented
Unprecedented
Mr. Narmada Athe
??
Progressive
2
Ms. Vimal Kelkar
5th
Mr. Malti god
5th
Ms. Wats
Mr. Tara Khedalkar
Mrs. Sushila Lovalkar
Mr. Vedappatha
5th
2nd year
3
Unprecedented
Ms. Vasanti Kulkarni
5th
Mr. Kusum alo
5th
Ms. Wats
19p. M. Govitrikar
Mrs. Storage
19 Pr. R. M. Joshi
Mrs. Storage
5th
Unprecedented
Unprecedented
19 Ramabai Pandit
2
Ms. Sushila Joshi
5th
19 | Krishnachai Paranjpe
2
Mr. Narmada Athe

2 Phaltan
2
Mr. Love dubir
19 Radhabai Bhagwat
१ || .
Progressive
3
Progressive:
19 Sonui Patil
॥ ॥॥
Ms. Annapurna Dhamaparkar
5th
19 Lakshmibai Nitesure
॥ ॥॥
Ms. Sumti Amrita
2. Vs. Rd. House
॥ ॥॥
Mrs. Kusum tiger
2 | Sudhir Damale
॥ ॥॥
Mrs. Storage
१००
Prizes for proficiency
3 | Badegaonkar
19 Shri. Shanta Desai
1 Ba. G. Deshpande (Pakistan)
1
1 Lakshmibai Kher (Marathi)
(English)
1
2
2 Babasaheb Thob.
1
2
"
Rhetoric
१०
Seven -students
Ms. Malti hill

99
Ms. Indu Abhyankar
2B
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Progressive
Unprecedented
Prof. School
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Women
School, Pune.
Various
Admission
Admission
5th
2nd year
99
Ms. Suman Joshi
Ms. Gray
Mrs. Sumati stocks
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Unprecedented

Page - 202
1
42
Orphan Balikashram-Mandal
A.
Disciple
The name of the prize
Amount
Name of the student
Class
3 | Indirabai Sardesai
(Entrance exam)
}
2
Ms. Malti hill
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Admission
2
Mrs. Wreath
2 Salkande

1
Ms. Kusum Panditrao
Gangabai Apte (Health Science)
29
Mrs. Wreath
"
Admission
Admission
19 Indirabai Paranjpe
1.
Ms. Vimal Kulkarni
3
Primary school)
2 Rukminibai Gazji (Home Science)
Gangubai Pantchiv (Painting)
Janhivibai (Entrance Sanskrit)
2. Sadanand Dadoba Patil
-1 Haribhau recalled
Yamunabai Kolkkar (sewing)
1 Curve Ichalkaranji
1 Mrs. Gangabai Bhide
Ms. Gray
Mr. Lotus sea
II IIII .
Mr. Sonu Kulkarni
2
Ms. Vijaya Kulkarni
3
2
Mr. Saraswati Joshi
Admission
2
Ms. Kamal Mokashi
5th
१ ||
ی٥ ٥
2nd year
2nd year
5th

Unprecedented
Mr. Yamuna Mehendale
3
॥ ॥॥ .
3
1 Dr. Kr. The Khot (swimming)
Ms. Usha recalled
5th
1
Ms. Prabha recalled
5th
1
Ms. Nira Karve.
5th
19 Lakshmibai Bal Prize
Slope
Srinath Shetay
3
(Personal sports expertise)
-1) Ratan Pay (Teacher)
Mr. Lotus sea
1st year.
Satara
(Prizes given in 19-21)
3 | Late. Bhatwadekar prizes
1
First two or three
All
Nineteenth student of the number
Category
१०० -
१०.
Ms. Champo
3
5.1 Ichalkaranji Anuwai disciple
१०.
Ms. Indira Chavan
1 Ramabai Chitale Sanskrit
1 Charisi

5th
Homeology
1 Mathura Bhave
3
Homeology
1
Ms. Leela Gone
1 Ravsaheb Abhyankar Sanskrit
1 Shakuntala Bokil
5th
॥ ॥॥
Ms. Kusum Rajopadhya
3 | Mutange singing
॥ ॥॥
Four students
5th
3] Usha Godbole Ranade Essay-
For
॥ ॥॥
Six students
3

Rs. 2 and more
Mr. Shantabai Paranjpe, Sopre
Name of volunteers
Rs.
1
Rs.
2
Ms. Malti Deshpande
1
Mr. Maltibai Dev
2
Jayalakshmi Palm
1
Priest

5.1
Mr. Forgiveness
1
Rd. Dinkarrao Sulakhe, Barshi
1
Mrs. Sumatibai Patke, Delhi
Mr. Kushnabai Sawakar, Mumbai
1
1
Rd. Vs. C. Gate
Ms. Yumu Barve and Ms. Ambu Godbole
1
19
Mrs. Hemlata Bai Soman and Ms. Indua
Manohar, Pen
Gopalrao Chiplunkar Memorial Fund
Ms. Mohana Ganpule and Ms. Nalini Bhave 1
Ms. Champa Chaudhary
1
Ms. Watsla Joshi
1
1
Ms. Wats
Ms. Kusum Paranjpe
1
Rd. Vasant Chiplunkar, Baroda
Mrs. Saying happy
1
Ms. Kamal Joshi
Ms. Posts and Sudha Kirloskar
1
Ms. Padma and Sudha Chapat
1
1
19
1
Ms. Subhadra Ambike and Hundred Lakshmibai
Mrs. Hansabai Shinde
Mungale, Shrigonde

1
Mr. Saraswatibai Kulkarni
1
Mmmm m wayaam
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1
Ms. Leela Deshpande
1
Mrs. Indumatichai Devkule
1
Mr. Sudha Gogte
Ms. Indu Jogekar
1 hundred. Kusum tiger
1
1
Mrs. Hope sweet, Devukh
Mr. Kusum alo
1
1
Mrs. Suman Limaye, Lahore
1
Ms. Rose
1
Mrs. Effective Keskar, Sangole
1
Mr. Ramabai Joshi
1
Ms. Celibate
1
Mrs. Nalinibai Donde, Mumbai
1
Ms. Friend Nirodi
1 Arundhati Pandit
1
Ms. Leela Kuber.
Ms. Durga Peth
Ms. Kamal Naik
1 Mrs. Indira Shivade, Mumbai

1
1 Shri. Saraswatibai Datar, Pond
1
1 Shri. Stars
1
Mrs. Pushpa Parva
1
Mrs. Pushpa Damale
1
Ms. Padaya and Sharad hill
1 hundred. Sitabai Tatab
1
Ms. Manu Gadgil
1
Mr. Sita
1
Rd. Rd. Vs. Paradkar and Ms.
Ms. Kashi Joshi
1
Kusum Vaidya, Ajveer
1
Ms. Indus Pendse
1
Indira Kamal Purar
19
Panwalkar
1
Mr. Kamal Hardikar
1 Shri. Parvatibai Khambate, Mumbai
1
Srinath Shetty
1 Shri. Indi keni
1
Mr. Krishnabai Pathak, Karak
1 Kusum Kulkarni
M
1

Page - 204
(199
Appropriate
Prabhakar lantern
And
Enamed electric shades
Write for the same and other information:-
Ogle Glass Works, Ltd.
Oleglewadi (No. Aundh)
District:- Satara

Page - 205
Abotabad
Dr. R. K Mendirath
2
Amravati
Watslabai palace
Mo. G. Puputkar
1
Sir Moropant V. Joshi
V. R. Palace
G. Go
Pole
Andheri
Sirinbai Pate
Gun. Go To be
2 Nalinibai Donde
Forty -seven annual reports of power
Five rupees and aid
600/93
19
. Any funds are Rs. The names of the assistance above were given the following list
Are. Etiquette for etiquette, 'Rajashree', 'Smt.', 'Saudhagavati', etc.
The adjectives in the insertion should be sorry for the list of the list.
Instructions: -Whe your subscription records have been rejected by Kripa
Let's look at them or report it if you find a mistake. Also report if the address is changed-

If anyone informs us of the addresses of those whose name is followed (*)
Thank you very much.
Ahmedabad
Ahmednagar
L. Go Dirty
3 g. M. Copper
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1
Sns chorori
Ba. Wa. Fadnis
Barshi
2 Barshi old mill
55
Sardar K. V. Joshi
2.
Anjelle
Ma. B. Pant
Akalkot
Hurry
2
Indirabai Bagal
Bagalkot
2
Sheth Kasturchand Shah
Champunai audience
Akola
G. Hm. Najasure
R. And. Gujarati
2
1
Vs. Wa. Sea
Belhongal
2
Alibaug
M. Sh. Parulkar
Parvatibai Sulakale
Saraswatibai Sulakale
Sushilabai Sulakale
J. Vs. Lean

Banda
Wa. The Condemnation
Pt. Prannath Aga
Washim
Allahabad
* M.
2
Bangalore
M. D. Accumulation
2
Pandit Mahipatiram
A.S. R. Duck
1
Vasai
Almonora
G. D. Joshi
2
Dr. G. Bhi. Parulekar
5
Vimlabai Gore
1 B. Dr. C. B.
Ramrao
Belgaum
Amalgard
Gangabai Vaidya
.We. R.
God
Ambari
Trustees Rd. The
Kulkarni
Kamalabai Shukla
Ambarnath
M. Wa. Duck
Air. A.S. Setty A.
2 Go Naik
A.S. Shivarao
Mr. Mrs. Maharani Saheb
2 M. Patwardhan
1 Pro. Hon. Rd. Yon

Sons
1 Banui.
1
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2.
2. Chir. Go Black
2
Baroda
Sagunabai black
2 Shantabai Borgaonkar
1
Banaras
Subhadrabai salary
Gangubai Patwardhan
3 *Dr. Act. Circumference
2.
1 m G. Kanitkar
9 '
1 Shri Pumaram

Page - 206
1
146
Orphans
2 Pro. S. G. Berry
१
Dr. C. R. Eighth
3 Malinichai Bapat
Anon 600
2 Maltibai Inghalhalikar 2
1 Dr. K S. Mhaskar
Yamunabai Apte
Mrs. Coconut
2
Prof. N. G. Coconut
1 S. S. Gangla
* Ahilya Gokhale
2

Radhabai Kulkarni
२
*Anuya Agarwal
2
P. V. Bumpy
Bhavnagar
Tarabai Korgaonkar
Ch. V. Meheena
१
1
Bhiwandi
Neela Desai
Go G. Dandekar
2
K H Damn
G. F. E M. Khot
2
Sushila Mehendale
Dr. Air. M. Taman
2
K J. Khambata, love. Moog-
Hunger
Strait (from Charity Funds)
H. H. A. S. Hostility
C. Go Barve
Shriji Saheb
2
Shanta Bhide
Bijapur
N. K Kanitkar
2
Ca Rd. No. Gray
2
Kamalabai Talpade
Bikaner
V. M. Wisdom
Umabai Pathal
1
J. A. Madan

Vilaspur
Tarabai Modak
Ta. Air. Existence
2
Sumatibai Verd
3 *No. A. Hill
Bina
Sitabai Ketkar
2
P. C. Maskai
Maharashtra Women's Society
Wa. L. Siphon
Mumbai
1
1
N. M. Wadia Charity 1
Prof. Hm. Da. Velvet
Dr. Nalini Divekarkar
Dr. M. R. Divekar
Seeds Traders Association 1
Wa. Kr. Kunte
"N.P. Kale
Chir. Win. Deshmukh
Sir C. V. Meheta
D Shambulalal and Kan.
Ramabai Bakhale
Abu En Fateily
Justice En Arsh. Lokur
Vatslabai Nadkarni
1 S. S. Balasekar
1 V R. Barve
1 V P. Bedekar
G. R. Wandering
1 S. D. N. Chiplunanka 1
1 c. Wa. Church
1 Krishnabai Dadkar
Dwarkabai Dev
1 Yamunabai Dravid
1 Sh. Well. Bust

1 vs. Ma. Gadre
१०
1 Dr. A. M. Gokhale
2 Well. Hardikar
1 Dr. S. G. Joshi
२
1 p. V. To give
Sulabha Pannikar
1
Yasubai Pandit
1
Rd. B. The Da. Random
1
Dr. The C. Sardesai
1 n. G. Limaye
The Trustees, Edward Rehatssey D. S. Babrekar
Chickwest 1 Chandrabrabha Bandivadekar
Vijayalakshmi Apte 1 Sonui Bapat
Chorus
Ashalata Karni
Sitabai Anarg
.M. R. Gurjar
Sushilabai Palekar
Sushila Nadkarni
-Sushilabai Vaidya
Priest
1 Shet Ratanchand Doshi
1 Go Ravens
1 Lakshmi Paper Box Work
2 Manikbai Manjukar
1G S. Mhaskar
1 m A. Palekar
1G B. Pundit
2 No. Patwardhan
E
१
3 Malinibai Kirtikar
1 Shet Maganal Lalal
• a. Magi

2
2
Vijaya Mahadwara
Ahilyabai Manarikar
2 Come. Mehend
१
3 Geetabai Nadkarni
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1 J. V. Navalakhi A. Co,
१ . .
1 c. Da. Oak
1 V N. Paranjpe

Page - 208
Captivity
1 k T. Umbrella
1
Krishnabai Pathak
A.S. P. Peculiar
V. B. Dhanashree
2
Indirabai Patil
Vs. Sh. Palashikar
2
R. M. Kopikar
1
Gun. Mo. To
Pt. Vs. God
Hushangabad
Rd. S. F c. Gangreed
Hyderabad (south)
Orphans
Kamshet
1 B. Go C. Sardesai
Karachi
Dr. A. R. Bapat
1 R. Shirgaonkar
Rajnitai Pandit

Vishalgadkar
1 S. V. G. Sohani 3
1
2
Kurundwad
Kalidas Sawant
2
B. R. Joshi
2
Lahore
Ichalkaranji
Lakshmi's applied
Rd. S. G. The Kulkarni 1
Kamalabai Shinde
1 B. Deshpande
1 Ma. Go Gajeji
Rich Babasaheb Ghorpade
Karanje
Indira Paranjpe
1 Da. To squeeze
In vain limb
2
Crack
2
Madras
Indira Gadgil
1 Radhabai Pansare
2
Kotol
Yo. M. Sinew
Indore
Ma. Ba. God
V. That
Jalgaon
Girijabai Barve
1
Kawatha Mahakal
2

Oubai sweetbole
Puller
Mahad
2
Malad
3G B. Bawkar
2
Khagpur
2
2
Parvatibai Deshpande
2
A. Go Mydev
2
2
V. R. Hills
Ghorpade, the rich Vahinisaheb Ghorpade
Indur
Rich Sardar B. M.
Dr. Maltibai Gharpure
A.S. V. Ghost
Jamkhand
B. B. Mahabal
Jamner
Devi Lalvani on Panaku
* Mrs. T. Mangal
3 *S. K Bannerji
2
1 The. Vs. Black
2
Skull
Dawoodaheb
K V. Moghe
F. Ech. El. Borders
Kirloswadi
Shant. L. Kirloskar
R. L. Kirloskar
1 Chandrabai Kulkarni
Sh. Wa. Kirloskar

Anusayabai Shah
Dr. G. V. Pundit
Colla
2
Janjira Murud
Aisha Syed
Rabbit
U. K Gowda
2
Jejuri
Yashodabai Kulkarni
2
Jabalpur
2
Kamalabai Pradhan
Kolhapur
Vs. Vs. Dilapidated
Carround
G. V. Bedekar
Welfare
Dr. S. K Quadruple
Dr. Come. Kr. To be
1 Sonu Bai Chavan
Go Vs. Karandikar
2. Ushatai Khandekar
3G A. Natsan
Mahabaleshwar
१००
5th. Hi. Sheet
2
Former-mazuri (Africa)
Vimlabai hill
Malshiras
Mangalgiri
Mr. And Mrs Turner
5 minutes. And Mrs. Betrachet
Buffalo
2
1 Dr. V. N. Writing

1 R C. God
Mau
2. Run. No. God
Mirage
1 Radhabai Joshi
Shovel
2 S. K Sibling
1S M. Joshi.
1 Sh. Vs. Dilapidated
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Page - 209
Vs. Sh. Physician
Nagpur
Rd. S. And Mrs. Go Rd.
Pendse
No. M. Periphery
2
Forty -seven annual reports of power
1 Lakshmibai Chafalkar
C. Rd. Stable
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1 miss h. V. Tulle
2 CT Jamnadas.
1
1
19
Dr. Indirabaiiogi
19
Rd. S. K V. Sweetbole
Hon. L. Writing
Vallabhadas 1

Os
1
1 m. Shinde
The ao. Mr. Justice
Estate
Indumati Apte
aa
1
2
M. B. Neogi
1
Ma. Gun. Chitnavis
Late. Rd. B. Rd. Rd. Black
Genre
2
Kamalabai reg
Through 2 trusts
2 Shalini Bendre
2
2
N. V. Millennium
Dr. Dho. K Karve
D.
1S. Bhave Brothers
2
2
Ma. Rd. Joshi
Ramabai copper
Umabai Gadre
2
2
Sushilabai Kothwan
Dr. N. V. Dilapidated
Prof. V. En
V. S. Phadke
Sundarabai Bapat
2 Mr. Computation
2
Trustee Mr. Vs. Donor

Ba. C. Kamat
2
Estate
१००
1
Radhabai Bhide
Shantabai Pansha
1
Ech. G. Gharpure
1
1 B. Sh. Hon. Bapat
2
Nahur
Savitribai Kala
P. J. R. Dharpure
1
Prof. S. El. Azarekar
1
Nairobi
G. C. Maratha
Aravind Athavale
2
Sushilabai Kolkar
2
U. Bhu. X
19 Why. Bouquet
2
Nandurbar
Gangabai Parachure
1 B. Go Why. Gadgil
2
M. G. Chaudhary
Prof. Sh. Go Accumulation
2
5th. M. Gadre
2
Narayan Peth Road
Prof. No. M. Eighth
1 Pro Wa. M.

Joshi
2
Anusya Bhagji
Sitabai Vanarase
2
Narsingpur
Gangabai Gupta
Indirabai stocks
2
P. D. Kanhere
Nashik Nashik Nashik Nashik Nashik
N. P. Gurjar
2
(Paper discount)
Shanta Chavan
Revatibai Karve
2
Late. Vs. G. Cordille Memor-
Ranade charity fund
Feminism
2
Dr. Kamalabai Deshpande
Dr. V. P. Limaye
2
Pvt. Dh. Rd. Gadgil
2
G. M. Oak
Nice. Pt. Patankar
Seraphy
Kr. G. Sugvekar
Spinning
Way. A. Sweetbole
Deccan Paper Mills Co. Ltd.
Saraswatibai oak
1 r B. Spatula
Manoramabai Velankar
1 d. F. Chawl
1 vs. Go Prices
V. D. Deficit

2. G. T. Gokhale
Sindhchai Jogekar
M. G. Joshi
Nirmaladevi Sohoni
Peanut
Nanasaheb Dharkar.
Following
Rich Rajesaheb and Shri. Mrs.
No. Ma. Ranisaheb 1
S. R. Rajguru
2 Sarlabai Kulkarni
1
Dr. Sir. Pu. Paranjpe
2
2
1 B. G. V. Patwardhan 2
Satyabhambai Phadke
Head
2 Sindhui Bhide
1 Ch. Kondo Deshmukh
1 B. M. K Factory
१००
1K D. Sohoni
2 Pramilabai Gadgil
२००० .
2 Patankar
1 Janakibai Hardikar
2 H. G. Janorikar
1 Janakibai Paranjpe
1 Go Wa. Sibling
1 Sa. K
Baby
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1 Pro. W. M. Staping
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D. K
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Page - 210
205
1
Parvatibai eighth
Statue
Ko. M. Kumtkar
Mo. C. Monane
Prof. Wa. Go Mydev
Dr. Nice. L. Random
Dr. R. S. Millennium
Yamunabai Sahasrabuddhe
G. Vs. Salvekar
Abbasbhai Kadabhai
G. M. Duck
Prof. V. A. Duck
Annapuram Bai Bar
P. P. Fat
K M. Belsare
Dr. R. H. Bhadakamkar
K Wa. Naive
Kamalavati smoke
D. V. Dike
Ninchie
S. V. Ghost
Nalinibai Gore
Babby Gosavi
Ghulam Husseinbhai Yayabhai
Mrs. B. P. World
Come. Mr. Joshi
G. V. Joshi

Sh. No. Joshi
Wa. Kr. Joshi
Orphans
१
1 m. G. K Idol
१
2 Ruby Navalkar
1 Dr. V. N. Pabalkar
2. Mo. No. Patskar
२
2
Prabha Purandare
2 C. Rajurkar
2
Sumati saint
1 a. No. Sarpotdar
3G R. Accumulation
१
2 Babushet Shah
May 3. Shah and Ranade
3 brothers chin. Shivalkar
१ . .
2
3 g Kr. Tamhankar
1 V M. Thug
Subhadra tuge
2
1 k M. Urankar
2 R. Vaidya
3G R. Salmon
2
१ . .
3 Vanita Society
2
2
Confluence
१ .
2
Sangli

2. Ambubai mehendale
2 Pr. R. A.S. Joshi
१
5 5 5 5 5
Sangole
Godubai Deshpande
Sanjan
May 3. Abubkar Ismail
2. D. S. Davir
555
1
2
000
S s
55
Mm
Satara
Nagarshat B black
Mutha (interest exemption) 1
2. Ganpatdas Devi
1 Dr. M. Ech. Patwardhan
2
2 Mathura Bhawan
1 Nirmala Maratha
2. Sh. Pt. Gokhale
1
Family
5
ovgaoa
1
1
1
2 Women's Board
2.
१
1
2
Ranch
Dr. M. N. Jog

1
1 a. Vs.
Kadam
1 Shri. Bedekar
1
2
Color flood
G. Vs. Abhyankar
1
1 Shri. Ba. Bapat
1 Nanasaheb Joshi
1
Ranibenur
Wa. G. Chirule
1
1 S. K G.
Following
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2
Elu.
Clove
M.
Ma. Rd. Clove
May. Hm. Rd. Karandikar Brothers
Kamala Karanjaker
Prof. J. N. Karve
Dr. G. Kr. Shores
Pu. Vs. Coorke
Kamalabai Kulkarni
P. K Kulkarni
Saraswatibai Kulkarni
Prof. P. M. Limaye
May. M. G. And Sons
1 Dr. G. K Khot
Ratnagiri
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1 Annapurnabai Shutt

May 3. Brothers
1 Wa. Joshi
1 Mathura Gogte
1 vs. No. Kothawale
Sugarwadi
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1 Shri. Go De Pandey
2. K G. Duck
2 No. Breed
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2 Rukminibai Sarde
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Queen
Lakshmibai Tamhankar
Tuljaraj Modi
1 d. R. Paranjpe
2 sir. D. B. Cooker
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Joy press
Hon. L. Harshe
Maltibai Joshi
Rd. Mr. Joshi
E R. Karandikar
Sh. The Matte
Grade
Dr. Rd. B. Karnalkar
Secunderabad
Dr. R. V. Foil
J. Propheitic
Balde Jagadeshwari
M. Rajaratam
B. Well. Deshmukh
Forty -seven annual reports of power
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Durgachai kilo
2 Lakshmichai Dandekar
1 Radhabai Gadre
2. Dr. Wa. Why. Kirloskar
5th. Vs. Paddy
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Lakshmichai Mungikar
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H. V. Kelkar
Wardrobe
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C. M. Shelter
5th. Kr. Mahajan
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Shrigonde
Bhanthley
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Shirdi
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Easy
2. C. H. Wise
Lust
1 Dr. K V. Karmarkar

Villeparle
3 g Chir. Unaccountable
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N. K K Iyer
C. G. Krishnaswamy
Nathulal Sheet
Kamalabai Panvalkar
B. Venkatawa
Air. Balgji
Header
Sheet Amritlal Dagduchchand
Lord Chhabildas
Chhaganlal Motilal
Chhaganlal Shiva
Chhatra Bhuj Tulsiram
Deepchand Rupand
Sheet Khupchand Hirachand
May. H. G. Reader
* Shakuntalabai
Chandrabai Carpenter
Sheet Velji Shivaji
Head
Shanta Kurlekar
Solapur
The Mo. Prices
1 Chandrabai Paranjpe
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S. B. Physician
Talegaon (Dhamdhere)
Janakibai wat
Tarapur
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K P. Barve
2
Thirty
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Dr. D. G. Kulkarni
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Sh. Why. Gokhale
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1 Go Dh. Classical
Markadas Gopalji
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Shantabai Vaidya
2 Godubai Gadhis.
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Indu sheep
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Vadner Bhairav
2
Snehal baby baby
1 Ma. Vs. Sheet
2
1 Dr. D. M. Bhatwadekar
2
Wardha
Udupi
V. R. Figure
Vimlabai Sule
Janakibai
१ . . .
Ujjain
1 Dr. Hm. Rd. Deevekar

Request
Rd. S. Trin. Wa. Jog
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Yavatmal
God Estate.
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1 I. R. Abhyankar
1
Many subscribers who have been sending an annual assistance in the past regularly disappear
Have gone. Nothing to take into account the current state -of -the -art status of the Ashram
Repeated your subscription by sending help in somewhere, as well as
Others are requested to be annual subscription. No matter how little class
Although the annual subscription is produced by the organization, the organization has a certain income and
Lives. However, the rich are requested to help the organization generously.

By providing their own family
Take advantage of the orphanage.
Request to young people
As the strength of the youth, the strength of the industry may feel like
It is only natural to have a uniqueness when it comes to wealth, but
At the same time, it is important to make provision for future times with foresight.
Otherwise
The bull is gone and sleeping
The menstrual cycle. When
-
Time is not gone
You should get your insurance in the 'Commonwealth'.
The Commonwealth Ashuance Company Ltd., Pune
There are appointments of agents on all places in the most cases.
Meet or write.
Give. B. L. B. Bhopatkar, M. A., Elal. B.,

Chairman and Managing Director
Agency Commission of Agency
Take advantage of the organization.
Agent:- Dho. Karve,
Chitnis, Orphan -Balakashram congregation, Hingane Budruk, Pune.
Come. Loan Print, Pune.]

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Orphanage
Hingane Budruk, Pune no. 2.
This report will come to mind when reading
Three students depend on the key ashram.
And to make the other 5 students efficient
The organization is providing proper education. Real facilities
It is necessary to confess to no one who is understanding
Will. What is the cost of making such a convenience and
I know how hard it is.
Will come. Yet this report readers to the Ashram
By turning the parents of orphan girls for education, and
With sympathy for them, the ashram at the hands of the ashram
Needless to help? Wise reader
Hopefully you will do your duty.
Come. M. Press, Pune.]
208

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7224
Orphans
Election of Members of the Board of Management (from Assistant)
Ballot
Selective
Sequence
Voter
The number in the list
Name
9
Au

1
2
2
2
V
2
2
Names in the accompanying list upstairs up to your choice sequence
Write. The assistants only have to choose five members; But shelter-
The first five of the members who have already been elected by the donors are the first five
The following names will be taken for the same number of names.
The ballot paper should be sent to the interior of April 1, 1979.

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